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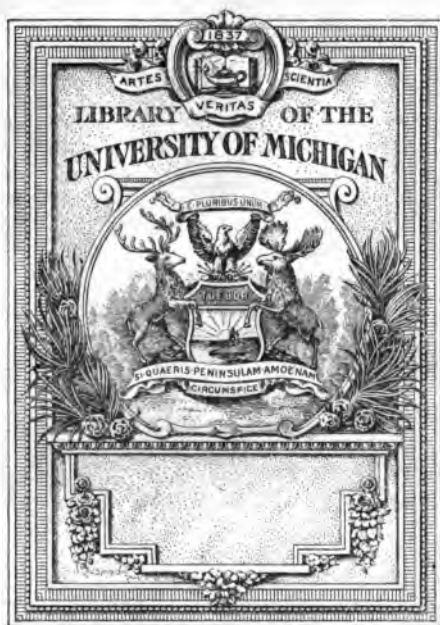
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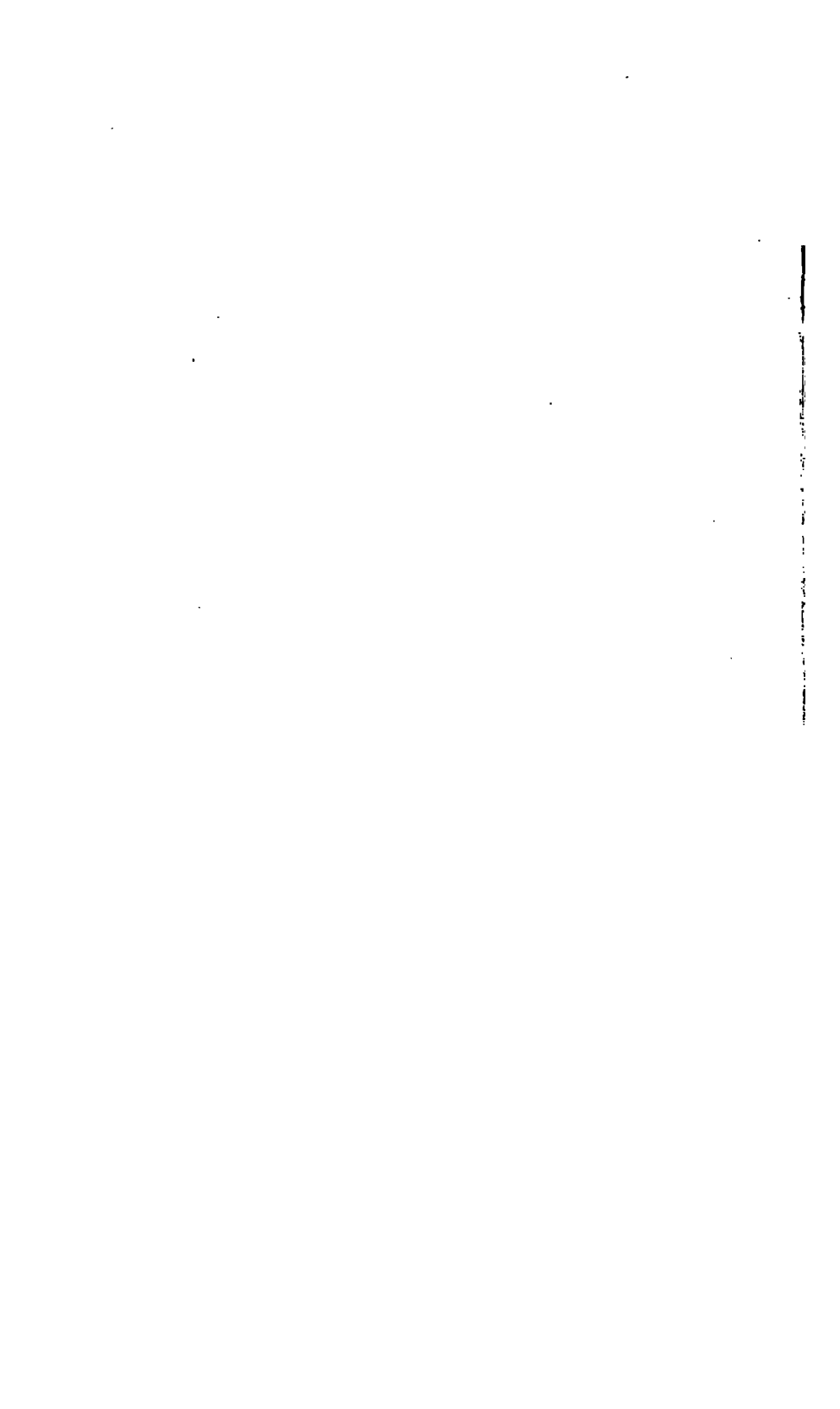
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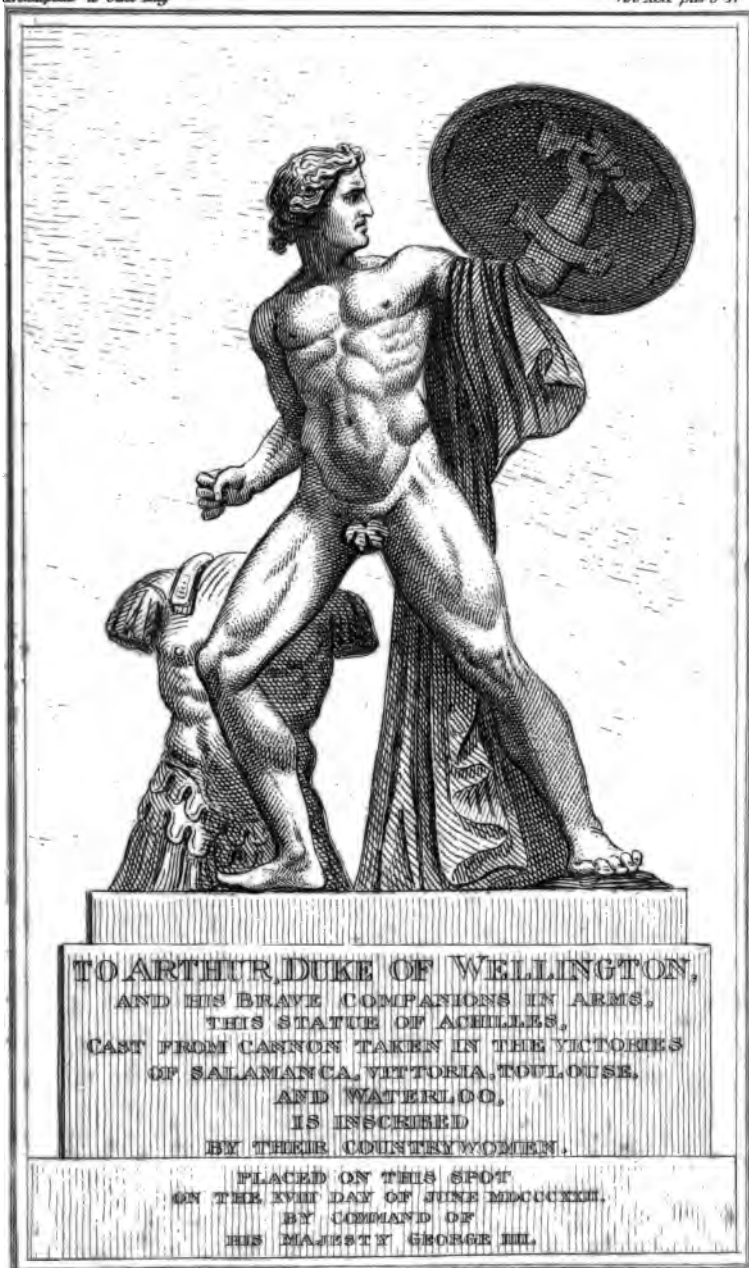












J. Mills Delin^r & J. P. 182.

7233

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:
AND
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1822.

VOLUME XCII.

(BEING THE FIFTEENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London :

PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET;
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AND BY PERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURG.

1822.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON COMPLETING THE SECOND PART OF VOLUME XCII.

HAIL! generous URBAN, hail! whose varied page
Shews the bright mirror of the passing age.
SYLVANUS, say why Scotia's sons rejoice,—
Why banner'd trumpets raise their piercing voice,—
Why colours stream,—why acclamations rise,
That, borne on Echo, fill the vaulted skies?—
Look to the waves that roll on Leith's fair strand,
Where countless numbers long-expectant stand,
And see the Royal Squadron make the shore,
Known by the signal of the cannon's roar.
The Monarch lands—around him Triumphs wait;—
To Holyrood he moves in Regal State;
There Highland Chiefs and Barons wend their way,
And to great GEORGE their willing homage pay:
While the gay Fair of Caledonia bloom
Amid the splendour of the Drawing-room.

From the brass cannon cast, whose thund'ring sound
At Victory aim'd on Salamanca's ground,
Pelides' brazen form colossal stands,
Inscrib'd to Britain's brave and martial bands.
The British Fair, enraptur'd with their fame,
This trophy rais'd to consecrate their name.

Where loud the Hyperborean tempests roar,
Driving the icebergs huge from shore to shore,
The gallant Parry, with his chosen train,
Braves the deep horrors of the Polar main.
But thro' the world his glorious deeds shall spread,
And ever-verdant laurels crown his head.
Round Franklin's brow immortal bays shall twine,
And his compeers with equal honours shine;
Who bore the keenest sufferings undismay'd,
And the vast tracks of Arctic coasts survey'd.
Intrepid souls! who brav'd each Winter's blast,
Your arduous toils were recompens'd at last.

Herschel, alas! great Astronomic Sage,
Has sunk in death, yet full of honour'd age.
Thro' widest space the heavenly Orbs he view'd,
The Comet's track and Stars unnumber'd shew'd.
Ouranus first he saw, with all its train,
And fires volcanic found in Luna's plain.

The Muse might wander to Verona's State,
Brasilian strife, and Spanish feuds relate;
Between the Greeks and Turks the conflicts sing;
But here she reins her flight and drops her wing,
Bids cull the past from URBAN's varied store,
Hyblæan sweets! till Time shall be no more.

Teversal Rectory, Dec. 31, 1822.

WILLIAM RAWLINS.

PREFACE.

QUE REGIO IN TERRIS NOSTRI NON PLENA LABORIS ?

IN addressing the Publick, we feel ourselves in the situation of one who has been long absent from his choicest friends. If he has pleasant tidings to communicate he experiences the most exquisite delight in recapitulating them; but if, unfortunately, he has had^d to struggle with untoward circumstances, or to encounter the frowns of adverse fortune, he recurs to the past with emotions rather of pain than of pleasure. Experiencing encouragement, as we do, beyond all precedent, with what pleasing satisfaction, then, must we greet our old friends, and accost our new acquaintances? We may perhaps be allowed, without presumption, to apply to ourselves, in some degree, the words of the Trojan hero, as adopted for our motto: for wherever the English language is known, whether in the Eastern or Western world, the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE may be found—as a flattering memento of our humble labours. But while more important objects engage our attention, we will not dwell on our own affairs longer than to state, that the editorial and typographical arrangements adopted in the current volume, and fully noticed in our last half-yearly Address, have received considerable approbation, and, we trust, given general satisfaction. For proof of the variety of our literary stores, we appeal with confidence to the different Indexes of the Work.

However gratifying it may be to expatiate on our own labours, and their successful result, we revert with still higher satisfaction to a more momentous subject,—the situation of the KINGDOM, and the NATIONAL FINANCES. To Britain and her glorious deeds may we venture to apply our motto, in its widest and most unlimited extent; for “*what land (where any features of civilization exist) is not full of her labours*”—from the Cape of Good Hope to the frozen seas of the Arctic climes—from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn? To those who truly love their native country, and feel an interest in her prosperity, divested of all secondary politics, it must be satisfactory to perceive the real state of her affairs stated in a plain and intelligible manner. A Pamphlet, fully answering this end, has been just published, entitled, “*Administration of the Affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and their Dependancies, at the Commencement of the Year 1823.*” The Work is evidently demi-official; at least it may be so presumed, if we are to judge from the critical precision and consummate ability with which the whole is executed. It presents a systematic account of the
admi-

administration of public affairs under the following heads; 1. *Finance*; 2. *National Resources*; 3. *Foreign Relations*; 4. *Colonies*; 5. *Trade*; 6. *Domestic Administration*.—Rumour reports, that this Pamphlet is the production of Mr. Courtenay, (secretary to the Board of Controul,) from materials supplied from the different public departments; and that it has been revised by Mr. Huskisson.

The confined limits allowed to our Preface will only admit of a very short notice; but the little we have to spare shall be devoted to selecting a few introductory passages, in order to give our readers a general idea of the outline and objects of this valuable Pamphlet.

“The time is approaching,” says the Author, “in which the main branches of our Administration, financial, foreign, domestic, and colonial, must severally pass under the ordinary annual review of Parliament. It is therefore proposed to take a review of the actual state of affairs from January 1822 to the year now commenced.”

“The general object of these observations is to appeal to the good sense and the good feelings of the people of England; and to shew the claim of his Majesty’s Ministers to that degree of public confidence and co-operation, which, by assisting to maintain order and tranquillity, and by repressing all impediments merely vexatious, must eminently advance and facilitate the public service.”

“Under the head of *FINANCE*, the year 1822 has been distinguished by some memorable measures. For the first time perhaps, the publick have acknowledged the peculiar system of Lord *LIVERPOOL* and the *CHANCELLOR* of the *EXCHEQUER* in active and effectual operation; and have seen those practical results, which no one had previously anticipated. They have seen *Taxes reduced in one year to the amount of nearly FOUR MILLIONS*; whilst the service of the country has been effectually administered through all the departments, and public credit maintained and strengthened by an actual *Surplus Fund of FIVE MILLIONS*.”

“Under the head of our *NATIONAL RESOURCES*, the reader will learn, with unqualified pleasure, that all the springs of our public wealth are entire and unimpaired; that our *Foreign Commerce* is administering the most abundant supply to our internal trade and manufactures; whilst all sources are pouring forth in a bounteous stream their several contributions to the *Public Revenue*.”

“Under the head of *DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION*, it is proposed to take a brief review of those measures which have been adopted for the purpose of assisting and promoting the Agricultural, Commercial, Shipping, Manufacturing, and general interests of the Country.”

Each of these points is illustrated in the Pamphlet before us with such clearness as to satisfy every candid mind, not only of the Writer’s ability, but of the excellence and solidity of the system which he develops. The great purposes of Ministers were to afford the Country relief by the remission of Taxes; to sustain Public Credit by an efficient Sinking Fund; and to give stability and vigour to public and private wealth by an adequate Currency.

Dec. 31, 1822.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times—New Times
M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
Brit. Press—M. Adver.
Courier—Globe
Star—Traveller
Sun—Brit. Traveller
True Brit.—Statesm.
St. James's & Gen. Eve.
Bug. Chronicle
Com. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.—Lit. Chron.
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4.—Berkwick
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Boston
Brighton 3.—Bristol 5
Bucks—Bury 2
Cambridge
Cambridge—Carlisle
Carmarthen—Chelmsf.
Cheltenham—Chesh.
Colchester—Cornwall
Coveatry 2.—Cumberl
Derby—Devon
Devizes—Doncaster
Dorchester—Durham 2
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Hunts—Ipswich
Kent 1.—Leicester
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N. Wales Northamp.
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Sherborne—Stafford
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT having received the Royal Assent, we insert a copy of the 14th Clause, which is of the utmost importance to be *universally known as soon as possible*. The clause is, "That no person, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be deemed *authorized by Law* to grant any Licence for the solemnization of any Marriage, except the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, according to the rights now vested in them respectively, and except the several other Bishops within their respective dioceses, for the marriage of persons, one of whom shall be resident, at the time, within the diocese of the Bishop in whose name such Licence shall be granted, such residence to be proved in manner hereinbefore directed. And such Archbishops and Bishops shall make such orders and regulations for the observance of their respective Officers within their respective jurisdictions, as they shall deem necessary for the more effectual performance of the duties of their several Officers within the true intent and meaning of this Act. And if any such Officer shall not duly observe all such orders and regulations, such Officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to punishment as guilty of a misdemeanor." Thus it appears, that from the 22d of July, 1822, the date of the Act, no Licence can be legally granted by any others than the two Archbishops and the Bishops, according to the rights now vested in them, and consequently Marriages solemnized under a Licence granted by any inferior authority, would, it is presumed, be altogether null and void. As many country Surrogates and others, heretofore in the practice of issuing Licences, may not be aware of this Clause, and of the serious consequences which may result, we embrace the earliest opportunity of giving it the utmost publicity.

The Rev. JOHN LYNES, jun. of Elmley Lovett, states, "I am happy to inform your Readers, and more especially your Correspondent 'D.M.' that the stone intended to be placed over King Richard's well is now finished, and lies at the house of one of my relations in Leicestershire. The well-wishers to the plan are waiting for a few subscriptions, and I shall take upon myself to accelerate the completion of the business. I hope, in the course of the Autumn, to have the stone properly placed, and I shall, hereafter, beg your permission to insert a list of the subscribers. In the mean time, any subscriptions may be paid into the Bank of Messrs. Jervis and Co. Hinckley; and may I request you, Mr. Urban, to receive the contributions, which

need not be large, of any of your Correspondents?"—We shall be most happy to comply with the request of Mr. Lynes.

Æquus refers "R. C." (p. 488, of our first Part), to the Parliamentary Report and Mr. Ricardo. The former states, that forty bushels per acre is the highest (but rare) crop, and eight bushels the probable lowest. Of course, the medium, as *Æquus* says, is from twenty to twenty-four bushels. Mr. Ricardo truly remarks, that abundance is a blessing to the consumer, but not to the grower; and this is so manifest, that it is only a perverted view of the subject to quote the Bible about it, or support such an absurdity, as plenty remunerating a fall of price, in defiance of facts universally admitted.

Æ begs leave to refer our Readers to p. 304, for the proper blazon of the augmentation of the Howard Arms, as the Tressure is omitted in p. 482. The Kings and Heralds of Arms (says Maitland in his Hist. of London) are sworn upon a sword as well as the book, a sign that they are military as well as civil officers. The sword is that taken by the Earl of Surrey, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, from James IV. King of Scotland, at the Battle of Flodden Field, and is in the library of the College of Arms.

N. Y. W. G. informs A CONSTANT READER (who inquires after the Scudamore Family, in p. 386 of the Magazine for May 1821), that the information he desires will be found in an heraldic visitation of Herefordshire, amongst the Harleian MSS. in Brit. Museum, No. 1545.

Mr. BUSBY, inventor of the Hydraulic Orrery, informs us, that he does not at present give Evening Lectures, as stated in Part i. p. 543, owing to the shortness of the evenings at this season of the year.

Mr. WALTER WILSON observes, "Having been employed for some time in making collections for a History of the Life and Times of the celebrated Daniel De Foe, with a view to publication, you will oblige me by allowing your Magazine to be the medium for requesting communications from any of your Correspondents, for promoting the design, and the same will be thankfully accepted, addressed to me either at Lufton, near Yeovil in Somersetshire, or at No. 34, Ely-place, Holborn, in London."

A CORRESPONDENT says, "It is said there is a shock of an earthquake felt in the Island of Zante every week,—what would be the effect of a shaft sunk there?"

HÆGDN's Poem is reserved for insertion, but not under the consideration he suggests. All poems are sent *con amore*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1822.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

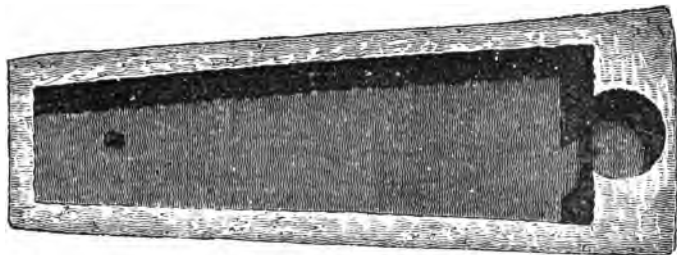
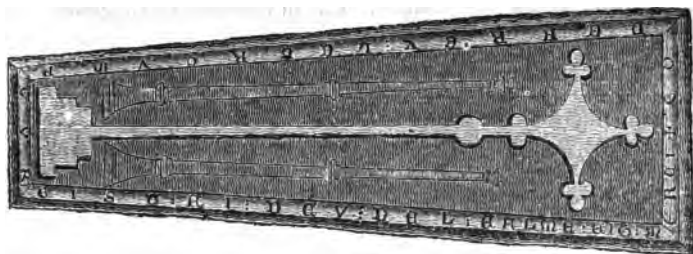
Mr. URBAN,

July 1.

IN consequence of the demolition of Guildhall Chapel, and the preparations of the ground to receive some new buildings which are about to be erected, an interesting discovery has taken place. On digging near the North-West angle of the Chapel, just without the walls, the men came to a sepulchre, between 12 and 18 inches below the surface of the floor, large enough to contain a coffin, which was found entire, covered with its lid, but

containing no relics of bones. The coffin is plain, smooth on the outside, but rough on the inside, and of the usual form to accommodate the head and shoulders of a deceased person. In the bottom, near the foot, is a hole for the purpose, it is supposed, of carrying away moisture. The lid is ornamented with a cross between two tapers, which are engraved on the stone, the cross being raised, and its shaft resting on three steps. In a cavetto of the sloping edge is this inscription :

✠ GODEFREY : LETROVMPOVR : GIST : CI : DEV : DEL : BALME : EIT : MERCI
(Godfrey Letroumpour lies here. God have mercy on his soul.)



B.
del.

The dimensions are as follow : extreme length 6 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch ; width at the head, 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; width at the foot, 1 foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The material of the lid and coffin is the same, and appears to be a kind of purbeck stone ; the former has suffered

no important injury, and is of the usual grey colour ; but the latter is of a reddish colour, partially mutilated, which may be attributed to its long concealment under ground. Wherever this antient and curious monument was originally fixed, I have no doubt

doubt that the ledger stone was exposed to view on the floor of the building. It is impossible to conjecture at what period its concealment took place, but there is reason to believe that if the sepulchre was not coeval with the coffin, it was of considerable antiquity; each of its sides were decorated with a red cross inscribed within a circle $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter*.

As the Longo-bardic style of writing, which was introduced into England about the time of the Conquest, was disused, at least for a time, in the reign of Edward III. and as the letters are without those ornaments which distinguished the Longo-bardic on its revival, we may safely ascribe this monument to the thirteenth century. The unaffected piety and humility of the inscription is worthy of remark. I have met with inscriptions of this kind, still more concise, some few longer, but I never saw one that contained a panegyric on the deceased.

The owner of this tomb was an ecclesiastic, and buried in the Chapel to which he probably belonged, which, it is usually supposed, was founded in the year 1299, and called London College. On its re-erection, towards the close of the fourteenth century, when, perhaps, the College, and consequently its buildings, were curtailed, this monument, which was laid under the North wall, was excluded from the new building; and, reluctant to disturb ashes which had long reposed on this spot, the builders vaulted over the Coffin to secure it alike from injury and observation. But it was very rarely the practice of ancient times to appear thus indifferent to the monuments of their pious and distinguished brethren. On the contrary, we know that the translation of tombs and their ashes was a work of peculiar care and ceremony at all periods, and ornamented and inscribed as was this memorial to admonish the living and perpetuate the name of the dead, its concealment is indeed surprising and unaccountable.

At what period this tomb was vio-

lated and deprived of its mortal remains, is unknown; but there are grounds for supposing that its existence was ascertained when the large brick house near the Hall was built, as one of its angles rested on the arched roof of the sepulchre.

With a pious, proper, and laudable feeling, it has been ordered that the pavement of Guildhall Chapel, bearing in many places the arms and inscriptions of the thickly-peopled ground beneath, shall not be disturbed, but covered with a floor of wood to preserve the graves from premeditated or accidental injury.

It were to be wished that the Chapel itself had been spared demolition. With a few skilful alterations and additions, its triple aisles, which were of noble dimensions and handsome architecture, would have formed again a sacred edifice (for of sacred uses it had long been deprived) of uncommon beauty and interest. Its destruction too at a time when "new churches" are demanded, and our best efforts are exerted in the defence of antiquity, as well as to effect the adoption of its style in all its purity and excellence, is deeply to be regretted.

Time and ill usage often reduce our ancient churches to an alarming state of decacy. But till they become dangerous and irreparable, their removal should never be permitted to take place; since experience proves that our age has not yet acquired the taste, if it possesses the science, to erect churches agreeable to their solemn appropriation. 28.

Mr. URBAN, *Little Horwood Vicarage, July 17.*

IN addition to what was stated on Anglo-Saxon Poetry, from Mr. Rask, p. 306, I remark, besides alliteration, Northern Poetry, long before the introduction of Christianity, appears to have had concluding linear rhymes*. The Saxons also used rhymes, as

Ne wýpþer fæst Not winter's frost
Ne fýper blæst Nor fire's blast.

The length of lines in verse is not so accurately defined in Saxon as in

* Two of these crosses, in almost perfect preservation, and of a brilliant red colour, are preserved by Mr. Mountague, who has also the care of the Coffin, and to whom the writer of this article is indebted for his polite attention, in showing these antiquities, and his useful information on the subject.

* See *Archæologia*, vol. XIV. pp. 168—204, for a most learned and satisfactory "Inquiry respecting the early use of Rhyme," by Sharon Turner, Esq. F. A. S.

Latin, by means of feet. The only thing which, in Anglo-Saxon, has any influence over metre, seems, as in Islandic, to be the long or emphatic syllables, which are often accompanied by one, two, or more short syllables.

These long and short syllables do not appear to be arranged according to any rules, except those which are dictated by the ear, and rythmus* or cadence of the verse; but two or more accented syllables seldom occur alone, without being accompanied by some short ones. The metrical complement† is of as little importance to the proper measure of verse in Saxon as in Islandic: it is regarded merely as a species of prelude.

This holds good at least respecting the construction of that species of verse of which we have hitherto seen examples, and which seems to be the only one that is given in Anglo-Saxon Poetry. I shall here quote a few lines from the "Menologium Saxonicum:"

- Meotob an pæt
 2 (Ppýðep peo) sǣpūl scēal,
 Spīððān hýeōppān,
 4 (Ǽnd) ēallē ðā gārcaþ
 (De) fōr gōðe hweōppāð
 6 (Ǽrteþ) deað bægð
 Dōmēr hīdāð
 8 On fæðep fæðme.
 The Creator alone knows
 2 whither the soul
 shall afterwards roam,
 4 and all the spirits
 that depart in God.
 6 After their death day
 they will abide their judgment
 8 in their father's bosom.

In the second line, we shall find first *hpýðep peo*, as the metrical complement; next, *ƿapul scēal*, which makes three syllables, of which only the first and last are long; the middle one, *ul*, is unaccented, or short, and only serves

to facilitate the connexion between the long ones. The third line has no metrical complement, but begins immediately with a long syllable; and then follows a short one; then a long and a short one: thus this line contains two long ones. The fourth has no metrical complement, because there is only an auxiliary letter, except we give this name to what, in such cases, precedes the first accented syllable; but, whatever be the name by which it is called, it evident that *and* is the prelude, and that the verse first properly begins with *ealle þa*, which is one long with two short: then follows *gārcaþ*, one long, and one short: this also has two long. The fifth has first *De* for a metrical complement; the remainder is formed as the third. In the sixth, *æpþep* is the metrical complement; then follow two long syllables, the last of which is accompanied by one short: this construction is the reverse of the second line. The seventh is formed as the third. It appears then, that however unlike these lines seem to be in their structure, still they are all formed after one rule, viz. they have all two long syllables, which must be followed by at least one short one, besides the metrical complement, which may at pleasure be introduced or omitted.

It is easy to determine the quantity of syllables in Saxon. The chief syllable in every word has the accent. Compound words, which consist of two substantives, and words which declare their own meaning, have the accent on the former.

The verses quoted have all, conformably to the Islandic narrative, two long syllables in every line, which should be followed by some short one; in fact, one short one after every long one; therefore, they commonly consist of four syllables. But this is not the sole number which constitutes the

* In defining rythmus, Bede says, "It is a modulated composition of words, not according to the laws of metre, but adapted in the number of its syllables to the judgment of the ear, as are the verses of our vulgar (or native) poets."—"Metre is an artificial rule with modulation; rythmus is a modulation without the rule. For the most part you find, by a sort of chant, some rule or rythm; yet this is not from an artificial government of the syllables, but because the sound and modulation lead to it. The vulgar poets effect this rustically; the skilful attain it by their skill; as,

Rex eterne! Domine!
 Rerum Creator omnium!
 Qui eras ante secula!

"From this passage it is obvious that Bede's poetical countrymen wrote their vernacular verses without any other rule than that of pleasing the ear." Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, 8vo, vol. III. p. 301.

† See Part i. p. 397.

quantity of verses, for they may consist of three, viz. when the long syllable has no short one following it; and of five, when the long syllable is followed by two short ones, &c. No notice must be taken of the metrical complement, which must not be brought into account.

If the student attend to these rules, he will find that metre is as determinate in Saxon as in any other language, although according to peculiar rules. Occasionally a line of verse consists of a single word: for example, concerning Enoch:

Naler beaðe ƿpealt
Mibbangeapber,
(Spa hep) men bōð.

That he might not die
as the men of
this world do.

Here mibbangeapber constitutes a whole line of verse, which is perfectly right, for the word contains two long syllables, mibb and geapb, which are followed by two short ones, an and er. The second line has Spa hep for a metrical complement. Then follows men, which contains the chief letter, and bōð, which are both long. It does not, therefore, require any short one, as it has a dissyllabic metrical complement preceding it.

Thus we should have easily understood Saxon versification, if some learned men, of modern times, had not attempted to arrange verses in such a manner as to make two lines stand for one. I refer this subject to the ear and sense of every one who has a taste for poetry; who reads, for example, these verses in Boethius:

Cala pu scippend
Scippa tungla,
Heofoner and eorðan!
Du on heah ƿetle
Ecum ƿurcƿe.

O! thou Creator
of the pure stars
of heaven and earth!
thou on high seat
ever reignest.

And now let him consider them thus arranged.

Cala pu scippend scippa tungla,
Heofoner and eorðan (puon) heah
ƿetle
Ecum ƿurcƿe.

This arrangement of two lines in one militates, 1st, against the custom of Scandinavian nations; 2dly, against the distinction of lines, denoted in MSS. by a period or full stop; 3dly, against alliteration; 4thly, against all affinity to other verses; 5thly, against the spirit of Northern poetry, which would not admit of longer* verses than those which answer to the Greek and Latin tetrameters.

It may be affirmed, that the vast variety of metre used by the ancient Scalds, may chiefly, if not altogether, be reduced to different kinds of alliteration. In Wormius, we have an exact analysis of one of these sorts of metre, in which it was requisite that the stanza or strophe should consist of four distiches, and each verse of six syllables. In each distich three words at least were required to begin with the same letters (see 'before, p. 396), that is, two words in one verse, and one in another; that there should, besides this, be two correspondent syllables in each verse; and that none of the correspondences ought immediately to follow each other, &c. as in the following couplet:

Christus caput nostrum,
Coronet te bonis.

This appears to us at present to be only a very laborious way of trifling; however, we ought not to decide too hastily: every language has its own peculiar laws of harmony; and, as the ancient Greeks and Romans formed their metre by certain artful distributions of their long and short syllables, so the Northern Scalds placed the structure of theirs in the studied repetition and adaptation of the vowels and consonants. The same mode of versification was admired by our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and hath not been wholly laid aside much more than two centuries among our English poets.

* A judicious and learned gentleman, whose name, were I permitted, I should consider it an honour to mention, has observed, "The question, as to whether the two hemistiches shall be regarded as one or two lines, is evidently that of a writer or printer, not of a singer or reciter: to the ear the difference would not be perceptible. The longer lines, which occasionally are found as a sort of system (in Cadmon, p. 6, l. 14), I cannot reduce to Mr. Rask's principle, and am disposed to regard them as being to the Fornyrðalag what our heroic metre is to that of the Descent of Odin: *tens* and *eights* the parish clerks call them."

See "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," vol. II. p. 260.—It may be added, that the metre of the Welsh bards is altogether of the alliterative kind, and full as artificial as that of the ancient Scandinavians; yet those who thoroughly understand that language, assert that this kind of metre is extremely pleasing to the ear, and does not subject the poet to more restraint than the different sorts of feet did the Greek and Roman poets.

Perhaps it will not be difficult to find the difference between the metre of the ancient classics, and that of the Gothic and Celtic bards, in the different genius of their respective languages. The Greek and Latin tongues chiefly consist of polysyllables, of words ending with vowels, and not overburdened with consonants: their poets, therefore, (if they would produce harmony) could not but make their metre to consist in quantity, or the artful disposal of the long and short syllables; whereas, the old Celtic and Teutonic languages, being chiefly composed of monosyllables, could have had hardly any such thing as quantity; and on the other hand, abounding in harsh consonants, the first effort of their bards to reduce it to harmony must have been by placing these consonants at such distances from each other, so intermixing them with vowels, and so artfully interweaving, repeating, and dividing these several sounds, as to produce an agreeable effect from their structure.

Professor Fin Magnusen remarks that the Gothic narrative verse seems to have been the foundation of the Greek hexameters. If we regard the arrangement itself, the similarity is highly probable, and the hexameter seems merely to contain a very trifling modification of the more unfettered, and probably more ancient form which the narrative verse exhibits. As an example, I will arrange some Greek and Latin hexameters chosen at random, after the rules for narrative verse:

- Την μὲν γὰρ
2 κακοτήτα καὶ ἰλαδὸν
ἴστιν ἔλσθαι
4 ῥήϊδιως·
λεῖπ' μὲν ὁδὸς
6 μαλα δ' ἐγγυθὶ ναιεῖ.
Τῆς δ' ἀρετῆς
8 ἰδρωτα θεοὶ
προπαροῦνεν ἴθικαν

- 10 ἀθάνατοι·
μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὄρθιος
12 οἶμος ἔπ' αὐτὴν,
καὶ τρηχὺς
14 τὸ πρῶτον, ἱππὴν δὲ
εἰς ἄκρον ἱκῆται·
16 ῥήϊδι δὲ
ἵππυτα πέλει,
18 χαλκῶν περ ἰούσα.
Arma virumque
2 cano, Trojæ
qui primus ab oris
4 Itæliam
fata profugus.
6 Lavinia venit
littora: multum
8 ille et terris
jactatus et alto,
10 vi superûm,
sævæ memorem
12 Jūnonis ob iram.
Multa quoque
14 et bello passus
dum conderet urbem,
16 inferretque
deos Latio,
18 genus unde Latinum.

This decomposition produces the Gothic narrative verse so completely, that here in these 18 verses of Hesiod and Virgil, there is not a single deviation or defect in the rules of narrative verse; but the whole reads quite as fluently after the language of song as after the construction of hexameters. We find here, as in Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic, some verses composed of *one word*, and some of several; for example, in the 4th and 10th lines of the Greek, and the 16th and 3d of the Latin. We also find commonly four or five syllables, and sometimes seven or eight, for example, in the 9th and 2d lines of the Greek, and the 18th of the Latin. Still this is only a secondary consideration. In every line we have here two long syllables or pauses for the voice, each of which has usually one short, and sometimes two following; still one only required; for example, in the first line, *την* is long; then follows *μὲν*, which is short; *γὰρ*, on the contrary, has no short syllable following. In line 7th *της* is long, and has two short ones after it; the latter *της*, on the contrary, has none; likewise the 8th and 10th, and others. Line 6th has *μαλα δ'* for a metrical complement; likewise line 14th has *το*, and line 15th *εἰς*, for the metrical complement. In the

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON COMPLETING THE SECOND PART OF VOLUME XCII.

HAIL! generous URBAN, hail! whose varied page
Shews the bright mirror of the passing age.
SYLVANUS, say why Scotia's sons rejoice,—
Why banner'd trumpets raise their piercing voice,—
Why colours stream,—why acclamations rise,
That, borne on Echo, fill the vaulted skies?—
Look to the waves that roll on Leith's fair strand,
Where countless numbers long-expectant stand,
And see the Royal Squadron make the shore,
Known by the signal of the cannon's roar.
The Monarch lands—around him Triumphs wait;—
To Holyrood he moves in Regal State;
There Highland Chiefs and Barons wend their way,
And to great GEORGE their willing homage pay :
While the gay Fair of Caledonia bloom
Amid the splendour of the Drawing-room.

From the brass cannon cast, whose thund'ring sound
At Victory aim'd on Salamanca's ground,
Pelides' brazen form colossal stands,
Inscrib'd to Britain's brave and martial bands.
The British Fair, enraptur'd with their fame,
This trophy rais'd to consecrate their name.

Where loud the Hyperborean tempests roar,
Driving the icebergs huge from shore to shore,
The gallant Parry, with his chosen train,
Braves the deep horrors of the Polar main.
But thro' the world his glorious deeds shall spread,
And ever-verdant laurels crown his head.
Round Franklin's brow immortal bays shall twine,
And his compeers with equal honours shine ;
Who bore the keenest sufferings undismay'd,
And the vast tracks of Arctic coasts survey'd.
Intrepid souls! who brav'd each Winter's blast,
Your arduous toils were recompens'd at last.

Herschel, alas! great Astronomic Sage,
Has sunk in death, yet full of honour'd age.
Thro' widest space the heavenly Orbs he view'd,
The Comet's track and Stars unnumber'd shew'd.
Ouranus first he saw, with all its train,
And fires volcanic found in Luna's plain.

The Muse might wander to Verona's State,
Brasilian strife, and Spanish feuds relate;
Between the Greeks and Turks the conflicts sing;
But here she reins her flight and drops her wing,
Bids cull the past from URBAN's varied store,
Hyblæan sweets! till Time shall be no more.

Teversal Rectory, Dec. 31, 1822.

WILLIAM RAWLINS.

See "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," vol. II. p. 260.—It may be added, that the metre of the Welsh bards is altogether of the alliterative kind, and full as artificial as that of the ancient Scandinavians; yet those who thoroughly understand that language, assert that this kind of metre is extremely pleasing to the ear, and does not subject the poet to more restraint than the different sorts of feet did the Greek and Roman poets.

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the same way in the Latin: in line 3d, *qui* is the metrical complement, *dum* in the 15th, and *genus* in the 18th. All the remaining arrangement is as flowing a Fornyrðalag, or narrative verse, as any passage in the Edda or the Scyld Poem.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN, Leicester, July 24.

FEW books have been more generally or more deservedly approved than Mr. Turner's "History of the Anglo-Saxons." On one passage of it, however, I beg leave to offer a few remarks. "I cannot," says Mr. Turner, "agree with Hickes, in classing the Works of Alfred under that division of the Saxon language which he calls Danish Saxon." Vol. I. 8vo Ed. p. 594.—If the above passage is not founded in mistake, we have here two eminent critics at variance on a point of great importance to the Anglo-Saxon student. Unable to decide between opposite opinions, *he* must conclude, *that it is, at least, doubtful whether Alfred wrote pure Anglo-Saxon.* And if the language of Alfred is, in fact, a *corrupt dialect*, he is without a clue to discover *where* any *pure* specimen of that language can be found. The purpose of my present communication is to remove these doubts, by shewing that Mr. Turner's statement of Dr. Hickes's opinion is incorrect.

Hickes was, I believe, the first author who published any thing like a regular Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon language. No person can peruse either his quarto Grammar, or the enlarged Grammar, which forms part of his Thesaurus, without being convinced that he had fixed to himself a certain standard of the language. What that standard *was*, may be collected from his numerous examples. Many of them are taken from the Works of Alfred, which he commends in the highest terms.

"Nihil regis versionibus perfectius."—"Quam in illis *nativus*, facilis, et simplex sermo! præcipue in Ecclesiasticæ Historiæ Bedæ paraphrasi, cujus augustissimum auctorem, sive dictionis in ea *puritatem*, sive perspicuitatem styli, &c. spectes, Cæsari in dicendo æqualem censebis."

Many examples, it is true, are taken from other Authors, differing from Alfred, and from each other in style; but whoever understands the writings of Al-

fred, can with ease peruse every other writer cited by Hickes as an example of pure Anglo-Saxon. It is far otherwise with respect to the Dano-Saxon, which he frequently mentions as a *dialect*, and to which, in his larger Grammar, he devotes a separate chapter, or rather an elaborate dissertation.

How then does it appear that Hickes classes the writings of Alfred under the division of Dano-Saxon? If such a conclusion could be drawn from any part of his Works, it must be from the Chapter on Dialects [Thes. A. S. G. 87.]; and from this Chapter, perhaps, Mr. Turner has too hastily deduced it. But let us examine Hickes's own words:

"Hactenus de Anglo-Saxonico sermone, quem in auctoribus, qui in australibus, et occidentalibus, nostræ Britanniæ partibus floruerunt, habemus *purum, suavem, et regularem*, tractavimus. Jam restat, ut de ejusdem linguæ dialectis, in sequentibus nonnihil commentemur."

Here he establishes a clear distinction between the language which he primarily teaches (Alfred's language), and those variations from it, *which alone he terms DIALECTS.* The *Dialects* he thus particularizes:

"PRIMA est, quam majores nostri locuti sunt a primo suo in Britanniam ingressu, ad Danorum usque introitum, per trecentos et triginta septem annos."—"SECUNDA est, quæ in usu erat a Danorum in Britanniam ingressu ad Normannorum adventum, per bis centum septuaginta quatuor annos, præsertim in locis Angliæ septentrionalibus, et Australibus Scotiæ."—"TERTIA illa est quam locuti sunt majores nostri, a Normannorum ingressu ad Henrici ejus nominis secundi tempora. Hanc Normanno-Dano-Saxonicam, et versus hujus periodi finem, Semi-Saxonicam, vocandam censemus."

At the time when Alfred flourished, Hickes's *first* or *original dialect was obsolete*; his *second*, the *Danish*, *not introduced* (if indeed it ever was) *into those parts*; and his *third*, *yet unheard of*.—On these grounds I may venture to affirm, that the works of Alfred never were, or could be, classed by Hickes under the division of Dano-Saxon, or under any of his three dialects. The student, therefore, on *his authority*, as well as *that of Mr. Turner*, may with confidence resort to them as to "*the wells of ANGLO-SAXON undefiled.*"

Yours, &c.

A. B.

DESCRIPTION

7-22-1919

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Am. Mag. July 1



OF PRISONERS.
CITY OF NEW YORK.
THE SOCIETY

DESCRIPTION OF THE TREAD MILL.

RECOMMENDED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

THE attention of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline has long been devoted to the adoption of some plan for the effectual employment of Prisoners. All attempts of this nature have heretofore been attended with considerable difficulty; but it is confidently anticipated that this invention will not only afford suitable employment, but act as a species of preventive punishment. Although but very recently introduced into practice, the effects of its discipline have, in every instance, proved highly useful in decreasing the number of commitments; as many prisoners have been known to declare that they would sooner undergo any species of fatigue, or suffer any deprivation, than return to the House of Correction, when once released.

The annexed Engraving (*see Plate I.*) exhibits a party of prisoners in the act of working one of the Tread-wheels of the Discipline Mill, invented by Mr. CONITT of Ipswich, and recently erected at the House of Correction for the County of Surrey, situated at Brixton. The view is taken from a corner of one of the ten airing yards of the Prison, all of which radiate from the Governor's house in the centre, which is seen in the drawing at the opposite end of the yard, so that from the window of his room he commands a complete view into all the yards. The building which appears in the Engraving behind the tread-wheel shed, is the Mill-house, containing the necessary machinery for grinding corn and dressing the flour, also rooms for storing it, &c.: on the right side of this building, a pipe is seen, passing up to the roof, on which is a large cast-iron reservoir, capable of holding some thousand gallons of water, for the use of the prison. This reservoir is filled by means of forcing-pump machinery below, connected with the principal axis which works the machinery of the mill:—this axis or shaft passes under the pavement of the several yards, and, working by means of universal joints, at every turn, communicates with the tread-wheel of each class.

This wheel, which is represented in
GENT. MAG. July, 1822.

the centre of the Engraving, is exactly similar to a common water-wheel; the tread-boards upon its circumference are however of considerable length, so as to allow sufficient standing room for a row of from ten to twenty persons upon the wheel*. Their weight, the first moving power of the machine, produces the greatest effect when applied upon the circumference of the wheel at or near the level of its axle; to secure therefore this mechanical advantage, a screen of boards is fixed up in an inclined position above the wheel, in order to prevent the prisoners from climbing or stepping up higher than the level required. A hand-rail is seen fixed upon this screen, by holding which they retain their upright position upon the revolving wheel; the nearest side of which is exposed to view in the Plate, in order to represent its cylindrical form much more distinctly than could otherwise have been done. In the original, however, both sides are closely boarded up, so that the prisoners have no access to the interior of the wheel, and all risk of injury whatever is prevented.

By means of steps, the gang of prisoners ascend at one end, and when the requisite number range themselves upon the wheel, it commences its revolution. The effort, then, to every individual is simply that of ascending an endless flight of steps, their combined weight acting upon every successive stepping board, precisely as a stream of water upon the float-boards of a water wheel.

During this operation, each prisoner gradually advances from the end at which he mounted towards the opposite end of the wheel, from whence the last man taking his turn descends for rest (*see the Plate*), another prisoner immediately mounting as before to fill up the

* The Wheels erected at the House of Correction, at Cold-bath Fields, are each capable of containing forty or more prisoners, and the joint force of the prisoners is expended in giving motion to a regulating fly, which, by expanding of itself in proportion to the power, will keep any number of men, from twenty to three hundred and twenty, at the same degree of hard labour.

number required, without stopping the machine. The interval of rest may then be portioned to each man, by regulating the number of those required to work the wheel with the whole number of the gang;—thus if twenty out of twenty-four are obliged to be upon the wheel, it will give to each man intervals of rest amounting to 12 minutes in every hour of labour. Again, by varying the number of men upon the wheel, or the work inside the mill, so as to increase or diminish its velocity, the degree of hard labour or exercise to the prisoner may also be regulated. At Brixton, the diameter of the wheel being five feet, and revolving twice in a minute, the space stepped over by each man is 2193 feet, or 731 yards per hour.

To provide regular and suitable employment for prisoners sentenced to hard labour, has been attended with considerable difficulty in many parts of the kingdom: the invention of the Discipline Mill has removed the difficulty, and it is confidently hoped, that as its advantages and effects become better known, the introduction of the Mill will be universal in Houses of Correction. As a species of prison labour, it is remarkable for its simplicity. It requires no previous instruction; no taskmaster is necessary to watch over the work of the prisoners, neither are materials or instruments put into their hands that are liable to waste or misapplication, or subject to wear and tear: the internal machinery of the mill, being inaccessible to the prisoners, is placed under the management of skilful and proper persons, one or two at most being required to attend a process which keeps in steady and constant employment from ten to two hundred or more prisoners at one and the same time; which can be suspended and renewed as often as the regulations of the prison render it necessary, and which imposes equality of labour on every individual employed, no one upon the wheel being able in the least degree to avoid his proportion.

The arrangement of the wheels in the yards radiating from the Governor's central residence, places the prisoners thus employed under very good inspection, an object known to be of the utmost importance in prison management. At the Brixton House of Correction, with the exception of the very

few confined by the casualties of sickness or debility, all the prisoners are steadily employed under the eye of the Governor during a considerable part of the day.

The classification also of the prisoners according to offences, &c. may be adhered to in the adoption of these discipline wheels; the same wheel or the same connected shafts can be easily made to pass into distinct compartments, in which the several classes may work in separate parties. In the prison from which the annexed drawing is taken, a tread-wheel is erected in each of the six yards, by which the inconvenience and risk of removing a set of prisoners from one part of the prison to another is obviated.

As the mechanism of these tread mills is not of a complicated nature, the regular employment they afford is not likely to be frequently suspended for want of repairs to the machinery; and should the supply of corn, &c. at any time fall off, it is not necessary that the labour of the prisoners should be suspended, nor can they be aware of the circumstance: the supply of hard labour may therefore be considered as almost unfailling.

With regard to the expence of these machines, it may be observed, that although their original cost may in some instances appear heavy, the subsequent advantage from their adoption, in point of economy, is by no means inconsiderable, and it is derived in a manner which must be most satisfactory to those who have the important charge and responsible controul of these public establishments, viz. from the diminution in the number of persons committed. Such have been the results already experienced at those Prisons, where this species of corrective discipline is enforced. The saving to the county (in consequence of the reduction in the number of criminals) in the public charges for their apprehension, committal, conviction, and maintenance, cannot but be considerable.

At the COLD-BATH FIELDS PRISON, the Tread Mill was brought into operation on Tuesday the 2d inst. and all the prisoners in the Gaol, both male and female, were set to work. At the first onset it was looked upon as a mere matter of amusement, but the experience of a quarter of an hour

at

at once proved that it was a most irksome occupation. In the end, the whole of the men in one of the wards, to the number of forty, declared they would not work, and absolutely refused to obey their task-master. Among these were some very notorious characters. The Governor, Mr. Adkins, was immediately sent for, and on his arrival he remonstrated with the mutineers on their misconduct. This remonstrance was in vain; one of the ringleaders, acting as spokesman for the rest, positively declared their intention not to go to work again. Mr. Adkins, with becoming firmness, immediately ordered 16 of the most prominent to be double ironed and locked up in their cells, declaring at the same time that they should remain in this state on an allowance of bread and water, until they thought proper to show contrition for their offence. This had the desired effect. The whole of those who remained immediately set to work with apparent good will, and in the course of the day, 11 of the 16 who had been locked up sent for the Governor, and begged to be permitted to resume their occupation, with a promise that he should hear no more of their opposition. Their prayer was complied with, and they mounted the wheel, and in the course of the next day, the remaining five, with a humbled spirit, followed their example. At a given signal all the prisoners in the different yards are ordered on the wheels, and immediately set in motion. In the court-yard there is erected a sort of pyramid, surrounded by wood-work of a particular construction. Upon looking at which, the Governor can at once ascertain the degree of labour which is applied, and thereby discover whether there is any negligence on the part of the prisoners, for which, of course, the task-master is answerable. At present the power of the wheels is applied to no profitable purpose, but it is in contemplation to erect a mill outside of the prison for grinding flour, in which it can effectually be brought into action.

Mr. URBAN,

July 4.

YOUR Correspondent "E. I. C." in the Magazine for June, has animadverted pretty severely upon the improvements which are alleged to have taken place in Westminster Ab-

bey. It is certainly not my intention to refute these animadversions, nor would I, from the slight knowledge I possess through actual survey, fastidiously reiterate them with the pedantry or the affectation of possessing judgment superior to my neighbours. I merely wish to offer in continuation a few remarks on the subject of these improvements.

A few months ago I visited Westminster Abbey. Ignorant that this noble Pile, like that of St. Paul, had been destined to undergo repairs of those mutilations which the hand of time or of man is ever inflicting, I entered determined upon spending the day, as Addison had done before me, in wandering through its sacred isles—sacred at once to the manes of the "illustrious dead," and to the Deity whose worship it is designed to celebrate. I had no sooner, however, set foot within its precincts, than I found my ears assailed from every quarter with the noise of workmen from different parts of the building; the axe and the saw resounded on all sides, and I soon found that I had chosen a most inauspicious period for those "musings" of far-reached thought, or of "melancholy," which I had fondly promised myself.

Unwilling, however, to be wholly frustrated in my walk, I proceeded by the usual track, fringed on either side by sumptuous cenotaphs, and the venerable effigies of heroes long departed; and in passing, had the good fortune to glide in at the gate of Henry the Seventh's chapel, unobserved by the noisy tribe of perambulators by whom the guide is usually followed. In dwelling upon the various exquisite specimens of sculpture and of architecture which this chapel presents, of a people already on the eve of emerging from the ruder attempts of barbarian skill, to the polish and taste of classical composition, I reflected that the noises of masonic operations would scarcely approach this hallowed spot, whose unique beauty was alone to be preserved from the withering touch of innovating hands.

From thence I proceeded (and it was all that was now left me, as the guide and his *coterie* had taken possession of all the quiet parts of the Abbey) to view the various operations of the workmen; and having advanced beyond the choir to the great aisle, I

was

was no longer at a loss to know whence all the dissonant sounds proceeded. This majestic edifice exhibited in its details all the petty operations of a vast workshop; and from watching the wholesale and sweeping methods which these modern *artists* adopted in this work of renovation, I soon conceived, that although the general aspect of its interior might assume a neatness of costume, yet the Antiquary and the man of contemplative habits would feel not much indebted to them for their pains. The bucket, the mop, and the trowel, with other implements which might indeed be employed with advantage in a private dwelling, but were heterogeneous among monuments venerable from their antiquity, were in too frequent requisition to leave much that could furnish a harvest of meditation to the future lucublator.

Your Correspondent "E. I. C." asserts, that "the whole of the renovations and repairs in Westminster Abbey do not reflect the greatest care on the superintendants of them." Now, certainly, whoever witnesses the sweeping work of renovation, as they term it, which has recently been transacted in Westminster Abbey (although I have not myself witnessed their completion), will probably agree with him that the embellishments which have of late been introduced into this venerable pile, are not calculated to raise its character or deepen the interest with which it will be viewed by posterity. Whether these *superintendants* consisted of a Committee of Management, or the Dignitaries of the Cathedral, is really a point I am ignorant of; but they assuredly never consulted good taste or propriety of decoration, when they endeavoured, as seems to have been the case, to transform its cloistered walls and columns into the spruce uniformity of a modern chapel of ease. Neither will it probably be thought that the fact of "the monuments and tombs having been cleaned with astonishing niceness and precision," is an object of gratulation to the Antiquary or the Classicist; or that they "all display as much freshness as if they were just raised;" as in every work of repair and of restoration, the circumstances of their erection should be considered, and propriety consulted.

We are told, upon visiting "Les Jardins des Tombeaux," in Paris, that

specimens of sculpture are there to be found which shew in one continued line the progress of the arts from the twelfth century downwards. Although I was not by any means successful, when I traversed these gardens a few years ago, in tracing this supposed line, I have little doubt that a more accurate investigator would be able to elicit it. But what is to become of the studies of the Antiquary in this radical renovation, which the ill-judging skill of these modern innovators has bestowed on the busts and effigies of the 14th and 15th centuries? The rude, though venerable effigy of a Crusader, a Saint, or a Cardinal, whose bones have been canonized by Romish superstition, is never expected to wear the "freshness" of that of a Chatham or a Wolff. To attempt to cloath them in one gay uniform is monstrous, and a flagrant anomaly of good sense and propriety.

The *material*, indeed, being of stone or brass, could not from these unsparing *ablutions* suffer in its shape or texture, but its superficies and the accumulated rust of five centuries ought likewise to remain sacred from any sacrilegious touch, in order to preserve unbroken a series of monuments, whether consisting of a bust, an urn, or a cenotaph, from the early periods of our history.

The embellishment, or the *restoration* of the interior *furniture* of St. Paul's Cathedral is a very different thing, because performed under very different circumstances. They are all but of yesterday: the edifice itself was reared when Arts were in their glory, and England abounded in genius and in taste. The utmost decorations, therefore, of the modern renovator, sit gracefully because they are appropriate.

Having premised these observations, allow me, Mr. Urban, to arrive at the same conclusion with your Correspondent "E. I. C." that the superintendants of the *improvements* in Westminster Abbey have not always been guided by discrimination and a sense of propriety; and to submit, that a careful revision from dust and every other corroding agent except that of time, would have been far more eligible than the transformation which it seems they have accomplished.

Yours, &c.

E. P.

MIL-

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST.

HAVING been favoured by Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, bart. with the loan of three original receipts of Milton and his widow for the copyright of "*Paradise Lost*," in presenting a fac-simile of the first, and a copy of the others, to our readers, we shall extract from Dr. Johnson's and Mr. Todd's *Lives of Milton* a short account of the progress of that wonderful Poem to the general attention.

The "*Paradise Lost*" of Milton, "the boast of his own country, and the admiration of the world," was completed in 1665; but after it was ready for publication, it was in danger of being suppressed by the Licensor, who imagined that in the noble simile of the Sun* in an eclipse, he had dis-

covered treason. The Poem, however, was licensed; and Milton sold his copy, April 27, 1667, to Samuel Simmons, for an immediate payment of five pounds. But the agreement with the bookseller entitled him to a conditional payment of five pounds more when 1300 copies of the first edition should be sold; of the like sum after the same number of the second edition; and of another five pounds after the same sale of the third. The number of each edition was not to exceed 1500. The first appeared in 1667, in 10 books, in a small 4to, price 3s. The titles were varied, in order to circulate the edition, in 1667, 1668, and 1669. Of these there were no less than five. In two years the sale gave the Poet a right to his second payment, for which he gave the following Receipt:

April 26 1669

Recd then of Samuel Simmon
five pounds being the second
five pounds ^{to be paid} mentioned in the
Covenant. I say recd by me
Witness ^{Edward} ~~Edward~~ John Milton
 Crompton

The second regular edition was not published till 1674, in small 8vo; and by a division of the seventh and tenth, contained twelve books. Milton lived not to receive the payment stipulated for this impression. The third edition was published in 1678; and in 1680, his widow, to whom the copy devolved, gave the following receipt to the bookseller:

"I do hereby acknowledge to have received of Samuel Symonds, Cittizen and Sta'ioner of London, the Sum of Eight pounds: which is in full payment for all my right, title, or interest, which I have, or ever had, in the Copy of a Poem Intituled *Paradise Lost*, in Twelve Bookes, in 8vo. By John Milton, Gent. my late husband. Witness my hand this 21st day of December, 1680.

Elizabeth Milton

Witness, William Yapp, Ann Yapp."

* Book I. p. 594.

This was succeeded, a few months afterwards, by the following general release:

"Know all men, by these presents, that I Elizabeth Milton of London, widow, late wife of John Milton of London, Gent. deceased, have remised, released, and for ever quit claimed, and by these presents doe remise, relese, and for ever quit clayme, unto Samuel Symonds of London, Printer, his heires, executors, and administrators, all and all manner of Act'on and Act'ons, Cause and Causes of Act'on, Suites, Bills, Bonds, Writings, obligatorie Debts, Dues, Duties, Accompts, Sum'e and Sum'es of Money, Judgments, Executions, Extents, Quarrells, either in Law or Equity, Controversies and Remands; and all and every other matter, cause, and thing whatsoever, which against the said Samuel Symonds I ever had, and which I, my heires, executors, or administrators, shall or may have, clayme, presente, challenge or remand for or by reason or meanes of any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever, from the beginning of the world unto the day of the date of these presents. In witness whereof, I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the twenty ninth day of April, in the thirty third yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoq. D'ni 1681.

ELIZABETH MILTON.

Sealed and delivered in the pr'sents of
Jos. Leigh, Wm. Wilkins."

Simmons covenanted to transfer the right for twenty-five pounds, to Brabazon Aylmer the bookseller; and Aylmer sold to Jacob Tonson half, August 17, 1683, and the other half March 24, 1690, at a price considerably advanced.

Of the first edition it has been observed by Dr. Johnson, that

"The call for books was not in Milton's age what it is at present;—the nation had been satisfied from 1623 to 1664, that is, 41 years, with only two editions of the Works of Shakspeare, which probably did not altogether make 1000 copies. The sale of 1800 (of *Paradise Lost*) in two years, in opposition to so much recent enmity, and to a style of versification new to all, and disgusting to many, was an uncommon example of the prevalence of genius. The demand did not immediately increase; for many more readers than were supplied at first, the nation did not afford. Only 3000 were sold in 11 years; for it forced its way without assistance; its admirers did not dare to publish their opinion; and the opportunities, now given, of attracting notice by advertisements, were then

very few. But the reputation and price of the copy still advanced, till the Revolution put an end to the secrecy of love, and '*Paradise Lost*' broke into open view with sufficient security of kind reception.

"Fancy can hardly forbear to conjecture with what temper Milton surveyed the silent progress of his work, and marked its reputation stealing its way in a kind of subterraneous current through fear and silence.

"I cannot but conceive how calm and confident, little disappointed, not at all dejected, relying on his own merit with steady consciousness, and waiting without impatience the vicissitudes of opinion, and the impartiality of a future generation."

These remarks will be always read with peculiar gratification, as it exonerates our forefathers from the charge of being inattentive to the glorious blaze of a luminary, before which so many stars "dim their ineffectual light."

Mr. URBAN, July 12.
THAT the circumstance of Protestant Churches having Roman Catholic Patrons, lamented by your Correspondent (Pt. i. p. 518), may, to the ideas of a member of the Established Church, savour of an anomaly in our jurisprudence, I am unprepared to deny. Were it in reality well founded, I confess, as a Protestant, and desirous of preserving our venerable Establishment from every danger and innovation, I should not be inimical to depriving Roman Catholics of the right. It is my opinion, upon referring to the several Statutes * relating to the possession of property by Papists, they are not disqualified from enjoying of holding Advowsons; a right acknowledged and supported by temporal sanctions, and from which, under the "kind, equal rule, and all-protecting freedom of our Constitution," no effects injurious to our established religion can arise. In the instance of representative Advowsons, the only power to be exercised by the Patron, is the act of presentment of his Clerk to the Bishop, demanding, should he deem him canonically qualified, his institution to the vacant benefice. Over Advowsons Donative, of greater relative

* 1 Jas. I. c. 4. 3 James I. c. 5. 3 Car. I. c. 2. 30 Car. II. s. 2. 1 W. & M. c. 26. 11 & 12 W. III. c. 4. 12 Ann. s. 2, c. 14. 11 Geo. II. c. 17. 17 & 18 Geo. III. c. 49. 18 Geo. III. c. 60. 31 Geo. III. c. 32. 33 Geo. III. c. 21. 43 Geo. III. c. 30.
value,

value, and, according to Selden, by far the most ancient kind, the Ordinary has no spiritual controul; the Patron *solely* having the power of visitation, presentation, and induction. Instances of these, in the hands of Roman Catholics, are far from common. Where, however, they prevail, a remedy may be obtained upon the discovery of any abuse; for, as Sir Edward Coke observes, "If the King doth found a church, hospitall, or free chappell donative, he may exempt the same from ordinarie jurisdiction, and then his Chancellor shall visit the same. Nay, if the King doe found the same, without any special exemption, the Ordinary is not, but the King's Chancellor, to visit the same."

Were your Correspondent to devote a small portion of his time to reading the standard books which more particularly treat upon the subject to which his Letter adverts, he would be at once convinced, that a Patron is disabled from doing any act to the prejudice of the Church, to which the law cannot provide an ample remedy. That Protestant Churches, under the patronage of Roman Catholics, are not, as affecting the established religion, unfortunately situated, and that consequently our Diocesans cannot be guilty of oversights in omitting to take cognizance of what your Correspondent considers a grievance. Every Church in England, in whomsoever its right of presentation may be vested, is subject to *ecclesiastical jurisdiction*, over which the Patron can have no improper controul; the defence and protection of the rights of the Church devolving in no respect upon him, but solely upon his Incumbent, in whom is vested an estate of freehold, in all the unappropriated hereditaments.

As to what your Correspondent observes, upon the stipend being low and insignificant where Catholic Peers are Patrons, and Lay Impropriators, "and their giving a preference to those who would not hesitate to accept the same at a cheap rate," might, in like manner, be applied to other Patrons and Impropriators. It is, however, contrary to law, for a Patron under his own direction to possess himself of any property which time out of mind has been enjoyed by an Incumbent, the estate of such Patron being only an *incorporeal hereditament*, or a right to give a title to a minister qualified to

officiate. At the time when Sir Thomas Littleton wrote, *viz.* in the reign of Edward the Fourth, the Parson, Ordinary, and Patron, had power to grant fee simple rents out of glebe lands; still a Patron, in concert with his Nominee, could not, in the case of tithes, commute or discharge from payment without the consent and approbation of the Ordinary, and then only upon obtaining a *real* equivalent. Such was the case previous to the reign of the exemplary Elizabeth; and now, it is scarcely necessary to observe, that no such compositions or discharges are effectual without the assistance of Parliament.

To the other query proposed by your Correspondent, "*Whether a Catholic Priest can possibly assume to himself the right of performing the Catholic Burial Service over the corpse of one of his own persuasion, to the exclusion of the Church Burial Service?*" I consider his opinion perfectly correct; and that an appeal to the Bishop of the Diocese, should the adwoson, where so indefensible a practice exists, be either presentative or collative, would not be made in vain.

Yours, &c.

MARCUS.

FLY LEAVES.—No. I.

IT is the custom of almost every Collector of books, who happens also to read them, to minute on the fly leaves brief memorandums of authors and works, which are often disposed of at sales, when the proprietor rests from the weariness of life, without, perhaps, always attracting as much attention as they deserve. Some half-score notices of that description, before the hammer disperses all, it is proposed, as leisure serves, to transmit to the columns of Mr. Urban. It may induce other correspondents to communicate similar records.

Dr. Pope's Wish.

The earliest printed copy I have seen of this once popular ballad is in "A Collection of Thirty-one Songs, sold by F. Leach, 1685," in which year it is described by Anth. à Wood as first circulated. A manuscript copy of it, written nearly at that period, slightly varies from those in print, and is as follows:

The Old Man's Wish.

Now I 'gin to grow old, for I find I grow
down,

Let this be my fate in a country town:

Let

Let mee have a warme house, and a stone
at my gate,

And a cleanly young girl to rub my bald pate:

May I govern my passions with an absolute
lute away, [wares away,

Grow wiser and better as my strength
Without gout or stone, by a gentle decay.

In a country town, nye a murmuring brook,

The Ocean at distance on which I may look:

In a spacious plaine without hedge or stile,

And a handsome pad nag to ride out a mile.

May I govern, &c.

With a dish of roast mutton, not venison
nor teal,

And coarse but clean linnen at every meal:

With a hidden reserve of Burgundy wine,

To drink the king's health as oft as I dine.

May I govern, &c.

With Plutarch and Horace, and some two
or three more,

Of the best wits that wrote in the ages before:

With a barrell or two of good humming
liquor,

And scraps of old latin to wellcome the vicar.

May I govern, &c.

With courage undaunted may I face my last
day,

And when I am gone may the better sort say:

In the morning when sober, in the evening
when mellow, [fellow,

Hee's gone and han't left behind him his

He govern'd his passions with an absolute
away,

Grew wiser and better, &c.

The manuscript has the following note: "Dr. Pope, a physician in London, offering this with other *paps* (papers) to Sr R. L'Estrange to be licensed, they were sent back with censure: wherefore the Dr altered y^t to what is in the former page, and sent them againe, saying, he hoped he had altered them to his mind." From the "former page" take the following lines, which, except a partial quotation of the first four lines given in the *Observer*, and afterwards repeated in the *first* edition of Wood's *Ath. Oxoniensis**, is, I believe, unknown to the publick:

ON LE STRANGE.

To the Tune of the Old Man's Wish.

May I live farr from Torsy and Wigs of ill
nature,

And farthest of all from a sly Observateur:

May it nere be my fate to scribble for bread,

Nor write any longer then wise men will read.

May I ne're be the man that will slight all
the laws, [cause:

And prostrate my soull for Pope and his

Forget my deare country, my oath, and my
place; [face.

Have a conscience like steel, and metal-like

Be Sawny for interest, and a politick knave,
And go with a national curse to my grave.

Let it not be my fate to part with my sense,

Nor yet with my conscience for lucre of pence:
But keep my religion, which is sober and

brave,
My property likewise, and not be a slave,

But with good reputation ly down in my
grave.

May I govern my pen with an absolute
away, [away.

And write lesse and lesse as my witte wares

The author having afterwards enlarged the ballad to twenty stanzas, with learned notes in several languages, and thereby nearly destroyed the home-spun picture and brief simplicity of the original, published it in folio, 1693, as the only correct and finished copy, never before printed. The second edition I have not seen; the third was advertised at the end of the *Tatler*, No. 225, Sept. 1710, and appeared in that year in octavo.

Many imitations of the original exist. Two as the *Old Woman's Wish*, beginning,

"When my hairs they grow hoary, and my
cheeks they look pale,"

and

"If I live to be old, which I never will own,"

may be found in the *Theatre of Compliments*, 1688. Another as the Pope's *Wish*, in *The Muses Farewell*, 1689. The following is from a manuscript collection of poetry, of some humour, of which I have not ascertained the author, further than his being probably very intimate with Somerville, the author of the *Chace*, &c.

"Sent, by way of Bill of Fare, to a Friend who obliged me to choose a Sunday's entertainment at his house; and who is continually recommending abstinence, and what he calls meager dinners.

To the Tune of the Old Man's Wish.

If I, Sir, at your table next Sunday must eat,
The old man, in his wish, has furnished a
treat:

Scraps of Latin, a pudding, and stout humming
liquor, [Vicar,

May suffice sure your parson, as well as his
For my stomach is govern'd with such

provident care, [bill of fare;

That it always complies with my friend's

And as for my guts—let 'em croke if
they dare.

But, good Doctor, if this will be feasting
too high, [lay by;

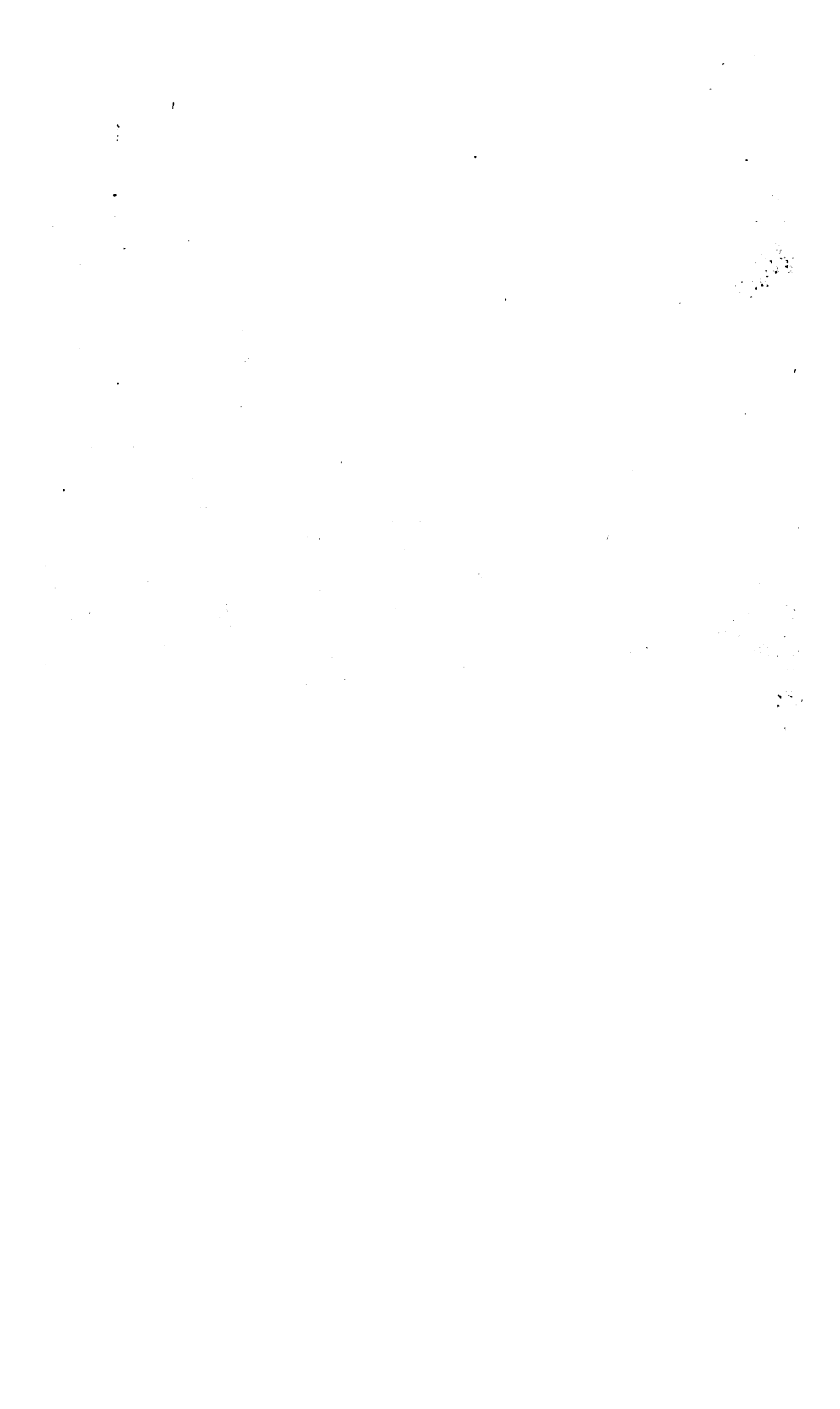
The strong drink and the pudding I prithee

On scraps you shall see me contentedly dine,
Since what meager, dear John's, a prescription
of thine.

For my stomach, &c.

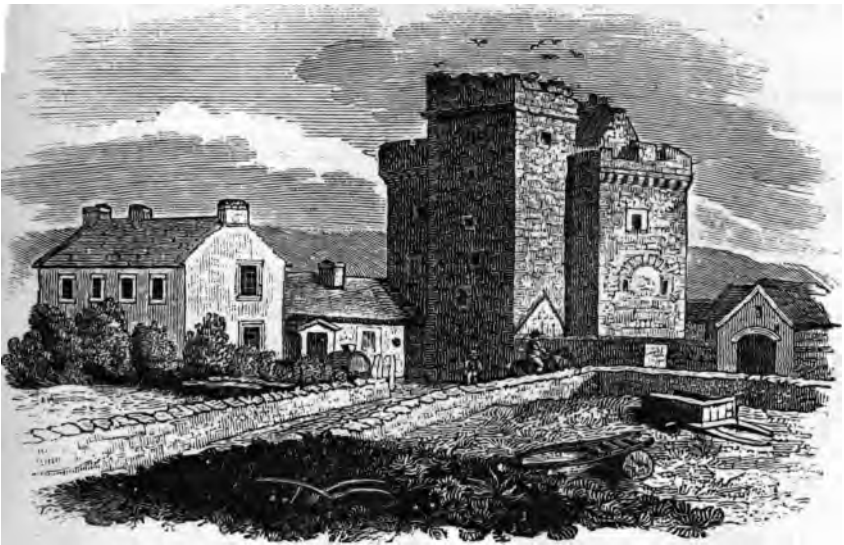
Eu. Hood.
Mr.

* See Wood's *Ath. Ox.* by Dr. Bliss, vol. IV. col. 726.





WARKWORTH BRIDGE, co. NORTHUMBERLAND.



COUPLAND CASTLE, co. NORTHUMBERLAND.

WARKWORTH BRIDGE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

With an Engraving.

WARKWORTH BRIDGE, in the county of Northumberland, is chiefly remarkable for its situation, and the fortified gateway on the South end of it. Its arches are ribbed, a mode of building bridges which probably owed its origin to necessity and economy, especially in places where a sufficient quantity of penning stones all of a length, equal to the support of the arch, could not be conveniently procured, and while the carriages for conveying them, and the machinery for lifting them into their situations, were still in a very imperfect state. This Bridge is built over the Coquet, near the confluence of that river with the sea. The tide ebbs and flows through it, and during the greater part of the year there is a fishery for salmon immediately below it. The history of the gateway upon it is obscure, though there can be no doubt but it had its origin in the time of the Border feuds between England and Scotland, and was intended as a security to Warkworth against the hostile incursions of the Scots, when that town was reckoned among the Northern ports, and was comparatively of much greater importance than it is at present.

The Coquet forms a fine natural foss round the whole of the town, excepting a neck of land on the South, which was occupied and defended by the castle, and the gateway on the Bridge protected the town from predatory visitors on the North.

ARCHÆUS.

COUPLAND CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

With an Engraving.

COUPLAND CASTLE is situated in the parish of Kirknewton, in Northumberland. It is seated on the North side of the river Bowent, and at the Eastern verge of the fertile valley of Glendale. Yevering-bell, a green conical hill on the South side of the Castle, towers its head 2000 feet above the level of the river, and is surmounted with extensive ruins of an ancient British fortress, and on each side of this remarkable mountain finely shaped masses of the Cheviot hills, all covered

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with cairns, or the ruins of the dwellings and fortifications of olden times, recede in charming perspective.

Coupland signifies the *exchanged ground*, a name derived from some circumstance in its early history, which is now forgotten. There is a barony and forest in the West of Cumberland, and a town in Scotland, of the same name. *To Coup*, in the dialect of the North of England, means to exchange or buy; hence horse-dealers are called *home-coupers*. Copeman is Saxon and Dutch for a merchant. Copenhagen, Coopen, and other names of places may be derived from the same root.

Coupland, in the time of Henry the Third, was a manor in the barony of Muschamp, which barony was holden in capite of the King by Robert de Muschamp, of whom William of Akild held Akyld, Coupland, and Yever, by one knight's fee of the old feoffment. At the same time, one Stephen of Coupland held half a carucate of land in the neighbouring ville of Hethpol by a thirtieth part of a knight's fee. Anno 17 Edw. III. David de Langton and Isabella his wife had a carucate of land here.

Wallis asserts, on the authority of MSS. in the possession of the Earl of Tankerville, that this place was the seat of William Wallace in the reign of Edward the Second. The Castle does not, however, occur in the list (Harl. MSS. 309) of fortified places in Northumberland about the conclusion of the fifteenth century; and a Survey of the waste Lands and Fortresses along the East and Middle Marshes, made 2 Dec. 1542, expressly states, that "the towneship of Cowpland conteyneth x husbandlands plenyshed, and hath in yt neither fortresse nor barmekyn, and is of the inherytaunce of Graye of Chylyngton."

Lawson, in 1584, makes William Wallis seized of the manor of Knarerdale and its appurtenances, which he had in marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Swinburne of Edlingham Castle, whose son Sir Thomas has the following item in the expenses of his sheriffalty in 1628 and 1629: "To my brother Wallis his man for a stag, 1l." Mr. Wallis further tells us, that the Castle here was *rebuilt* in 1619, by George Wallace, and that the date of that year and the initial of his own and wife's name are on one of the chimney-

chimney-pieces in it. In 1663, James Wallis of Cowpland, esq. is assessed upon a rental of 80*l.* a year for his part of Cowpland, and on 21*l.* for Knaresdale and its demesne; and his descendant Ralph Wallace, esq.* sold his possessions in Coupland to Sir Chaloner Ogle; and those in Knaresdale to John Stephenson, esq. an Alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and ancestor of the Countess of Mexborough.

By Inquisitions post mortem, Coupland was found to be in the possession of John de Arundell, knt. and Alionor his wife, in 1378; of Ralph Gray in 1442; of Thomas Ilderton and Thomas Gray in 1479; of Ralph Gray, Aug. 4, 1506; of Thos. Gray, a minor, 1518; of Edward Grey, knt. Dec. 6, 1531; and, in 1663, Lord Gray is rated upon 40*s.* a year, "for land and mill" in Coupland.

Very little is known respecting the family of *De Coupland*. We have before seen that Stephen of Coupland held lands in Langton, in the time of Henry the Third. Sir David de Coupland is witness to a grant of the manor of Langton from Nicholas de Corbet to his brother Walter†. This Nicholas was alive in 1257; and Sampson de Coupland occurs in a deed without date respecting a culture of land, called the Limekiln-flat at Hebburn in the parish of Chillingham.

Neither have we any certain information how the celebrated "Northumberland Esquire," John de Coupland was connected with this place. His name first appears conspicuous at the battle of Neville's Cross, which was fought Oct. 17, 1346, and at which it was his good fortune to take prisoner David de Brus, King of Scotland.

He did not, however, by this act, emerge out of obscurity or a low situation. He had married Joan, the sister of Henry del Strother of Kirknewton.

His name occurs several times in private and public maniments connected with persons or circumstances of notoriety. August 28, 1325, he had letters of protection to pass into France in the suite of the King. Among the deeds of the Muschamp family, there was an obligation of his dated in 1331, to pay to Thomas de Muschamp 200*l.* at Baremore.

Edward the Third having granted to his valet John de Coupland certain lands at Ormeston in Roxburghshire, which had fallen to the Crown by the forfeiture of William Dalmahoye, Feb. 24, 1339, returned them to Dalmahoye, when in lieu of them an annuity of 20*l.* issuing out of the manor of Edrington and other property in Berwickshire, was granted to Coupland.

In 1340, "while Edward the Third was at the siege of Turneie, the Earls of March and Southerland made a rode into Scotland, and were discomfited by Thomas Greie the elder, Robert Manners, and John Copeland, with the garrison of Koksborow, then in the hands of the English."

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chimney-pieces in it. In 1663, James Wallis of Cowpland, esq. is assessed upon a rental of 80*l.* a year for his part of Cowpland, and on 21*l.* for Knaredale and its demesne; and his descendant Ralph Wallace, esq.* sold his possessions in Coupland to Sir Chaloner Ogle; and those in Knaredale to John Stephenson, esq. an Alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and ancestor of the Countess of Mexborough.

By Inquisitions post mortem, Coupland was found to be in the possession of John de Arundell, knt. and Alionor his wife, in 1378; of Ralph Gray in 1442; of Thomas Ilderton and Thomas Gray in 1479; of Ralph Gray, Aug. 4, 1506; of Thos. Gray, a minor, 1518; of Edward Grey, knt. Dec. 6, 1531; and, in 1663, Lord Gray is rated upon 40*s.* a year, "for land and mill" in Coupland.

Very little is known respecting the family of *De Coupland*. We have before seen that Stephen of Coupland held lands in Langton, in the time of Henry the Third. Sir David de Coupland is witness to a grant of the manor of Langton from Nicholas de Corbet to his brother Walter†. This Nicholas was alive in 1257; and Sampson de Coupland occurs in a deed without date respecting a culture of land, called the Limekiln-flat at Hebburn in the parish of Chillingham.

Neither have we any certain information how the celebrated "Northumberland Esquire," John de Coupland was connected with this place. His name first appears conspicuous at the battle of Neville's Cross, which was fought Oct. 17, 1346, and at which it was his good fortune to take prisoner David de Brus, King of Scotland.

He did not, however, by this act, emerge out of obscurity or a low situation. He had married Joan, the sister of Henry del Strother of Kirknewton.

His name occurs several times in private and public muniments connected with persons or circumstances of notoriety. August 28, 1325, he had letters of protection to pass into France in the suite of the King. Among the deeds of the Muschamp family, there was an obligation of his dated in 1331, to pay to Thomas de Muschamp 200*l.* at Baremore.

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called the Richmond Fee, which grant comprised the manor of Coghulle in Yorkshire, a moiety of Kirkby in Kendale, and a moiety of Ulverstone in Lancashire, with the manors of Morholm, Warton, Cranford, and Lynheved, and was given to him "for his acceptable and laudable services done unto us, and the good state which he has holden in our wars, and particularly for his valiant behaviour in the battle of Durham."

The news of this battle sped quickly to London; for on the 20th of October, we find letters of thanks addressed by the Guardian of the kingdom from the Tower of London, to the Archbishop of York, Gilbert Umfranville, Earl of Angus, Henry Percy, Ralph Neville, John Mowbray, Thos. Lucy, Thomas de Rokeby, Thomas de Gray, Robert de Ogle, John de Coupland, Robert Bertram, and William Deyncourt, for their fidelity and valour at the battle of Neville's Cross.

By orders dated October 22, Commissioners were empowered to treat with the captor and detainer of David, and with those of the other Scotch prisoners, about sending them with all speed to the Tower of London, there to be detained till justice concerning them could be done; and for promising to each captor a competent sum for the surrender of his prisoner. On the same day, Coupland and others were appointed to depute a proper person to pay the expences of the said prisoners and their guard in their route to London; and a mandate, dated Oct. 23, and addressed, *inter alia*, to Robert de Ogle and John de Coupland, expressly commanded them in particular that all Scotch prisoners, of whatever state, pre-eminence, dignity, or condition, taken by them and in their custody, be forthwith taken to the Tower, and delivered over to the Constable thereof. Robert de Ogle and Robert de Bertram had John Douglas in their custody; and Bertram had Malcolm Flemyng, Earl of Wigton, whom he had taken at the battle of Durham.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

July 8.
A period like the present, when what the elegant writer Dr. Robertson called "the New World," is so big with events of a political nature, and its commercial relations require so serious an attention, perhaps it will not be deemed superfluous, if I request your insertion of the enclosed extract from a Letter but lately received from a place of which it cannot but be interesting to hear something.

Yours, &c. T. W.

Mexico, Feb. 12, 1822.

My wanderings have at length brought me to the most singular spot on the face of the globe; nearly every thing is contrary to the common order of things, even the laws of nature appear to be broken through. The immense elevation of the site (above 7000 feet) renders the climate cold, although within the tropics. The buildings, both public and private, are magnificent; the poverty and nakedness of a very considerable proportion of the inhabitants extreme. The streets noble, but filthy to excess. Luxury and splendour abound on every side, but without a single idea of comfort, hospitality, or taste; suites of apartments most expensively furnished, in which no guest is ever made welcome. Religious ceremonies without any mark of that devotion which can, I should conceive, be grateful to an all-intelligent Being. Priests without piety; numberless magnificent churches, without morality. A people which have shaken off chains worn 300 years, without one single idea of civil or religious liberty. A tremendous and general outcry against Freemasons, where no one soul knows the meaning of the term. No one yet able to decide whether a Bourbon Emperor is to govern Mexico, or a Native to preside over her congress as a Republic. A people in arms against Spain, and Spaniards holding and daily admitted to many of the first employments under her government. Half-naked Indians carrying such burdens as would distress horses, and lazy scoundrels by hundreds lounging about

Conishead, in the same reign, there is a recital of one which John, son of Richard de Coupland, made of all his lands in Patton to the canons of that priory.

"The family of Copeland continued at Bootle in Cumberland, till the reign of Henry IV. Amongst whom we find Sir Richard Copeland, knt. father of Alan, the father of Richard, who died seized in the 26th Edw. I. and left his estate to John, his son, father of another Richard Copeland."

all the public places; Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains, &c. retailing behind counters; and Marchionesses smoking segars in their boxes at the Theatre, &c. I could go on in the same strain until I had tired your patience, and induced you to believe me romancing; but be assured I have by no one syllable exceeded the truth. This City contains, I am informed, about 120,000; and although the Hottentots may dispute the point with them, doubtless the ugliest *soi-disant* Christian population under the sun. I have yet seen but one woman at all above par during 15 days attendance at sights, the theatre, and public places. There is no society whatever. The ladies never move out but in their coaches; never frequent the public walks; give no evening parties. Dinners are altogether out of the question; and they consider even morning visits, particularly from strangers, an annoyance, as they too often interrupt the *têtes-à-têtes* with the *Cecibeo*, which system is, I am informed, as prevalent here as in any corner of Europe. The only time at which visits are ever received is in the boxes at a miserable Theatre, where each pretty Divinity endeavours to envelope herself in a crowd of admirers, and a cloud of tobacco smoke. I was endeavouring to pay a compliment to a little Marchioness: she held a segar between her finger and thumb, which she first offered me, then lighted, puffed, and sent a mouthful of saliva into the pit!

Gales of wind are tremendous, in what is called the Pacific Ocean: off the neck of land, joining the two continents of North and South America, they are most frequent. Acapulca, where I first landed, is doubtless one of the first harbours in the world, and would be more healthy if the town was open to the sea-breeze, and the woods cleared away; but the heat is intense. Plants and shrubs of innumerable species are in the woods: the trees vary till the lofty pine is found on the limits of eternal snow. I doubt if any country in the world affords so wide a field for the florist.

The people are ignorant, indiscriminating, fickle, capricious, avaricious, inhospitable, deceitful, with whom cunning is talent, and candour deficiency of sense. A man, after a month's residence, feels a wish to change his situation for any thing better. The

Spaniards have degenerated in their Colonies, or rather, few but the lowest have gone thither. The bigotry of the lower classes is almost incredible. I have seen them kiss the garments of the priests, the frames of pictures exhibited in the streets. Crucifixes and virgins are numerous. Over numberless doors are religious inscriptions; and over shop-doors written, "Entrance of the Apostles," "Door of the Martyrs," &c. And notwithstanding all this blasphemous mockery, few places abound more in all the vices that degrade human nature. The Indians are weak, inoffensive, and laborious. Some are well educated in the seminaries, and, I am told, evince strong talents, but in general deficient in judgment. A kind of predatory warfare has been carried on for ten years past, for which no country in the world is so well adapted. To produce the revolution, the newly-arrived Viceroy having acceded to the Independence of the Country on condition of its receiving a Bourbon Emperor, a Regency was formed, of which he is the head, and a Congress was to meet the 25th of this month.

The fondness for dress and gaudy colours is extreme. About six millions of people are spread over the country of about 120,000 square leagues.—No religion will be tolerated but the Catholic. To talk of toleration would be madness.—Excommunication passed against a poor Gazetteer who wrote in defence of the Freemasons, against whom a Papal Bull has just been published.

DISQUISITION ON COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.

HUMAN bravery, says Aristotle, is distinguished from that of beasts, because the latter are only induced to incur danger by pain or anger. The courage of man is therefore ennobled by the motive*. Valour, then, whether in the form of active fearlessness, or of passive fortitude, is justifiably deemed an honourable quality; and no position is more evident, than that nothing in which fear is mixed can approximate to the sublime. A grand motive does not admit of any personal consideration, exceeding caution. Courage, from the necessity of

* Ethic. B. iii. c. 8.

defence,

defence, becomes an essential part of patriotism; and, in proportion as nations are blessed with civilization, a duty of the first moment. The doctrine of *Pro aris et focis* is the common animating plea, but it merely implies fear of private injury. The abstract inducement is founded on far superior grounds. Cicero lays it down as a rule, that whatever good a man possesses he derives from his country; for though many may escape safely from the wreck of a ship, all must suffer in the wreck of the country: and the illustrious Orator states his obligations in that fine philosophical character of sentiment which distinguishes the ancient from the modern mind, where the quality has the mawkish cast of effeminacy from novel-reading, or of brutal violence from the German drama, or unprincipled poetry. In short, habit may produce patriotism, but not sentiment. With the eloquent Roman it was a filial piety to love his country: "Aluit hæc me, tutè atque honestè produxit, usque ad hanc ætatem; muniit meas rationes bonis moribus honestissimis disciplinis. Quid est, quod a me satis persolvi possit, unde hæc accepta sunt*." The natives of Great Britain ought not to say less of their own favoured isle, where civilization, law, and liberty are the privileges of mere birthright.

If, therefore, it be a great blessing to be born in a civilized country, it becomes a paramount duty to exhibit a patriotic spirit in defending it. The allies of ancient Rome, in protecting that powerful state against the inroads of the barbarians, were contending for the preservation of every thing which dignifies human nature. "It is difficult," says Madame de Genlis, "to revive literature when once it has fallen into decay, for the corruption of the public taste discourages persons of ability." Where there is no literature, there can be no civilization.

If war then be a painful political necessity, and of two evils may be the least, it is consoling to think, that in a state of civilization the profession of

arms is an institution of the highest public benefit. In the combats of barbarians whole nations act in mass against each other, and the contest may terminate in the utter intercession of one of the parties; but war, as a profession destined to protect in peace and industry our fellow-citizen, is an avocation, which, substituting skill and experience in the place of mere animal courage, spares the needless effusion of human blood: and it acts not only as a preventive of foolish or wicked aggression, by intimidation, but is also the sole means by which the physical power of barbarism is precluded from success.

All civilized nations have therefore, on public and patriotic principles, annexed honour to the profession of Arms; and invented various devices to aggrandize that profession, and keep alive the public spirit, which delights in encouraging and fostering those who devote themselves to danger and death. Gain, as being a mere aid to indigence, is not sufficient. It may be acquired without risk or sacrifice, and would never generate elevation of mind; on the contrary, might beget an indifference to bribery; nor could the soldier be stimulated by what he knows that he cannot obtain, or his nation be able to bestow. There cannot be a lottery where all the tickets are considerable prizes. But Honour, says Aristotle, is public property, and public property is given to the public benefactor†. He, therefore, who renders service to the publick, naturally expects that remuneration which ought to result from the situation of the donor; that is, the reward ought to be of a general character, such as universal esteem. Power cannot be exercised, unless it be deputed; and riches are limited; for which reasons honour only can; under general claims, be the gift conferred. No method, therefore, which can be adopted without privation of others is left, but that of honour; and this to the gallant warrior is never denied. But it is the nature of volition to desire impossibilities, and there are two observations in close point: one is, that he must renounce humanity who would not make it as immortal as possible‡; the other, that to be forgotten

* "My country has supported me; it has brought me up safely and honourably even to this period of my life; it has fortified my mind with good morals and most honourable discipline. What adequate return can I possibly make to it?" *De Rhet. L. iv. Opera, tom. I. p. 59. Ed. fol. Lond.*

† *Ethic. B. 8. c. 14.*

‡ *Athenian Oracle (Nichols's abridged Edition), p. 226.*

after death is the most painful of all truths *; at least the most certain.

The methods of conferring posthumous reputation have been various. The earliest are those founded upon objects of magnitude and of poetry. An artificial mountain formed the pyramid, and the barrow was in size proportioned to the character of the deceased. Rude as may be the idea, it was not only metaphorical, but just. There might not be correct taste in the Colossus at Rhodes, no more than in the Giants at Guildhall, because there must be a deformity and incongruity in the disproportion of an animal which does not harmonize with the other objects of creation; which reduces trees to shrubs, miles to inches, and the earth to a park; where a giant could walk from London to Edinburgh to breakfast, and return home to dinner. But this fabulous monstrosity does not apply to mountains. They are naturally sublime; and in inanimate objects dimension is essential to grandeur. The churches of St. Peter at Rome, or of St. Paul in London, might be faithfully rendered upon a scale of two inches to a foot, but no person will pretend to say, that their grandeur could thus be preserved. We cannot say, that it would confer any honour upon the taste or scientific character of the nation, if the bodies of those who fell in the battle of Waterloo had been brought to England, and formed into a barrow covered with earth in the centre of Hyde Park; but we may venture to affirm, however barbarous be the idea, that it would have perpetuated the honour of the deceased warriors to the end of time. It is to be recollected, that the ancients who adopted these physical expedients were unacquainted with the Art of Printing; but even that would not give such universality, as singularity in the object, for that is essential to its individuation, and, of course, distinction. It ought to be something uncommon. There have been many men as rich and as charitable as Whittington, but the legend of the cat has formed an illustration of the rule in the art of artificial memory, founded upon the association of ideas, which has rendered the name indelible. It is not Whittington, but Whittington *and*

his cat, which we involuntarily pronounce.

As to Poetry, the immortality of the Hero depends upon the genius of the Poet. Lucan, who is a mere enthusiast, would never have eternized Cæsar; nor Addison, Marlborough. It is the same with Sculpture. The exquisite execution of the Belvidere Apollo, the Farnesian Hercules, or the Medicean Venus, gives the only trait of divinity to the Heathen Mythology; indeed, is the only art of legerdemain by which its disgusting wickedness and folly can be elevated into magnificence.

There is wanting, therefore, a more general method, at least one of better prospective advantage, than limitation to locality on one side †, or individual genius on the other. The ancient Sovereigns commemorated exploits by incorporating a representation of them with the coinage of their respective nations. If a Medal can possess no grandeur, because there is nothing awful in it; if, as Johnson says of religious poetry, it fails because it cannot equal preconception, yet as a *souvenir* it awakens the most gratifying combinations of ideas: it acts like the portrait of a beloved person. It gratifies affection, and, the feeling being agreeable, contributes essentially to perpetuate the event, and all the grandeur of sentiment attached to it; for, upon public feeling alone depends nobleness of mind in the lower orders; nor in the field of battle is there any inequality of sentiment between the uninstructed brave soldier, and the accomplished brave officer, if they have similar public feelings.

The term *Medaillon*, by which foreigners distinguish what we call *Medals* (*i. e.* pieces in the form of a coin, but of larger bulk and different subject), is derived from the Italian *Medaglione*, which means a large coin, as *Salone* signifies a large hall. Pinkerton says, that under the term *Medallions* are included all the pieces produced by the ancient mints, which, from their superior size, were evidently not intended for circulation as coin, but for other occasions ‡. This is a

* D'Arnaud has a very interesting tale on this thesis.

† The enormous size of the stones has alone preserved the pyramids. The demolition would not repay the expence of destroying them.

‡ Essay on Medals, I. 274, new Edit. mistake

mistake into which he was probably drawn by Mahudel. In the year 1727 that author published some reflections upon the characters and uses of ancient Medallions, in which reflections he has attempted to lay it down as a rule, that the Medallions were never intended for current coin. This opinion prevailed for a long time, till Dupuis overthrew it by illustrating a passage of Lampridius in his *Life of Alexander Severus* *. He has proved that the ancient Medallion, like our five guinea pieces and double sovereigns, were only multiples of particular coins, and negotiable. Such were the Greek Medallions of the Kings, of the ancient Republics, and the autonomous towns; the Tetradrachms, and other multiples of the drachm, and the Cistophori.

Medallions in their origin were intended for Imperial largesses upon solemn days, and occasions of *éclat*, because their bulk and character rendered the distribution more magnificent. The Contorniates, and some singular Coins and Medallions, were not however intended for currency, but were destined for different uses, as honorary *dona* to the soldiery, and worse purposes †. Sometimes they are composed of mixed metal; at others, the rim made of a different metal, or alloy, is itself enclosed in a border of another substance; all which singularities evince a design of rendering them impracticable for circulation.

The two distinguishing features of Medals are the portraits and the reverse. The epoch when the Greeks and Romans first began to place upon money the effigies of eminent men, as we now do upon modern Medals, cannot be ascertained with precision. The head of Homer, and those of other illustrious men, appear upon Greek Coins, of which the fabrick announces the most remote antiquity. Among the Romans, on the contrary, the mintage of money appertaining to celebrated families derived from eminent men, shows that the usage of affixing

their heads does not ascend beyond the fifth age of the Republic. As to the modern medals with portraits of illustrious men, they seem to have grown out of the *Contorniates* (counters), so called from the hollow circle around them, and distinguished from medallions by their thickness and faint relief. Notwithstanding the authority of Morel, Havercamp, and other writers, they are not believed generally to have been tickets for the Games, but, as Baudelot has more justly presumed, counters, or arbitrary pieces, struck first at the end of the third century. Mahudel in 1721 wrote a memoir upon the Contorniates, in which he proves that they have never been Coins, or of the time of the Emperors or illustrious men whose heads they bear, as was thought by Ducange and Spanheim. The orthography of the legends would be alone sufficient to ensure conviction. The name of Homer which accompanies the head of that poet is written with an *Ω*, instead of an *O*, and that of Sallust with a single *L*, against the usage of inscriptions in the time of that Historian; and other proofs. Moreover, the taste, the engraving, the bulk, the marks of the workmen, the style of the legends, the form of the characters, are absolutely the same as upon coins of the fourth century. In short, the student of Numismaticks can never admit an unvarying uniformity of style to have existed from the days of Alexander the Great to those of Honorius.

So much for the portraits of eminent men (not Sovereigns) upon Coins and Medals. We have now to speak of their reverses. These were triumphs, games, edifices, and historical monuments. In all ages the reverses have been adapted to the subject ‡.

In our own country the Coins of the Britons have often a symbolical reverse, however rudely executed; in one, according to Borlase, we have the plan of a town, pronounced by Mr. Polwhele to be that of Exeter, §. Among the Anglo-Saxons, and their

* The passage is this: "Formas binarias, ternarias, et quaternarias, et denarias etiam, atque amplius usque ad bilibres quoque et centenarias, quas Heliogabalus invenerat resolvī præcepit; neque in usu cujusquam versari; atque ex his materie nomen inditum est; quum diceret plus largiendi hanc esse Imperatori caussam, si quum multos solidos minores dare possit, dans decem vel amplius una forma triginta, et quinquaginta et centum dare cogeretur." Hist. August. Scriptori. ii. 216. Ed. Sylburg.

† As the Spintriat of Tiberius.

‡ Eacvel. des Antiquities, v. *Medailles, Contorniates*.

§ Ruding's Annals of the Coinage, 8vo. V. 7. 84.

Norman successors, crosses, scrolls, and legends, and, at least, insipid bearings, occur. But, with reference to Medals, the Historical or Commemorative reverse is the one into which we are, from our subject, more especially to enquire. We do not pretend to say, that allusions to events may not be found on the reverses of Coins previous to the reign of Edward the Third*, but they are indistinct and enigmatical. It is only in the reign of this warlike Sovereign that we find the first grand Historical reverse. The Coin to which we allude is the famous noble coined in the seventeenth of his reign, where he is represented standing triumphantly in a ship, completely armed. The intention was to assert his dominion of the seas, and title to France, and to commemorate his great and glorious naval victory over the French fleet in 1340, the greatest that ever was obtained at sea before by the English, and the first where a King of England had commanded in person, wherein the French are said to have lost thirty thousand men†, a carnage unique in a naval battle. Ruding, in disserting upon this coin, observes, "that the type of a ship was new and singular, and could have been adopted only for the purpose of commemorating some great and well-known event," which he conceives to have been the victory mentioned‡.

Having thus given a general sketch of the design and history of ancient Medals, more properly called Medallions, so far as that information is not anticipated by books of common reading, we proceed to some critical observations.

The excellence of Medals must depend upon the exquisite beauty and delicacy of the execution. Nothing else can preserve them from being handed over to children in the next generation for play-things. For instance, the public or biographical events connected with the ignoble History of the Popes, now interest nobody, yet such is the finish and perfection of the Papal Medals, that they are not only treasured, but casts of them are multiplied and sold at a price, comparatively for such matters, con-

siderable. To say more, would be to reprint Pinkerton, and it is only intended to suggest a correct mode of judgment upon the merit of Medals.

National glory may be considered as a sublime statue, and Medals be deemed analogous to bas-reliefs upon the pannels of the pedestal. The Medal may profess a noble object, that of rendering national glory a permanent source of Dilettanti gratification, a term which superficially seems to imply a foppery of *virtu*, but in reality has a far superior meaning, that of preserving and commemorating those sublime objects which Classical Taste regards with the holy veneration of piety. And it may be added, that the desecration and ruin over which it sheds the unavailing tear cannot apply to the multiplied specimens of the Medallic Art.

Mr. Mudie (National Medals, Introd. pp. xiii—xvi.) has drawn a comparison between France and England, in which he says, "the latter has left this one path of fame unopened, with the solitary exception of Simon." But his deductions from hence are far from philosophical. There can be no universal taste for objects which are unable in their nature to excite powerful emotion. A Medal may strongly interest an actor in the scene portrayed, by the recollections which it awakens, or it may please connoisseurs by exquisite execution; but by the mass of mankind it will be considered in the light of a pretty thing, and be simply estimated as such. The fine air of "Rule Britannia" will elicit a feeling of nationality, which even a divine statue of our allegorical tutelary deity by Phidias or Praxiteles, much less the miniature figure of the first-wrought Medal, will in vain attempt, because neither are subjects of general feeling, only of critical judgment and tasteful acquirements.

Two remarks shall close this Essay:

I. As to substituting Medals for portraits of private persons; profiles convey no satisfactory likeness, and the general want of relief is displeasing. To be fine, they would be too expensive.

II. To allegorical reverses there are grand objections, viz. that they are insoluble riddles, and opposite to correct judgment. "A Poet," says Gilpin, "can use fictitious beings, because he speaks

* As on one of Eustace, son of Stephen.

† Leake, p. 110.

‡ Coinage, vol. II. 167. Ed. 2d.

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speaks to the imagination, but an Artist only to the eye; and therefore the latter prudently abstains, as much as possible, from the representation of fictitious beings." Picturesque reverses or striking emblems are far superior.

Mr. URBAN,

July 1.

I HAVE not yet exhausted the stock of anecdotes which serve to illustrate the wisdom and the goodness of God in that extraordinary modification of mind which serves the brute with all the usefulness of reason, that instinctive power which teaches it to preserve the existence given to it, and in many cases to make it a thoughtful minister to the wants and condition of its master, Man. A provident economy is visible in the habits of the smallest and the most insignificant insect. The very worm, the common earth-worm, has its domestic arrangements, and makes provisions for the time of need. The smallest bird that floats upon the air, in all the mystery of its form and use, skilfully prepares the nest that is to be her bed and hiding-place. Even the seemingly senseless fish has its habitual peculiarities; and there is nothing that lives but has with the common wants of nature some instinctive method of relieving its own necessities. So that in repeating the little anecdotes with which we are acquainted on this amusing subject, we do not only entertain the passing hour with the novelties of a seemingly romantic tale, but we do also elevate to admiration our reverence for the divine power and mercy which thus evinces itself in all the works of the creation.

More than thirty years have elapsed since the following circumstance happened to myself. I had dined in the Tower with Lord N. who at that time commanded a regiment on duty there, and was returning to a western square near to my father's residence, when a large Scotch terrier attached himself to me in a very peculiar manner. The night was far advanced—morning indeed had dawned—we had committed no excess, and I observed with much interest the anxiety expressed by my new friend, who preceded in my path, and with a growl and a snap maintained the wall for me against the casual intrusion of persons mingling in the footway. He accompanied me thus from Tower

Hill to Bedford-square; but on entering my house refused to follow, and instantly disappeared. On the following morning he was at my door early, recognized me with pleasure on my first appearance, remained with me through the day, and at night left me. Sometimes he would condescend to enter the house in the evening, and would then sleep at my chamber-door; but whether so or not, he was ready at an early hour in the morning to receive and to salute me with his caresses. In short, he was as capricious in his attentions as a fashionable husband, sometimes braving the imputation of *Eastern* vulgarity, and being very fond; at others, assuming all the coldness and indifference of a more *Western* climate. At this time my dear father died, and during many months I was obliged to take the road almost daily between his houses in town and country. If I remained absent from either a second day, and my dog was not with me, as if desirous to make his enquiry, he would disappear from the residence he had chosen, and visit me where he knew I should be found. If, on the other hand, he was with me, and I continued longer in one place than was pleasing to him, he would leave me for his other home, and wait my return to it, or come back to me, just as the whim seemed to suit him.

Whenever with me his post was beneath my chair, and he commonly gave the angry salutation of a growl to any one who approached me hastily, or with apparent rudeness. On one occasion he had been absent from me many days: on my way to London with my friend Sir W. C. my horse took fright, ran at speed a considerable distance, overthrew the carriage, which was broken to pieces, and left us in the midst of a wet ditch half smothered. In the instant of emerging from this very painful situation, in spite of all our discomfort, we were irresistibly urged to immoderate laughter by the appearance of my dog journeying very leisurely along the high road, with perfect indifference to any of the objects around him, until he heard my voice, which seemed to electrify him, and he became exceedingly troublesome with his expressions of joy and gratulation.

If at any time I placed my stick or glove or purse on a particular spot, and

and at any distance of time afterwards bade him to return and find it and bring it to me, he never failed in his embassy; or if I concealed an article, and pointed out to him the place, and desired him to watch there, he would neither remove from his charge nor allow any one to touch it but myself, though I should be absent perhaps for many hours.

But the end of this friendly connection must be told to my shame. In going to the theatre with a friend we were overtaken by heavy rain, and being dressed for the occasion, forbade my poor dog to share a coach with us. I rather fear I thrust him from me, and in angry tone bade him begone: he left us growling surlily, and I have never seen or heard of him since, although I advertised large rewards for his recovery. E.

MR. URBAN, July 2.

I HAVE lately been reading the "*Ædes Althorpiæ*," in which the author has thought proper to make a severe remark on the portraits engraved in the "*Memoirs of Count Grammont*," published by E. & S. Harding, although the principal part of them were engraved by Bartolozzi, Tomkins, Scheneker, and others, all celebrated artists. He has called them "wretched engravings," and says, that the portrait of Nell Gwynn "seems a copy from the one at Althorpe." Now I must beg leave to state that the painting from which it is made is as much an original portrait of her as the one at Althorpe. It is in the possession of Sir Brook Boothby, Bart.; and if the Author had taken the trouble to have examined the print before he made his criticism, he would have found that it is in every respect dissimilar to the portrait at Althorpe, and therefore certainly cannot be a copy. The Author should recollect, it is not because a portrait has been engraved by a superior artist, and a large price given, that it should any more be a correct transcript from the picture. I have seen many instances to the contrary; for there are publishers even of the *present* day, who are perfectly satisfied as long as they can get a portrait well engraved, and whether it be like the original, or not, is all the same to them.

Now, as the Author has thought it expedient to make his remarks on the

engravings in Harding's *Grammont*, I certainly shall take the liberty of saying a few words on those in "*Ædes Althorpiæ*;" and I will first ask whether he ever saw *hair and drapery* represented by *Lely*, in the strange way in which they are engraved in the portraits of Nell Gwynn, Lady Denham, and others. To me they appear like shavings from a carpenter's shop placed on a block. The head of Nell Gwynn I should pronounce to be totally unlike the original; for it is evident that many liberties have been taken to make it what is called (in the present day) a pretty portrait. Accuracy is growing obsolete. I will give the Author every credit possible for getting up his works in a *splendid* manner, but he must not think that he has exempted them from criticism on that account: far from it. Let him look at the portraits of Robert first Baron Spencer, the *head* from Raphael, Algernon Sydney, &c. which are a disgrace to such a publication. Even his own attention sometimes flags. Among the engravings is a portrait, said to be an *unknown person*, with a dog; yet in the work we are told that it is an authentic portrait of Sir A. More, by himself. Like the man in the parable, he can see the *mote* in the eye of his neighbour, but cannot discover the *beam* in his own. Let us hope, however, that for the future he will attend to his own works, and not criticise erroneously on others.

A LOVER OF ACCURACY.

ON WORKHOUSES AND LOTS OF LAND.

TIME, which has in some respects sanctioned the establishment of the Parochial Workhouse, has fenced it with an habitual subject of practical adoption, that renders any argument for its abolition almost abortive; but, nevertheless, if the reduction of the poor-rates throughout the country should ever become a measure of universal resort, it might not be altogether in vain if the following suggestions were taken into the account, as they may afford some strength to the reasoning.

It is essential to every institution for relief of the poor, that the indigent objects themselves should be satisfied with it, and find comfort in their resort to it; but the contrary is generally the case in respect of Workhouses. If association

association or classification, accommodation or regulations, are in any respect void of that comfort which the poor were led to seek in the Workhouse, it is evident that the design is not answered, having due regard to all the clamorous discontent and the ingratitude of some, and of the ill-temper of others.

When the indigence and imbecility of old age afflicts a person who is by law entitled to claim parochial aid to supply the want or impossibility of labour, or of industry in any department, it is usual for overseers to order them into the Workhouse, where they are subjected to the restraint of regulations not always suited to their age or indisposition, or increasing infirmities, where none of the personal attentions which their declining situation requires, can be expected; where they are separated from the affections of filial regard, which they feel in quite as acute degree as their superiors in fortune, and are compelled to submit to neglects that perhaps their former condition and character had never anticipated or prepared their minds to expect. Unaccustomed to the restraints which are necessary for the government of large establishments, they are now, at a period of life and constitution when every relaxation is naturally sought, compelled to submit to the order for meals, fire, hours of rest, and other daily regulations which annihilate the consolation they require. The separation of them from their own family is also productive to their children of a demoralization of natural principle, which therefore should never become the rule of arrangement in the civil government of society. Maternal and filial affections are happily so nearly allied by every tie which unites the system of Nature, that any plan which breaks it is not only an infraction of the bond of social peace and order, but is also an attempt to frustrate the gracious design of mutual happiness which emanated from the exhaustless bounty of divine providence; for from the time that an aged parent or afflicted relative is removed from their children's little dwelling, those children will cease to enjoy the habitual exercise of their best principles of duty and affection, in providing against the wants, and lending a helping hand towards the relief of their increasing infirmities, which augment

the charge, while they endear the object who excites it. As soon as they find themselves released from these attentions, the liberty which ensues is apt to discharge also the affections which they not only created, but kept alive—is apt to offer temptation, even to the most orderly and well-disposed, to spend the small pittance which had hitherto been spared for this purpose from the hard earnings of labour, in some indulgences which are obvious, rather than in being laid by, if beyond their immediate wants, towards any future demand.

But contrasted with all these views, if any one parish would try the experiment for a period of not more than two or three years at the utmost, in closing the doors of the workhouse, and in relieving every aged and impotent person by weekly pensions suitable to their claims, it would assuredly be found that overseers would deem it necessary to visit, and become thereby intimately acquainted with their poor neighbours; would see the numbers who, in their limited dwellings, and out of their scanty earnings, practised the duty of protecting and comforting such an aged parent or relative as I have described; and would thereby judge of the reasonable claim they had upon his charitable provision. The weekly sum that his parochial resources could allow, would furnish them with a supply, however frugal it might be, sufficient to diffuse its proportional comforts, while it would be accompanied by the sweets of stimulating duties from which they had no desire to relax, and enlarging affections in which they would desire to indulge! These filial ministrations of duty and affection combined, would also act as a check to the temptations of intemperance or vice; they would secure a regularity of manners, and a frugal housewifery of the little means they acquired, with a view to be always on their guard lest they should in any degree be reduced or disturbed in the exercise of them. And thus, while they would cherish the best and most virtuous feelings of nature, they would be rendering themselves exemplary members of their community.

To these moral fruits of such a system, it is sufficient to add, that such pensions, although extended by no very frugal hand, would not amount in the aggregate to more than one-third

third of the amount of the sum now raised by a poor rate to defray the parish account of building a workhouse, with the annual interest of the money sunk in that concern, to pay the expenditure of the maintenance of that establishment, of the means of "setting the poor on work," the salaries of the officers, chaplains, and servants; repairs, and other incidents commonly charged the poor rates; not to mention the losses sustained by accidents and frauds, but including also the charges of the poor upon the parish list.

I shall not press this reasoning further, though I think it contains points well worthy of the attention of those competent judges into whose hands it may be hoped these pages may happen to fall. I am not so sanguine as to conceive that they will be received without some objections; but if they lead to a candid discussion and an useful result, my design will be answered*.

The experiment upon the principles here proposed has been also tried at Terrington in Norfolk, by the apportionment of parcels of land from one to five roods, which has been found, after three years' trial, to be productive of the happiest effects. Through the kindness of the Right Hon. Lady Frances Bentinck, two pieces of land were hired by the overseers for the purpose, one of 22 acres 2 roods 39 poles, the other three acres. Soon after it was known the land could be obtained, a notice was given that such persons as thought they could get their livelihood by the occupation of an acre, and their labour, without troubling the parish, should leave their names at the house of the Rev. Mr. Goode, and state their ages and number of children. This list having been obtained, a meeting in vestry was called, for the purpose of its consenting to be guarantees for the rent, and also to choose labourers for occupying the land. The land was taken, and the choice determined in the following manner: First of all, four men were picked out who had in part brought up a family, and had never troubled the parish at all. Then a number of those were selected above fifty years of age; after that, those that had three or four children; and among them, the worst and most troublesome men

in the parish; the reason of the last selection being, to try the real effect of the plan on men of all descriptions. The men being selected, and the two and twenty acre-piece being divided into as many parts, the labourers were called to another vestry meeting, and had possession given them of their respective pieces by lot; all acre pieces but one, and that half an acre. One acre was taken up by a road cut right through the piece, dividing the land into two equal parts, or as nearly as possible. One of these parts is always in potatoes, or pease and beans and cabbages; the other is wheat. The parish pays the expence of the acre lost in the road.

The following remarks are subjoined to a statement printed for distribution: The amount of produce for two years (that for the year ending Michaelmas 1820 not having yet been ascertained) is as under: wheat grown on 21 acres 2 roods in two years, 161 coomb 3 bushels. Potatoes grown on ditto, in ditto, 136 lasts 16 sacks. Pease, beans, and cabbages, a small portion on most of the allotments; and one half acre was in pease. Average: wheat per acre, seven coombs two bushels; potatoes per acre, six lasts, seven sacks, one bushel. The land is uninjured, part improved; the former opposers of the measure in the parish are now become its friends; the most troublesome labourers to the overseers, now no trouble. There is more industry abroad, more spirit, and that a better one: less labour in the market, a better understanding between master and labourer, a greater opportunity afforded of mutually obliging each other, much thankfulness, and less complaint.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

July 8.

I CANNOT conceive on what reasonable grounds, *quorsum et quare*, your Correspondent who signs himself "A MAGISTRATE," doles out a pedantic lengthy jobation of "MALFEMINOSOR," for delivering his opinions concerning the Bastardy Laws. A brother gentleman is to be treated as such, unless he is brought before a Magistrate as an offender; nor, in the said jobation, will your Correspondent gain credit by calling Mr. Malthus a *sophist*, assuming his own premises, and deciding like an oracle on subjects which he admits are so dubious, as to require

* See Highmore's *Philanthropia Metropolitana*.

require full investigation. See p. 217, seq.

The Magistrate, in my opinion, totally misrepresents the meaning of "Malfeminosor," which is simply this; that were not the woman peccant on the subject in question assured by the Bastardy Laws of either obtaining a husband or provision for children, offences would be more rare. It is the principle of all moral improvement that vice may be checked, though it cannot be universally extirpated. If chastity be the point of honour among the higher sort of women, and only matrimony their object, why should there not be the same rule for all women? Every harlot is a fool, because she makes an unequal bargain with her seducer? It matters not that the laws talk of imprisonment. To paupers modern gaols offer only agreeable vacations: but parishes, knowing that the only result of such holidays is being at the extra cost of maintaining them there, seldom request the execution of laws, which are in the very principle nugatory. They either endeavour to have the woman married, or obtain the pecuniary compensation. In the former case they are morally right; but the meaning of "Malfeminosor" is, that the woman knows this, and therefore is less scrupulous about the *pudor amissus*, than religion or reason say that she ought to be. This is the precise construction of "Malfeminosor's" words, as to the Bastardy Laws being an encouragement to fornication. In short, "Malfeminosor's" position can only be confuted satisfactorily by a statistical resolution of the following queries:

1. Are there not more bastards annually born in England than in any other European kingdom?

2. Is not this owing to the tendency of the Bastardy Laws, which obtain in no other country than England?

It is a common joke in Staffordshire to say, "she going to be married! I never heard she was with child yet." It may be fairly inferred, that the practice grew out of the law, at least was confirmed by it. Under such systems of conduct, of what efficacy can be laws such as the present? for whether they do not further invite perjury, and sanction injustice, shall be left to the reader's decision, after perusal of the following extract from a curious little book, published about 1750, and en-

titled "Hymen, or the Marriage Ceremonies of all Nations:"

"This custom [the woman's oath] is *unknown to other countries*, and is in itself fantastical, or rather unjust, and it would be highly injurious to the laws of England to form an estimate of their equity from that practice. Suppose a girl, that is neither wife nor virgin, as is often the case, should happen to be with child, she is either ignorant of the father, or pretends to be so, *with a view of avoiding the expence of maintaining it, when born*; she therefore has recourse to the expedient of fathering it upon some rich man. She is said generally to make choice of some substantial citizen, of whom she has no [carnal] knowledge, and perhaps has never so much as seen him. She then summons the pretended father to appear before a Justice of Peace, in whose presence she makes affidavit, that she owns and declares that such a one whom she has summoned to appear, is the father of the child in her womb. The man thus marked out and sworn to, is obliged to pay an arbitrary fine, and to fix a sum of money for the maintenance of the child."

Now suppose vicarious hanging was enacted, i. e. if an offender could not be found, another [innocent] man should be hanged in his stead, and the lot was to fall upon this oracular "Magistrate," would he himself not cry out against the absurdity of the law? Is not compulsory vicarious paternity equally unreasonable? What is the difference, whether money is extorted by a pistol or perjury, *in foro conscientie*? It is evident that the law opens a door to perjury; and, of course, under pressure, invites it. This is fully sufficient for every person who knows what Law ought to be in its principle

ANTI-SIR-ORACLE.

Mr. URBAN, Temple, July 3.

THE following Inscription on a monument on the North side of the middle aisle of Harrow Church, Middlesex, may with certainty be ascribed to the nervous pen of Dr. Parr.

Yours, &c. CARADOC.

"Joanni . Lion

Prestoniae . in . parvecia . hanoniensi
Mortuo

Sext . non . October . anno . Christi . MDXIII .
et . in . hac . ecclesia . sepulto
fundi . domino . cultori . que
assiduo . frugi . probò
sapienti . sine . via . et . arte
et . quia . bonis . suis . optime . uti . novit
Unice . fortunato

Scholæ . impensis . eius . extructæ

et .

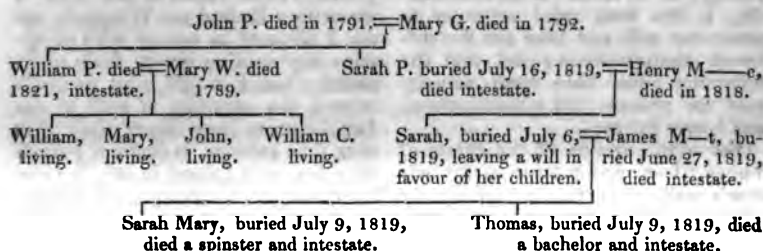
et . ad . pueros . Graecis . ac . Latinis .
litteris
erudiendos . institutæ
gubernatores . magistri . atque . alumni
hoc . monumentum . collata . pecunia
ponendum . curaverunt
anno . sacro . M.DCCCXV."

Mr. URBAN, *S. M. Essex, July 10.*
THE longer we live in this best of all possible worlds, in which, we are told, human reason is making rapid strides towards the *ne plus ultra* of perfectibility, the more clearly we discover that what, in the abstract, is verity and truth, is frequently, in its application, directly the reverse.

The lawyers tell us, that "law is the perfection of reason," that it "favours justice and truth, but abhors unnecessary circumstances, delay, folly, circuity of action, and matters of uncertainty, infiniteness, and vexation." So incontestible are these positions held, that it would be considered folly to

call them in question: and yet, firmly as we may be inclined to support the maxim, that "the law will not do or suffer wrong," we have authority equally strong for admitting, that "*summum jus*" occasionally becomes "*summa injuria*."

In some of your late Numbers, you have inserted various interesting speculations on wills, administrations, and derivation of property. These subjects have for many years called for my particular attention, as Surrogate, and very recently under circumstances so novel and peculiar, that I am desirous of submitting them to the consideration of yourself and numerous readers. To render myself intelligible, I must beg your insertion of the following slight genealogical sketch, as the subject-matter, out of which they have arisen, and which I consider as extraordinary as any one to be found in your own very interesting works:



Henry M—e (my old Church Clerk) died, as you observe, in 1818, leaving a widow, who, after his death, resided in London, in her daughter's family, the whole of which was carried off, in the course of a very few days, by a typhus fever. James M—t, his widow, and their children, were all brought down for burial in my parish in Essex. Henry M—e's widow came down alive, but with the infection upon her, which soon occasioned her own death and that of her attendant nurse. The mortality in this family is highly extraordinary, and equally to the ultimate destination of James M—t's property, and the repeated claims of the law (in the abstract, so just and impartial) during and throughout the various transmissions. The first grievance arising from the law was the uncertainty of the party or parties to be benefited by any surplus that might remain. Three different and conflicting claims were set

up,—and under the doubts suggested, the executor of James M—t's widow prudently laid a case before Dr. Ph. of the Commons, whose opinion was allowed to regulate the distribution. According to this opinion, the property may be thus traced: James M—t, dying intestate, his effects (chiefly in Government Navy Annuities) came in equal shares to his widow and their two children. The widow survived her husband long enough to make a will in favour of her children. The will was proved at Doctors' Commons, and administration of the effects of James M—t also there granted to the executor. The whole estate then vested (in moieties) in the children: these died the same day, the sister being the survivor, and of course entitled to the whole: on her death, the entirety ascended to her grandmother, Sarah P. (or rather Sarah M—e), and from her it went collaterally to her only brother William P.; and he also dying

dying intestate, it descended to his four children, share and share alike. Having known these legatees for more than 30 years, having one of them in my employment at the time as a jobbing carpenter, and being fully aware of their total inexperience and incompetency to manage the concern, I was lucklessly induced to tender my services in supporting their pretensions, and have, in consequence, had to encounter more impediments and vexations than a few, arising principally from the law itself, and from its various, and apparently not very equitable, claims on the property.

It may perhaps surprise your Readers, Mr. Urban, to learn, that in order to legalize a claim on the surplus of a property originally sworn under 450*l.* and not exceeding in fact 366*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* and moreover subject to debts and charges of 105*l.* (and be it remembered, the very same identical property through all its ramifications and transit), it has been ruled necessary to prove one will and take out five different administrations; and that the following sums have been actually paid for probate and administration, and legacy duties:

For administration of the effects of James M—t, and probate of his widow's will, 29*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; for further administrations, viz. of the effects of Wm. P. (under 200*l.*) 8*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; of ditto of Sarah M—e, (under 200*l.*) 8*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; of ditto of Sarah Mary M—t (under 200*l.*) 8*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; of ditto of Thos. M—t (under 100*l.*) 5*l.* 13*s.*; legacy duty of 1*l.* per cent. on 160*l.* (actual surplus) devolving on Sarah M—t and her children, 1*l.* 12*s.*; total, 62*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Whether we should consider a lawyer's bill as the operation of law, may be queried; here, however, a charge of 37*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* has arisen for three years' attention to a subject of considerable intricacy; and the modesty of it may probably surprise the great body of solicitors, and the more so, when I add that no small share of the services of the very respectable party making it were given gratis (horribile dictu! ye lawyers!) in consequence of the peculiarity and hardship of the case.

But this is not all: it is intimated that the Legacy Duty Office may possibly claim a repetition of duties on every stage of investment; and if so,

the further account will, I apprehend, stand thus:

3 per cent. on 80*l.* (a moiety of the surplus) from Thos. M—t to his sister Sarah Mary, 2*l.* 8*s.*; 1 per cent. on 160*l.* from Sarah Mary M—t to her grandmother, Sarah M—e, 1*l.* 12*s.*; 3 per cent. on ditto from Sarah M—e to her brother William P. 4*l.* 16*s.*; 1 per cent. on ditto from William P. to his four children, 1*l.* 12*s.*; total 10*l.* 8*s.* Making altogether a deduction (including the Solicitor's bill) of 110*l.* out of property not exceeding in value 270*l.*

A detail of such a nature, Mr. Urban, requires little or no comment. So violent an invasion of property could not have been contemplated by the Legislature; and the possibility of its occurrence under any possible construction of any statute is to be lamented. Any exaction of duties beyond the intention of law is a direct fraud practised under colour of law only. I am neither Radical nor Whiggish, nor am I disposed to quarrel with or oppose any existing statute fairly interpreted; but I would most earnestly request the attention of such of our Legislators as may throw their eyes over this account, to devise a remedy for what, as it appears to me, is a real grievance, and thereby prevent a recurrence in future to a process oppressive, overwhelming, and ruinous to the subject.

With many thanks for the great pleasure I derive from your various works, and heartily wishing you another half century to continue them, I remain, Mr. Urban,

Yours, &c.

J. O.

Mr. URBAN, Glasgow, June 30.

THE gentleman whose Letter on the Etymology of the word "Liverpool," appeared in the Number of the Gentleman's Magazine for Dec. 1817, says, that "it has been allowed by writers of the highest authority, that the distinctive appellation of towns and places carry with them great help to general history;"—that "when we come to consider the various epithets affixed by our ancestors of ruder times, in the majority of cases there is at least a probability of our time and labour being rewarded;"—and that "the towns of England, with few

few exceptions, derive their appellations from a Saxon origin, and as the Saxons were for the most part exceedingly correct in their designations, it may be determined that they have affixed their name, either from some prominent feature of the spot, or from the peculiarity of the place itself."

All these remarks, except that the word "London" is derived from a Saxon origin, apply here. Every general reader is aware that the name "London" is of greater antiquity than the Saxon language in this country; and therefore we ought to look for the signification of the word, not in the Saxon language, but in the language of the people by whom this Island was inhabited when Cæsar first landed in it, and whose language was the Celtic or Gaelic, according to numerous authorities, and as is indeed evident from its being still spoken by the inhabitants of the mountainous districts at the two extreme ends of the Is-

land,—the Scotch Highlanders and the Welsh. In this language the adjective is invariably placed, not *before* (as in the English), but *after* the substantive or noun, *ex. gr.* if the words "A Grey Horse," "A White House," "A Black Man," were translated to the Celtic or Gaelic, the reading would be thus: "Horse Gray," "House White," "Man Black." So, in the word "London," the noun is placed before the adjective; "Lon" or "Loun" signifies "Heath," and "Don" or "Doun" signifies "Brown,"—literally "Heath Brown," but grammatically "A Brown Heath." This is the etymology of the word "London," by a person acquainted with the Gaelic or Celtic language. That the two words of which it is composed are Celtic, he has not the least doubt; but how far they agree with "some prominent feature of the spot," or some "peculiarity of the place itself," he cannot say. N. B.

MRS. OLIVIA WILMOT SERRES,

Soi-disante Princess of Cumberland.

THIS Lady having recently excited considerable attention, owing to her aspiring pretensions, we propose to devote a few pages to the subject of her claims. We feel more induced to notice this illustrious Lady, on account of her being an occasional Correspondent of ours. We have been frequently favoured with her productions both in prose and verse; but from motives of delicacy we abstained, at the time

of its receipt, from the publication of a paper, containing some extraordinary statements. This paper we have accidentally found among our bundles of postponed letters. On re-perusal, we consider it, at this time, a document so important (*if true*) to the cause of the *soi-disante* Princess, that in justice to her high claims, we do not hesitate to give it publicity. *Lege et crede!*

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 18, 1818.

THE inclosed extraordinary facts are sent for insertion in your Magazine. Any further particulars may be obtained of myself,

Olivia Wilmot Serres *

P. S.

* Those who have been accustomed to see the hand-writing of the Princess, would doubtless be ready to affirm that this was her signature; but we beg to inform them that there is a simple process for imitating autographs, which we have adopted in this case; it might perhaps be of great utility to dealers in documentary evidence! We will give a specimen of its powers, by copying the signature of "good Queen Bess;" the boldness of whose hand-writing Olive, in all her official instruments, seems desirous of imitating.

Elizabeth

P. S. How such an occurrence is to be accounted for I know not; but it proves a great something beyond our mortal knowledge.

The Apparition of the late Earl of Warwick to a Lady, June 1818.

On the beginning of June, Mrs. Wilmot Serres, a lady from infancy intimate with the late Earl of Warwick, and who has lent his Lordship great pecuniary service during his misfortunes, was drinking tea at her residence with the Rev. William Groves of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and George Clerk Pickering, esq. of Earl's Soham, Suffolk, and Miss Serres, the daughter of Mrs. Serres, when a loud knock was heard at the door of the drawing room where they were sitting, about nine in the evening. Mrs. Serres, from politeness, passed the gentlemen, and opened the door; but no person being there, was much astonished, and again sat down to the tea-table; when, in about ten minutes, a louder knock occasioned her to go to the door,—which, upon half opening, revealed to her terrified gaze the form of the late Earl of Warwick!

The Rev. Mr. Groves having a view of Mrs. Serres' countenance, perceived her standing silent in an attitude of profound astonishment without speaking, with her eyes totally fixed, as if on some object of dread. Mrs. Serres was about three minutes silent, when turning round to the party in the room, she burst into tears, and was so ill, that it was some time before she could be composed. She states, when she opened the door a second time, the form of the late Lord Warwick stood before her with a smile on his countenance, exactly as if living, and holding in his hand a sealed packet.

A large lamp in the window of the stair-case gave his figure full to her sight. It may be imagined this awful visitation rendered Mrs. Serres very unwell; who the next day consulted Mr. Clough, of Upper Norton Street, from the feverish habit and low spirits the fright had thrown her into.

The knocks at the door were heard distinctly by Mr. Groves, Mr. Pickering, and Miss Serres, as well as Mrs. Serres. The above is a correct statement.

OLIVIA WILMOT SERRES.

"Risum teneatis, amici!" "Ye spirits of the mighty dead!" did you then permit the august shade of the

renowned Warwick to wander in the avenues of Westminster! "Alas! poor ghost!" Who would have thought that our neighbourhood was subject to such "awful visitations." Whilst transcribing the above, as it now approaches to the midnight hour, we really feel alarmed lest his Lordship, or rather his ghostship, should pay us an awful visit, for the purpose of "shaking his gory locks" before our "terrified gaze." We have heard of numerous ghosts, from the classical ghost of Philippi, to the Cockney ghost of Cock Lane; but this is the first time we ever heard of Warwick's ghost. The world, at this period, is so incredulous on these subjects, that it is much to be regretted his ghostship did not condescend to leave some documentary evidence of his appearance.

Now we are engaged on this subject, we may as well advert to the leading features of this Lady's life. There appears something so bold and aspiring in her pretensions, that some intelligent persons place great reliance on the veracity of her statements; but when they consider the erratic character of her genius and disposition, and her numerous pretensions, their credulity must be staggered, notwithstanding the apparent genuineness of her documentary evidence. It would indeed be an amusing task to trace her through the various scenes of life in which she has been engaged—from the boards of Covent Garden, as Polly in the *Beggars' Opera*, to her exalted palace on Ludgate Hill. We are ready to admit that it would be adversity indeed, if the grand-daughter of Junius, a descendant of the blood-royal of Poland, and the legitimate daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, should ignobly stoop to the pencil and palette of her deserted husband;—but "'tis noble to fall in great attempts."

Mrs. Serres, we understand, possesses some talents as a painter and a poetess, and being in the habit of exercising her mind in these qualifications, and indulging in the reading of Romances to a dangerous excess, she has dreamt of nothing but ghosts, sceptres, and kingdoms; thus elevating her intellects beyond the petty sphere of common life. The following Prospectus

spectus was recently issued from her Royal apartments at Ludgate Hill:

"Princess Olive of Cumberland offers to the British Public two Volumes of her Poems, price 2l.—to be published by Subscription, for the purpose of relieving her Royal Highness from her captivity, and to enable her to proceed in her suit in Doctors' Commons for the recovery of 15,000*l.* left her by his late Majesty King George the Third. The Princess, encouraged by the laudable example of the Duke of Orleans, during his residence in England, who turned to advantage his several acquirements in his hours of adversity, is emulated to adopt the same measure; trusting that the nobility, gentry, &c. of England will afford their protection and kind support as to this appeal to the Nation's just and liberal feeling. Subscriptions received at the Princess's apartments, No. 20, Ludgate-hill. Printed by G. Hazard, No. 1, London-wall, Cripplegate."

The printer's name appears very appropriate.

We give the following specimen of her Highness's poetical talents, by extracting a single stanza from a long piece of poetry in our possession, entitled "Lines by Mrs. Wilmot Serres, on the Death of a beloved Sister, aged 21 years, and leaving her native country:"

"Adieu, lov'd scenes!—a long adieu!—
These eyes no more thy charms will view.
O, Avon lov'd, accept a tear!
Your Sylvia's gone! no longer here!
For cold beneath the silent shade
Sleeps the lost lamented maid,
Whose bending cypress tell my care,
Whose echoes murmur forth despair—
Breath'd in vain! as wilds reply
To my heart's afflicting sigh!"

During the year 1813, we were in the habit of receiving numerous communications from Mrs. Serres, respecting her uncle Dr. Wilmot being the author of Junius. About that period she published a volume on this subject, which met with considerable opposition. We refer our readers to vol. LXXXIII. *passim*. In 1814, she wrote a letter from Cowley-street, Westminster, to the University of Oxford, respecting the author of Junius, which, as it may gratify our readers, we extract verbatim:

"To the Reverend the Clergy and the Gentlemen of the University of Oxford, &c.

"GENTLEMEN,—With sentiments of the most respectful recollection I have the honour to address you, on a subject, I feel sa-

tisfied, will be grateful to your feelings. TIME, the great and powerful friend and advocate of truth, that elevates from the most oblivious obscurity its sacred standard, presents, for the acceptance of the University of Oxford, the patriotic honours of its departed JUNIUS! Yes, Gentlemen, with yourselves did the late Rev. JAMES WILMOT, D.D. cultivate improvement in his youth, that, in maturer age, produced the precious legacy he has bequeathed posterity—an exemplary patriotism! that, to the latest ages, will instruct and animate Englishmen.

"In my possession, Gentlemen, are MSS. that unquestionably prove the late Rev. JAMES WILMOT, D.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, was the TRUE Author of *The Letters of Junius*, and THAT THE GREAT AND NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN EARL OF CHATHAM WAS HIS FRIEND AND PATRON.—I am, Gentlemen, with respect, your obedient servant,

"OLIVIA WILMOT SERRES.

"19, Cowley-street, Westminster,
Aug. 4, 1814.

"P.S. I shall be very happy to show to any Gentleman of the University of Oxford, visiting town, the documents in my possession; called upon, from a grateful recollection of my late Uncle's affection for myself, to render the justice that is due to his character as a Divine—Patriot—and an Englishman!"

In 1817, Mrs. Serres published a Letter addressed to the British Nation, entitled, "Junius—Sir Philip Francis denied!" This was reviewed in vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 613. In order to prove that Dr. Wilmot was the identical Junius, she brings forward the following arguments as incontrovertible:

"Dr. Wilmot was never married,—thus no conjugal attentions interrupted the progress of learning; his secret was therefore doubly secure. He had not a wife, in a moment of natural tenderness, to possess herself of the fixed resolves of his mind. In the answer of Junius to Junia, his single state was illustrated,—this emphatic sentiment evinces itself, when with gallantry rallying Junia, he wrote, *If I AM FATED TO BECOME A HUSBAND!* Such expression clearly demonstrated the writer had never been married, or he would naturally have exclaimed, *If I am to have a plurality of wives, &c.*"

Now mark the opposing statements of this Lady in the year 1821, which we extract from her official organ, the *British Luminary*:

"Dr. Wilmot in early life was a Fellow of Trinity College: he was a high spirited, independent character, of great talent, and the friend and favourite of many of the young

young nobility then at Oxford. Stanislaus, afterwards King of Poland, was at that time studying at Oxford; and Dr. Wilmot became intimate with him. Stanislaus had a sister living with him (Princess Poniatowski), a very beautiful young creature, and from the intimacy which subsisted between the Prince and the Doctor, he was frequently in company with the young Princess; a mutual attachment took place between them; but the Princess was not rich, and they were at length privately married. Only a few confidential friends were acquainted with the transaction; for had it been generally known, the Doctor would have lost his fellowship and his other high pretensions.

"In due time the Princess presented Dr. Wilmot with a daughter. Some family and political matters separated the parties for a while. He doctored upon his lovely child, who was placed under the care of Mrs. Payne, the sister of the Doctor, and the wife of Capt. Payne.

"All the time the Doctor could spare from his studies and different occupations, he devoted to his beloved and interesting child, who grew up the beautiful image of her Royal mother, with a mind as superior as her person, and at the age of eighteen the Duke of Cumberland and the Earl of Warwick became her admirers: at length the Earl gave way to the Duke; and on the 4th of March, 1767, they were married by Dr. Wilmot, at the house of his friend Lord Archer, in the presence of Lord Brook (afterwards Lord Warwick), and Mr. Addez, which was only known to a few persons about the Court."

"The apparently happy Duke and his lovely bride lived in hopes that they should soon be allowed to make their marriage public; but in the year 1771, a transaction took place which proved a cruel death-blow to the young Duchess, for she never recovered the effect.....!!!"

"Young, amiable, and beautiful, and tenderly attached to the Duke, she took leave of him, and went to Warwick, in a state of misery not to be described. On Tuesday April 3, 1772, she gave birth to the Princess Olive, at the house of Mrs. Wilmot, the mother of Dr. Wilmot, in Jury-street, in the town of Warwick. The Earl of Warwick and Dr. Wilmot were both present, which fact is confirmed by their separate affidavits."

"The unfortunate Duchess was conveyed to France, in a state scarcely to be described, where she afterwards died in a Convent of a broken heart."

How ingeniously does this romantic detail string together! But how inconsistent with her former statements respecting Dr. Wilmot! She here affirms that Dr. Wilmot married the

Princess Poniatowski of Poland, and had a daughter, who (by the by) was never heard of before. This daughter married the Duke of Cumberland, and gave birth to Olive, the present Princess. Now the Earl of Warwick, in June 1815, declared, as Mrs. Serres positively swears, the secret of her illustrious birth. From this declaration she learnt that Dr. Wilmot was not her uncle, but her grandfather, and that the Duke of Cumberland was her own father. Notwithstanding her knowledge of this grand secret, we find her publicly stating, in 1817, that Dr. Wilmot was her uncle, and that he was never married! Thus admitting that she knew her Royal birth, she must have been deceiving the publick, in 1817, respecting the presumed author of Junius. But from the tenor of her writings, it appears that she never dreamt of Principalities and Dukedoms, until the "visions" of a romantic fancy, and the "awful visitations" of "midnight ghosts," brought "thrones and dominions" before her aspiring mind.

In 1818 we received the letter respecting the Ghost of Warwick, and it was probably about this time she began to dream on the subject. The death of George III. took place in January 1820; and Mrs. Serres' claims were made public during the ensuing Session of Parliament.

The first pretensions of this Lady were set forth in a petition to the House of Commons, on the 14th of July 1820. This Petition stated, that the Petitioner, Olive Wilmot Serres, was the legitimate daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland, whose marriage with her mother had been solemnized in the year 1767, and that she became the offspring of that marriage in the year 1772. The marriage was kept secret; and the Duke afterwards married again; this second marriage did not, however, vitiate the first; and the Petitioner, in consequence of her Royal birth, conceived herself to be entitled to certain property belonging to her deceased father. She further stated, that she had in her possession a document with the late King's sign manual, acknowledging her to be his brother's child; and she prayed the House to institute an inquiry into her claims. This Petition was ordered to lie on the table; but the subsequent Session of Parliament passed over without

without the investigation having been instituted.

It is natural to suppose that this circumstance excited public attention; and the Leeds Mercury at length published the following statement, which we give on the authority of that Paper:

"In the year 1772 (mark the time) there was born, in the borough of Warwick, a young lady, the daughter of Mr. Robert Wilmot, a house-painter, by Anna Maria, his wife. This infant was baptized at the parish church of St. Nicholas, in that borough, on the 15th of April 1772, by the name of *Olive*. When of a proper age she was put to school, and displayed the first fruits of a very vivid imagination; and such was her power of invention, that if she had honestly employed her faculties in the production of a new series of Arabian Tales, she might at this moment have been in the enjoyment of respect and competency. Subsequent to quitting school, she went to reside with her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Wilmot, who enjoyed the living of Barton-on-the-Heath. While in this situation, she appeared as a witness upon a very extraordinary trial for a burglary in her uncle's house, against two men, who were tried, convicted, and executed for that offence. Her story was most marvellous, and her own conduct, as she represented it, most heroic. After the death of the Doctor a Book was published, of which our heroine was the author, the object of which was to prove that her uncle was the real Junius. In the mean time she married to a person of the name of Serres, we believe a foreigner by birth, and a dancing-master or portrait-painter by profession. The rest of her history is oblivion: possibly she became a Princess.

"The Lady of whom we speak was famed for dealing in documentary evidence; but, unfortunately for herself, the writers of all her documents always happen to die before their letters and certificates are produced. The Warwick family have long been the objects of her solicitude; and so much regard had she for their honour and reputation, that she made an offer to one of that family to withhold from the Public the letters, real or pretended, of another member of them, then deceased, for a valuable consideration. To gratify the fair Lady's taste for documents, we beg leave to present to the Public a certificate of some importance in this affair, which we have been at the pains to obtain from the register of the parish church of St. Nicholas, in the borough of Warwick, relating to the baptism of Olive Wilmot. It is as follows:

'April 15, 1772 (Baptized) Olive, daughter of Robert and Anna Maria Wilmot.'

"We have not another word to add upon the subject, except to inquire whether the Olive Wilmot, christened at Warwick as

the daughter of Robert Wilmot, in 1772, is the same Olive Wilmot who was christened in London, in 1821, as the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland? If not, there is here a most extraordinary coincidence of names, dates, and circumstances."

Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins took a great interest in the affairs of this lady; and for some time confidently believed the justice of her claims. At last he laid before the Public the following facts, dated Oct. 1821:

"I visited Mr. Thomas Wilmot at Coventry, who in the most candid and honourable manner informed me that he always understood, and firmly believed Mrs. *Olivia Serres* to be his sister, and that his uncle, the Rev. James Wilmot, made his will in 1802, and died in 1807, leaving a small property of about 3000*l.* the interest of which was to be paid to his and Mrs. Serres's father, Robert Wilmot, during his life, and at his death to be equally divided between his nephew, the said Thomas Wilmot, and his niece, Mrs. *Olivia Serres*, both described as such in his will; and that on the division of the above paltry sum, she had quarrelled with him, and so ill and disgracefully conducted herself, that he had dropped all correspondence with her; and that she was not to be trusted or believed in anything she said or did, and that he would have given her 100*l.* per annum to live on a common or heath, where she could not injure or annoy any of her neighbours, and that she was such a *firebrand* that he would not, for all the world, allow her to come within the door of his house, on account of his family; and that he should be glad if she could prove her relationship to any one else, as he wished to cut all connexion with her."

In the document, of which a probate of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury has been demanded, Olive swears that some time in the month of May, 1815, the late Duke of Kent and the Earl of Warwick were at her house; that the Earl, in the presence of his Royal Highness, communicated to her the "secret of her illustrious birth;" that the Earl said, he possessed this document among others, which would confirm the fact; and that he had solemnly pledged himself to keep them carefully until a fitting opportunity; that some time afterwards, accordingly, the Earl, on his return from Warwick-castle, where these papers were deposited, delivered to the deponent a portion of them, the Duke of Kent being again present; and the deponent taking an oath not to make this testament public until after

after the death of his late Majesty. The affidavits which have been given in, in support partly of the premises, but chiefly in proof of hand-writing, are positive and peculiar. The signature "J. Dunning," is spoken to by a Mr. Griffin, who was long the confidential clerk of that eminent lawyer; the other signatures and the affidavits are supported by the affidavits of two or three gentlemen; and, among others, by Mr. Vancouver, the brother of the celebrated navigator, and Mr. Dickinson, of Devonshire-place. The hand-writing of his Majesty is verified by Sir Watkin Lewes, since deceased, by an affidavit, dated the 5th of June, and "Sworn at the New Inn in the Old Bailey, London, the 28th day of June, 1821, before JOSHUA PLATT, by Commission."

The following is an exact copy of the Testamentary Paper in the hand-writing of his late Majesty, bequeathing to Olive, Princess of Cumberland, the sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, which she is now seeking to recover by course of law:

"George R.

"St. James's.

"In case of our Royal demise, we give and bequeath to Olive our brother of Cumberland's daughter, the sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, commanding our heir and successor to pay the sum privately to our said niece, for her use, as a recompence for the misfortunes she may have known through her father.—June 2, 1774.

"CHATHAM,

"WARWICK."

"Witness—J. Dunning."

This singular document is on a small piece of paper, the condition of which is truly set forth in the affidavit of the lady herself, who swears that it is in precisely the same condition as when it first came into her hand, save that its edges have been worn away, and that it has been found necessary to paste it on another paper, in consequence of the deponent having carried it constantly about her since she was first intrusted with it. The rejection of her application by the Prerogative Court was noticed in our Magazine for June last, Pt. I. p. 558.

On the subject of this documentary memorandum, it is extremely unfortunate for her Highness that every one connected with this paper is dead!

We understand that this heroic Princess is still pursuing her claims. Pretensions to royal parentage, how-

ever fallacious, have been sometimes attended with disastrous consequences. Although there can be no apprehensions of this nature, still the boldness of her claims has produced an impression on the minds of many worthy individuals who may in consequence become the dupes of their own credulity. Our Readers will weigh the Evidence on all sides, and determine for themselves. Though Imposture may be suspected, it has not been proved, and we wish our fair Correspondent a happy deliverance from all her difficulties.

In order to shew (without reference, however to the present claims) that Royal Pretenders are not unusual phenomena in the political world, we shall close this unexpectedly lengthened article with a few general remarks on

ROYAL IMPOSTORS.

From the earliest period to the present time Impostors of every description have arisen. To trace them through the various scenes of life would be an endless task. Some have boldly aspired to thrones and dominions; and others have been contented with the humblest tricks of imposition or legerdemain. We might enumerate the regal Impostors, the usurper, the courtier, the gambler, the quack, the swindler, &c.; and under each classification detail the various species of imposture practised on society; but we shall now simply confine ourselves to *Royal* Impostors. For this purpose we need only advert to few instances to prove the credulity of mankind, when impudence and hypocrisy have blinded the understanding.

From Smerdis the Magian, to the present period many daring impositions have been practised on society. Some of them, either from the cunning and duplicity of the Impostor, or the ignorance and credulity of men, have been peculiarly successful in transmitting the fruits of their fraud and imposture: such was the notorious Mahomet. Others, of subordinate importance, have emerged from obscurity; and, after disturbing the repose of society by a few plausible pretensions, like meteoric exhalations, have suddenly disappeared; or have otherwise been consigned to the ignominy they deserved. Of this latter class were, Demetrius of Russia, Pugatskef

gatskef the Cossack, Simnell and Perkin Warbeck of England, the pretended Louis XVI. &c. &c.

We shall commence with Smerdis, as being the most daring Impostor of early times. Cambyzes, the King of Persia, murdered his brother Smerdis from jealousy and suspicion. At his departure from Susa on his Egyptian expedition, he left the administration of affairs, during his absence, in the hands of Patisithes, one of the chief of the Magi. This man had a brother extremely like Smerdis the brother of Cambyzes. As soon as Patisithes was assured of the death of that Prince, which had been concealed from the public, he placed his own brother on the throne, declaring him to be the true Smerdis, the son of Cyrus. Cambyzes immediately gave orders for his army to march from Egypt, and cut off the Usurper; but receiving a wound in the thigh from his own sword, at Ecbatana, he died soon after. Before his death he represented the true state of the case to the assembled chiefs of the Persians, earnestly exhorting them not to submit to the Impostor who had usurped the empire. The Persians, supposing he stated all this through hatred to his brother, disregarded his request, and quietly submitted to him whom they found on the throne, supposing him to be Smerdis the true son of Cyrus. He reigned for some months in undisputed sovereignty, until he was discovered to be Smerdis the Magian by the loss of his ears, of which he had been ignominiously deprived.

The success of that notorious Impostor Mahomet is too manifest at this day to enter into the least detail. He has transmitted the fruits of his daring hypocrisy and fraud to posterity, and they are likely to remain as perpetual mementoes of the most impudent imposture that ever ruled the destinies of mortals.

In 1605 an Impostor in Poland pretended that he was Demetrius, the son of John Basilowitz, Grand Duke of Muscovy. He was the cause of a sanguinary war betwixt Poland and Muscovy. He stated that he was to have been murdered by the order of Boris Guidenow, who hoped to obtain the succession to the Empire after the death of Theodore the eldest son of the said John Basilowitz; but that another had been killed in his stead. This person having received great en-

couragement from George Mniszeck, the Vayvod of Sandomir, promised to marry his daughter. On this assurance, Vayvod, with the assistance of some other Polish Lords, raised an army that marched with Demetrius into Muscovy. The Grand Duke Boris Guidenow dying soon after, Demetrius was warmly received by the Russians, and, having subdued those who opposed him, he was proclaimed Grand Duke in the city of Moscow. His conduct soon rendering him odious to the Russians, he was suspected to be an impostor, and they secretly raised an army of 20,000 men. At the celebration of his nuptials, they suddenly attacked the castle, and cut to pieces Demetrius, and a great number of Poles who had escorted the bride. After the death of Demetrius, Basilius Zuski was proclaimed Grand Duke in the public market, where he caused the Usurper's body to be exposed to public view. Notwithstanding this (such is the credulity of mankind), a rumour prevailed that Demetrius had escaped the slaughter; and shortly after another individual appeared, who pretended to be the same. The Poles acknowledged him for Demetrius, and having formed a great army, marched against the Russians. They several times defeated Zuski, and set at liberty the captive bride of Demetrius, who acknowledged him for her husband. After much blood had been shed in various battles, this daring and successful Impostor was slain by the Tartars who composed his guard.

During the reign of Catherine II. of Russia, Pugatskef, a Cossack, was induced, in consequence of his personal resemblance, to assume the name of Peter III. who had been privately murdered by his Queen. He raised a revolt, which for some period threatened serious consequences, and even made Catherine herself to tremble. However, at the end of the year 1774 he was captured, and put to death.

Our own country has not been exempt from Impostors of the same description, though of less consequence. In the reign of Henry VII. Lambert Symnel, son of a baker, assumed the name and person of Edward Earl of Warwick, and caused himself to be proclaimed King in Ireland. This imposture was first contrived by a priest, and encouraged by Margaret the widow of Charles Duke of Burgundy.

gundy, sister to Edward IV. Symnel transported an army out of Ireland into England. Being signally routed by Henry, he was taken prisoner, and made a turnspit in the king's kitchen.

In the year 1491, Margaret, Duchess Dowager of Burgundy, set up another Impostor, whose name was Perkin Warbeck, who pretended to be Richard, a younger son of King Edward IV. He possessed talent much superior to his predecessor Symnel, and managed the business so well, that he caused a considerable sensation in England. However, the Scotch, who supported him, having been defeated, Warbeck fled into Cornwall, and there caused himself to be proclaimed King; but receiving little support, he was compelled to surrender himself, when he was committed a prisoner to the Tower. Having twice made attempts to escape, he was at length hanged, according to his demerits.

After the fatal expedition of Sebastian, the youthful King of Portugal, to Morocco, in 1578, a bold adventurer aspired to the throne. He took the advantage of assuming Sebastian's name, in consequence of a similarity of features. Like his deceased Sovereign, he had but one eye. He gained numerous partizans, which enabled

him, for some time, to carry on perpetual contests with Henry the uncle of Sebastian. At last he received the reward of his deserts.

In descending to our own times, we have a recent instance of ridiculous imposture, in the person of Mathurin Bruneau, the pretended Dauphin of France. His pretensions were prompted more by folly and puerile vanity, than cunning design, or studied hypocrisy. Although the strongest symptoms of insanity frequently betrayed his actions, he had the power of imposing on the credulity of numbers. Had he possessed intellect or energy, a serious commotion, excited by designing villains or credulous fools, might possibly have ensued. Fortunately his conduct in the court of justice evinced undoubted signs of idiocy. On being sentenced to a fine and imprisonment, he impudently replied, "I am not less what I am." The process against this Impostor induced a person named Sieur Dufresne to assume the title of Charles of Navarre. He insisted on an audience with the King, and in this attempt was apprehended. He was discovered to be mad, and accordingly sent to Charenton, the Bedlam of Paris.

TIAN.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.

HAVING accidentally met with an imperfect copy of a pedigree of the Scargills, a very ancient family in Yorkshire, and who, judging from their marriages with some of the first nobility in the reigns of Richard III. and Henry V. must have been of consequence in those times; but not being able to meet with any account of them, except a slight mention of Warren Scargill, in Madox's 'Baronia Anglica,' perhaps some of your intelligent Correspondents could be able to inform me where I can meet with some further account of them.

Sir Warren Scargill, knt. married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Wells, knt. They have also married into the following noble families: William Mauliverer, knt.; Gerard Salvine, esq.; Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Henry V., Sir William Scargill, knt. having married Margaret, his only daughter, who married Thomas Went-

worth, of Wentworth Wood House, Grandfather of the famous Thomas Earl of Strafford*; John Gargrave, knt.; William Lacey, of Leverthorpe, esq.; Gilbert Legh, esq.; — Chapman, esq.; — Frobisher, esq.; Sir Thomas Coniers, knt., William Scargill, knt. having married Joan his daughter in 1451; — Mountford, esq. &c. &c.

There is a monument in St. Peter's church, Leeds, with the following inscription:

"Reverendi viri Gulielmi Scargill, Ecclesie Anglicanæ Presbyteri, Verbiq; olim hic Ministri, qui obiit, Nov. 1686. Necnon fillii ipsius Gulielmi Scargill."

A CONSTANT READER.

* As I do not meet with any account of the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, to the Scargills, in any Peerage or History, I should be very glad to meet with any account confirming her marriage with Sir William Scargill.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Napoleon in Exile; or, a Voice from St. Helena. The Opinions and Reflections of Napoleon on the most important Events of his Life and Government. By Barry L. O'Meara, Esq. his late Surgeon. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 332 and 542. Simpkin and Marshall.*

SUCH is the title affixed to these extraordinary volumes; and if we were disposed to quarrel with title-pages, we should consider this as *prima facie* evidence of a work of imagination, rather than of a narrative of the "opinions and reflections of Napoleon, on the most important events of his life and government, in his own words." Such as it is, however, it will furnish many of our active contemporaries with a motto for a speculative Essay on the genius and character of the Exile. We anticipate the eager voracity with which every anecdote will be seized that may serve the partialities of friends, and the prejudices of enemies—how ingeniously each circumstance will be arrayed to establish some favourite theory—to fulfil some early prediction—and to confirm some preconceived opinions. Viewed through the medium of extravagant admiration, or inveterate antipathy, we shall see the same facts furnishing the proofs of his debasement and the evidence of his superiority. His spirit was, indeed, "antithetically mixed." He was, as Cicero observes of Catiline, "the most extraordinary contradiction on earth—a compound of all opposite propensities." Never did the easy transition from the sublime to the ridiculous receive a better illustration than in the occurrences of his life. It is still, however, our settled opinion, that the character of Napoleon is the property of the Historian. We are placed too near the scene of his career, for the severe impartiality required for its true development—and to the judgment of posterity we commit his claims. It is a tribunal to which, in his Exile, he made frequent appeals, demanding of future Historians the avengement of wrongs inflicted by his contemporaries.

The evidence upon which we are required to yield our credence to the

authenticity of this "Voice from St. Helena," is fourfold;—1st. The undoubted opportunities afforded the Compiler.—2nd. The conversations having been taken on the spot.—3rd. Their having been transmitted at the moment; and 4thly, the original document itself, authenticated by the person to whom it had been consigned, and now submitted to general inspection. There is moreover, an air of sincerity pervading these communications, amounting to strong internal evidence of their truth—nor can we imagine a case where falsehood would admit of more easy detection, than in the volumes before us. Mr. O'Meara, by a plentiful supply of names and dates, has indeed furnished his opponents with the best means of rectifying his mistakes, and of exposing his misrepresentations. There is so much to gratify both enemies and friends, that the one will be content to take the character of Buonaparte on his own representation; and the other will collect ample materials for eulogy and praise. There are anecdotes in these volumes that decency would have suppressed, and there is far too much of that acrimony and that spirit of partizanship, which can discover nothing in the responsible and arduous situation of the Governor of St. Helena, but the unmingled persecutions of a defenceless Captive. We trace in Napoleon a querulous impatience of restraint, occasionally exhibiting itself in bitter sarcasm and scurrilous abuse. The insults offered to Sir Hudson Lowe by Napoleon, were brutal and intolerable. It is not, however, with the bickerings of St. Helena that we purpose to detain our Readers. Mr. O'Meara, by virtue of his appointment as Surgeon to Napoleon, or by his good fortune in securing the confidence of his patient, appears not only to have had the privilege of *entré* on all occasions, but the more valuable privilege of propounding such questions, and of soliciting such explanations as have enabled him to fill two large octavo volumes of amusement and information. There is scarcely a public man now living who will

will not here find a portrait or a sketch of himself by the Ex-emperor of the French.

Our first extracts from these volumes shall be made in reference to charges which once obtained general credit throughout the country, and to which the writings of Sir R. Wilson gave authority and publicity. Foremost on the dark catalogue of crimes stood the massacre of the Turks at El-Arish, the poisoning of the sick at Jaffa, and the murder of the Duc D'Enghien. These offences were prominent in every prose diatribe, and leavened the whole mass of poetical declamation. The feelings which the recital provoked, were honourable to humanity; and the most virtuous energies of our nature were arrayed against the perpetrator of crimes so revolting. This hour of excitement has long since passed away, and it is fitting that the accused should be heard in his defence. These subjects appear to have been frequently introduced, and on the first of these charges—the massacre of the Turks, Buonaparte thus expresses himself:

“ I ordered about a thousand or twelve hundred to be shot, which was done. The reason was, that amongst the garrison of Jaffa, a number of Turkish troops were discovered, whom I had taken a short time before at El-Arish, and sent to Bagdat upon their parole not to serve again, or to be found in arms against me for a year. I had caused them to be escorted twelve leagues on their way to Bagdat, by a division of my army. But those Turks, instead of proceeding to Bagdat, threw themselves into Jaffa, defended it to the last, and cost me a number of brave men to take it, whose lives would have been spared, if the others had not reinforced the garrison of Jaffa. Moreover, before I attacked the town, I sent them a flag of truce. Immediately afterwards we saw the head of the bearer elevated on a pole over the wall. Now if I had spared them again, and sent them away upon their parole, they would directly have gone to St. Jean d'Acre, where they would have played over again the same scene that they had done at Jaffa. In justice to the lives of my soldiers, as every General ought to consider himself as their father, and them as his children, I could not allow this. To leave as a guard a portion of my army, already small and reduced in number, in consequence of the breach of faith of those wretches, was impossible. Indeed, to have acted otherwise than as I did, would probably have caused the destruction of my whole army. I therefore, availing myself of the rights of war, which authorize the putting

to death prisoners taken under such circumstances; independent of the right given to me by having taken the city by assault, and that of retaliation on the Turks, ordered that the prisoners taken at El-Arish, who, in defiance of their capitulation, had been found bearing arms against me, should be selected out and shot. The rest, amounting to a considerable number, were spared. I would,’ continued he, ‘do the same thing again to-morrow, and so would Wellington, or any General commanding an army under similar circumstances.’ ”

Then follows his explanation of the report of his having administered poison to his wounded troops on the evacuation of Jaffa.

“ ‘ Previous to leaving Jaffa,’ continued Napoleon, ‘ and after the greatest number of the sick and wounded had been embarked, it was reported to me that there were some men in the hospital so dangerously ill, as not to be able to be moved. I ordered immediately the chiefs of the medical staff to consult together upon what was best to be done, and to give me their opinion on the subject. Accordingly they met, and found that there were seven or eight men so dangerously ill, that they conceived it impossible for them to recover; and also that they could not exist twenty-four or thirty-six hours longer; that moreover, being afflicted with the plague, they would spread that complaint amongst all those who approached them. Some of them, who were sensible, perceiving that they were about to be abandoned, demanded with earnest entreaties to be put to death. Larrey was of opinion that recovery was impossible, and that those poor fellows could not exist many hours; but as they might live long enough to be alive when the Turks entered, and experience the dreadful torments which they were accustomed to inflict upon their prisoners, he thought it would be an act of charity to comply with their desires, and accelerate their end by a few hours. Desgenettes did not approve of this, and replied, that his profession was to cure the sick, and not to dispatch them. Larrey came to me immediately afterwards, informed me of the circumstances, and of what Desgenettes had said; adding, that perhaps Desgenettes was right. ‘ But,’ continued Larrey, ‘ those men cannot live for more than a few hours, twenty-four, or thirty-six at most; and if you will leave a rear-guard of cavalry, to stay and protect them from advanced parties, it will be sufficient.’ Accordingly I ordered four or five hundred cavalry to remain behind, and not to quit the place until all were dead. They did remain, and informed me that all had expired before they had left the town; but I have heard since, that Sydney Smith found one or two alive, when he entered it. This is the truth of the business.

business. Wilson himself, I dare say, knows now that he was mistaken. Sydney Smith never asserted it. I have no doubt that this story of the poisoning originated in something said by Desgenettes, who was a *bovary*, which was afterwards misconceived or incorrectly repeated."

On the subject of the death of the Duc d'Enghien, this is his vindication:

"An English lord, a relation of the Duke of Bedford, who dined with me at Elba, told me that it was generally believed in England that the Duke d'Enghien had not been tried, but assassinated in prison in the night; and was surprised when I told him that he had had a regular trial, and that the sentence had been published before execution."

"I now asked if it were true that Talleyrand had retained a letter written by the Duc d'Enghien to him until two days after the duke's execution? Napoleon's reply was, 'It is true; the duke had written a letter, offering his services, and asking a command in the army from me, which that scelerate', Talleyrand, did not make known until two days after his execution.' I observed that Talleyrand, by his culpable concealment of the letter, was virtually guilty of the death of the duke. 'Talleyrand,' replied Napoleon, 'is a *briccone*, capable of any crime. I,' continued he, 'caused the Duc d'Enghien to be arrested in consequence of the Bourbons having landed assassins in France to murder me. I was resolved to let them see that the blood of one of their princes should pay for their attempts, and he was accordingly tried for having borne arms against the Republic, found guilty, and shot, according to the existing laws against such a crime.'"

In a subsequent conversation, the Duke is again accused of being an accessory to the plot for Napoleon's assassination, and this charge is once more distinctly repeated.

"The Duke d'Enghien, who was engaged upon the frontiers of my territories in a plot to assassinate me, I caused to be seized and given up to justice, which condemned him. He had a fair trial. Let your ministers and the Bourbons do their utmost to calumniate me; the truth will be discovered. *Le mensonge passe, la vérité reste.*"

On these extracts we offer no comment: the effect of them, in removing or in confirming our impressions, will depend of course on the credit we attach to statements where contradiction was impossible.

To those who doubted the reality of Buonaparte's project for the invasion of this Country, we offer the following extract.

"I then asked Napoleon if he had really intended to invade England, and if so, what were his plans? He replied, 'I would have headed it myself. I had given orders for two fleets to proceed to the West Indies. Instead of remaining there, they were merely to shew themselves amongst the islands, and return directly to Europe, raise the blockade of Ferrol, take the ships out, proceed to Brest, where there were about forty sail of the line, unite and sail to the Channel, where they would not have met with any thing strong enough to engage them, and clear it of all English men-of-war. By false intelligence, adroitly managed, I calculated that you would have sent squadrons to the East and West Indies and Mediterranean in search of my fleets. Before they could return, I would have had the command of the Channel for two months, as I should have had about seventy sail of the line, besides frigates. I would have hastened over my flotilla with two hundred thousand men, landed as near Chatham as possible, and proceeded direct to London, where I calculated to arrive in four days from the time of my landing. I would have proclaimed a Republic, (I was First Consul then) the abolition of the Nobility and House of Peers, the distribution of the property of such of the latter as opposed me amongst my partizans, liberty, equality, and the sovereignty of the people. I would have allowed the House of Commons to remain; but would have introduced a great reform. I would have published a proclamation, declaring that we came as friends to the English, and to free the nation from a corrupt and flagitious Aristocracy, and restore a popular form of government, a Democracy, which would have been confirmed by the conduct of my Army, as I would not have allowed the slightest outrage to be committed by my troops. Marauding, or ill-treating the inhabitants, or the most trifling infringement of my orders, I would have punished with instant death. I think,' continued he, 'that with my promises, together with what I would actually have effected, I should have had the support of a great many. In a large city like London, where there are so many *canaille* and so many disaffected, I should have been joined by a formidable body. I would at the same time have excited an insurrection in Ireland.' I observed that his army would have been destroyed piecemeal, that he would have had a million of men in arms against him in a short time; and moreover, that the English would have burnt London, rather than have suffered it to fall into his hands.

hands. 'No, no,' said Napoleon, 'I do not believe it. You are too rich and too fond of money. A nation will not so readily burn its capital. How often have the Parisians sworn to bury themselves under the ruins of their capital, rather than suffer it to fall into the hands of the enemies of France, and yet twice it has been taken. There is no knowing what would have happened, Mr. Doctor. Neither Pitt, nor you, nor I, could have foretold what would have been the result. The hope of a change for the better, and of a division of property, would have operated wonderfully amongst the *canaille*, especially that of London. The *canaille* of all rich nations are nearly alike. I would have made such promises as would have had a great effect. What resistance could an undisciplined army make against mine in a country like England, abounding in plains? I considered all you have said; but I calculated on the effect that would be produced by the possession of a great and rich capital, the bank, and all your riches, the ships in the river, and at Chatham. I expected that I should have had the command of the Channel for two months, by which I should have had supplies of troops; and when your fleet came back, they would have found their capital in the hands of an enemy, and their country overwhelmed by my armies. I would have abolished flogging, and promised your seamen every thing; which would have made a great impression upon their minds. The proclamations stating that we came only as friends, to relieve the English from an obnoxious and despotic Aristocracy, whose object was to keep the Nation eternally at war, in order to enrich themselves and their families with the blood of the people, together with the proclaiming a Republic, the abolition of the Monarchical government, and the Nobility; the declaration of the forfeiture of the property of the latter, and its division amongst the partisans of the revolution, with a general equalization of property, would have gained me the support of the *canaille*, and of all the idle, the profligate, and the disaffected in the kingdom."

The whole account is almost too long for extraction, and too important to be curtailed.

Let us hear Napoleon's account of himself.

"'In spite of all the libels,' continued he, 'I have no fear whatever about my fame. Posterity will do me justice. The truth will be known, and the good which I have done, with the faults which I have committed, will be compared. I am not uneasy for the result. Had I succeeded, I should have died with the reputation of the greatest man that ever existed. As it is, although I have failed, I shall be considered as an extraordinary man: my elevation was unparalleled,

because unaccompanied by crime. I have fought fifty pitched battles, almost all of which I have gained. I have framed and carried into effect a Code of laws, that will bear my name to the most distant posterity. From nothing, I raised myself to be the most powerful Monarch in the world. Europe was at my feet. My ambition was great, I admit, but it was of a cold nature, (*d'une nature froide*;) and caused *par les événements*, (by events), and the opinion of great bodies. I have always been of opinion, that the sovereignty lay in the people. In fact, the imperial government was a kind of republic. Called to the head of it by the voice of the nation, my maxim was *la carrière ouverte aux talens*, (the career open to talents,) without distinction of birth or fortune, and this system of equality is the reason that your Oligarchy hate me so much."

But we have exhausted our limits—and have given but a faint sketch of the contents of these Volumes. We may probably return to them in our next Number. In the mean time we would shortly observe, that however interesting to our curiosity may be the opinions of this extraordinary person, opinions delivered with oracular confidence, but without any portion of oracular ambiguity—the manifest scope and tendency of the work will be to revive subsiding animosities, and to rekindle the slumbering ashes of jealousy, division, and distrust.—The epithets applied to the Bourbons and to the old nobility of France are in the worst possible taste, and the vulgar abuse heaped upon many distinguished individuals of our own country is discreditable only to him who could utter—and to him who could condescend to report it.

2. *The Miscellaneous Tracts of the late William Withering, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. To which is prefixed a Memoir of his Life, Character, and Writings, in two Volumes, 8vo. Longman and Co.*

THE necessity of reputation in a Physician, and the uncertainty of success in the medical art, are powerful stimulants of exertion, and often grand agents of valuable discovery. Of an active Physician, the best memorial is also that of his labours; for the more extensively they are promulgated, the greater is the sphere of their utility and application. If erroneous, they are sooner discussed and exploded; if dubious, they are more widely investigated; and if correct, more speedily established. This opinion is not new;
for

few recipes of successful cures were very anxiously recorded in the Temples of Esculapian.

A memorial of this desirable kind afforded so, in honour of a most valuable man, is here presented to the publick by the piety of his son. The Biographical part presents a fine example to members of the profession; and the Scientific a Text-book of original and important observation.

The ancient family of Widdrington or Witherington, rustically corrupted (like Bell, into Pull, and thence into Poole,) by the inelegant misnomer of Withering, had long resided on a moderate patrimony in the county of Salop. James Withering was father of Edmund of Cheswardine, who, by Sarah, sister of Brooke Hector, M.D. of Lichfield, (a relative of Bp. Hurd) was father of William, the subject of these Memoirs, born at Wellington, in the county mentioned, March 17, 1741, and a daughter Sarah. To the moral and religious habits of their son, both parents paid the strictest attention. Mr. Withering, sen. was of the Medical Profession, and after a suitable classical education of his son, under the Rev. Henry Wood of Ercall, and initiation at home in the *Materia Medica*, sent him to Edinburgh, in the year 1762. The industry of the Student during the first session, is attested by a volume of *Adversaria*, of nearly a thousand folio pages; and his future eminence was prognosticated by the abstract character of his pleasures and pursuits. He exhibited a taste for general knowledge, the only means by which a man of genius or learning can acquire an interesting mode of conversation and writing; for adepts in one pursuit only, become, out of it, mere dry Essayists. They know not how to illustrate or enliven. During the second session, he studied Musick, Perspective, (for taking which he invented a simple ingenious instrument, described p. 12) wrote poetry, and presented a happy exception to the unphilosophical irreligion of Medical men (who do not see that Life or Self-agency, *must* be a pure property of the *Vis Divina*, impressed upon matter) by going to Church on Sundays. He also assisted in forming a Society for acquiring a facility in speaking Latin. During the vacations he made Tours, took the degree of M.D. July 31, 1766, and after a short stay

in London, where he visited the British Museum, travelled to the Continent. Thus it appears, that he wisely intended to unite the accomplished man of the world to the scholar and philosopher. Like other Englishmen, he found that our habits disqualify us for existing pleasantly in other countries; where arbitrary power is to the free-born natives of our happy island, an unceasing tooth-ache. In 1767, he commenced practice at Stafford, and eight years afterwards married a Miss Cooke, of Staffordshire, who had been his patient. Such may be the lot of an incipient Physician in even an eminent country town, and that Physician too a man of character and talent, that we find his professional engagements at Stafford scarcely produced on an average of six years one hundred pounds per annum! (p. 41) yet by submission to Providence, he exemplified the exquisite philosophy of Christianity, in making godliness with contentment, what it really is, a great gain. It appears to have been the prudent rule of Dr. Withering to wait for vacancies; and, accordingly, upon the death of Dr. Small, he removed in 1775 to Birmingham, but lest the Stafford Infirmary should be injured by his removal, he actually travelled there 60 miles a week, till a successor could be appointed. His income was rapidly enlarged, and his philosophical zeal augmented. He found, *inter alia*, that the weather was not affected by the Lunar Phases (47). His fame increasing, a countryman brought him a stone, so exactly resembling the human heart, that the honest rustick took it for "the heart of Pharoah, which the Lord had hardened." A fossil skeleton of the *Felis Jubata*, or Hunting Tiger, excavated in Shropshire, was also sent to him. With the Medical man, he united the Philanthropist, and the Student; aiding designs for the benefit of the Poor, and reading on his journeys. In 1783, he underwent a severe pulmonary affection: and in 1785, had to subdue various difficulties, which arose from mismanagement of that famous medicine (through which his name chiefly attracted public notice) the *Digitalis*. It is declared (p. 64) that he "received information of artifices practised to mislead opinion respecting it." Now, though we are liberally disposed to allow to medical men as large a portion of wickedness as to any

any other respectable persons, yet we are not inclined to sanction, what cannot be reasonably required, that more ample portion, which affects the lives of our fellow beings. Dr. Jenner has suffered in the same way as Dr. Withering, by unworthy manoeuvres, and unprincipled tamperings with the constitutions of patients.

"I am fully satisfied (says Dr. W.) that had I prescribed it in such cases, such forms, such doses, and such repetitions, the effects would have been in my hands equally useless, and equally deleterious." i. 68.

In the same year (1785), he found, that from the 8th of January to the 23d of May, no rain fell at Birmingham, some snow, but no great quantity (p. 73). He was elected about this time F.R.S. and removed to Edgbaston Hall, where he continued his philosophical pursuits. The most valuable result of these is, his investigation of Hydrophobia, which he divides into two distinct diseases; one not communicable to man; and the others curable, he thinks, by repeated washings and causticks (p. 91). In his researches in Natural History, he finds, that the Monkey does *not* resemble Man intellectually, so much as the Elephant, and we are told, as a singular and little known fact, that

"Professor Camper, by his dissection of monkeys, particularly of the Orang-outang, demonstrates, that they are '*prevented speaking by certain aerial follicles*' which are general in that race of beings." p. 98.

Thus we see, that Nature employs all sorts of means to effect her purposes; and that therefore elementary principles, an attempt to limit which has been the parent of infinite error and infidelity, may be just as numerous as the forms in which the Vis Divina thinks proper to act; or in other words, that positive laws are stamped upon things and beings, according to the intention of the Supreme Being, which laws are absolutely arbitrary, upon the same principle as water boiling at a fixed heat.

We find next, that thunder does not affect malt-liquor (p. 106); that his favourite dietetic rule was, "Eat what you like of one kind of meat, but do not indulge in variety" (p. 112); that swallows both emigrate, and are torpid (the young ones unable to fly) during winter (129); that there are horned cattle so diminutive in South America, as to render credible the account of

their being devoured by the *Boa-constrictor*; and that the elastic stone (*Arenaria flexilis*) bends, like a thin board (p. 135); that Duelling does not imply *satisfaction*, but produces in numbers, a quite opposite sentiment (151); that the climate of Portugal may rather be deemed *inefficacious*, than *unfavourable* in consumptive cases (p. 147); and that the Southern shore of the Isle of Wight, is *nearly as efficacious* (176).

We learn, that in the course of working the tin mines in Cornwall,

"Shovels, wholly made of wood, buckets without hoops, cut out of the solid timber, and picks, formed with great labour from the horns of the fallow deer, have been lately found. Hence, probably, the searching for tin ore was an established business, previous to our knowledge of iron." p. 168.

As there are many who will not believe that the upper strata of coal-mines are the antediluvian surface of the earth, and that coals are only its forests fossilized, the following extract may prove convincing.

"The singular coal-mine at Bovey, eight miles from Moreton, has been sunk in little more than half a century, to the depth of about seventy-three feet, displaying immense layers of timber, disposed horizontally, *stratum super stratum*. The uppermost trunks still exhibit bark in a state little altered, and their own substance completely ligneous. Beneath, the wood appears more compacted together, and yet lower the masses resemble jet or kennel coal. Here is most curiously opened to view the gradual transmutation of the vegetable to the mineral character." p. 171.

Our Philosopher next removed to Portugal,—a journey from which he concluded (p. 174) "that the end of phthisical patients is *hastened* by removal to hot climates," upon which his son thus judiciously reasons.

"From the numerous cases which fell under the care of Dr. Withering, in a long course of practice, it may be fairly inferred, that, *ceteris paribus*, those who were restored to health by judicious attention to the incipient stage of the disorder; and by a timely removal to the most favourable parts of the coast of England, recovered, as completely and as promptly, as such might have done abroad; whilst to others, who had neglected to remove to a milder climate, till reduced to an almost hopeless condition, Lisbon certainly accelerated the fatal termination." p. 175.

Nothing could long retard the fatal
ope-

operation of the complaint, to which the Doctor was subject; and Oct. 6, 1799, the *Vie Divine* ceased to actuate his mortal frame, at the moderate age of 58.

The remainder of the work consists of tracts and treatises, which are not only momentous as to their subjects, but are treated in a form calculated to excite investigation; and to give it a proper direction. Of Stonehenge being the work of an enlightened people, anterior to the Britons, the Antiquary, who is acquainted with Cyclopean Masonry, will not admit the hypothesis; but on subjects where the Doctor is more at home, there is the most gratifying illumination and entertainment; indeed this work is a truly valuable accession to the Philosophical and Medical Library. The Doctor, in common with many others, treats only on common subjects: e. g. he has drawn a comparison between public and private education, as respectively producing eminent men. Singularly enough it has never occurred, that *every eminent man is the author of his own eminence*; and that he only buys his tools at the education shops—often only habits of application.

3. *An Appendix to the Midland Flora; comprising also Corrections and Additions referring to the two former Volumes; and occasional Observations tending to elucidate the Study of the British Fungi. Concluding with a General and Specific Index to the whole Work, and a General Index of Synonyms. In two Parts. By Thomas Purton, F.L.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Embellished with 30 coloured Engravings, Vol. III. in two Parts. pp. 590. Longman and Co.*

THE former Volumes of this useful Work were noticed with due commendation in our vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 534. The worthy Author of the *Midland Flora* need not feel any apology necessary for adding this Appendix to his former labours; as the present Volume is extremely rich in rare plants of the first 23 classes, with numerous valuable remarks, which from the Author's great practical knowledge he selects with judgment from other writers, and confirms by his own experience, adding abundance of original observations.

It is to be regretted, that for the convenience of readers, the whole contents of these two parts were not ar-

ranged in one continued series before they were printed. Numerous supplements are of all things most inconvenient.

The Fungi are peculiarly numerous in this Appendix, and are illustrated with peculiar accuracy and scientific skill. There are 23 additional coloured plates, well executed, of many new or rare species.

The synonyms are copious, and appear to be very correct.

Such a work as the *Midland Flora* cannot fail to promote a love of Botany among persons of leisure resident in the country, who will be led by the discriminative remarks of the author to think and to observe. Thus a love of Nature, and an habitual veneration for the Creator, will gradually be fostered in the mind, and better feelings will be excited than what originate in the carping criticisms of mere rivals for fame, or for emolument, who know nothing of the true charms of Nature and Science.

We shall conclude by quoting a passage from the Advertisement, as expressive of the Author's amiable turn of mind:

“In choosing the Study of Botany as a relaxation from the duties of a laborious profession, the Author has not altogether quitted the line of that profession; so closely are Medicine and Botany connected. It might be calling upon others to enter too much into his own feelings, were he to state how often he has found the weariness of a professional journey relieved by botanical researches. Every man in the Author's situation must sympathize in those pains and sorrows of which he is the daily spectator: in these cases, Botany has frequently lent a soothing aid; it has often diverted from a painful train of thought, a mind, which, if it had felt less alive to these feelings of anxiety, might perhaps have been better adapted to his profession.”

4. *Tracts on Political Economy; viz. Britain independent of Commerce; 2. Agriculture the source of Wealth; 3. The objections against the Corn Bill refuted; 4. Speech on the East India Trade, with prefatory remarks on the causes and cure of our present Distresses, as originating from neglect of principles, laid down in these Works. By William Spence, Esq. F.L.S. 8vo. pp. 265.*

STATUES of pottery have been found at Pompeia, without one hand, and were manifestly intended never to have had the deficiency supplied. In the

the same bizar taste, we conceive Mr. Spence, who is a man of undoubted talents, and a good logician, to have taken up the idea that Foreign Commerce is no advantage to the nation. But, if we consider Home Trade as one hand, and the Foreign as another, we see no reason for the vain presumption, that one arm is just as useful as two. To us it appears, that Home Trade and Foreign Trade are mere terms of local designation; for whether 100,000*l.* be spent at Bath by Englishmen only, or as much be imported into Bristol for foreigners, there is no difference of result, if all the parties act on the same footing as to dealings. Foreign Trade merely implies another and additional set of customers; and though Mr. Spence maintains that Commerce is mere barter, that one man's profit is another's loss, he forgets that thus there exists a double motive for reproduction and increase, one, of which the stimulus is profit, the other reparation. We shall not go further into the subject, because we have repeatedly stated, that if A manufactures a piece of goods, by means of machinery or ingenuity, for 1*l.* and sells it abroad for 3*l.* the national wealth is increased to the amount of the balance; and this Mr. Spence does not (p. 88) deny. But the fact is, if we understand him rightly, he means only to say, that there does not exist an absolute necessity for foreign trade at all; that indeed it may be positively mischievous. Now it is undoubtedly true, that all exportation ought to be limited to superfluities, so far as regards the necessities of life. Take Mr. Spence's quotation, as follows, p. 264.

"If there be a Nation that exports its beef and linen to pay for its importations of claret and porter, while a great part of its people live upon potatoes, and wear no shirts, wherein does it differ from the sot, who lets his family starve, and sells his clothes to buy drink?"—*Franklin.*

Mr. Spence is perfectly correct in a different state of things from the present. Let us suppose that the grower could pay his rent, tithes, and taxes in commodities; and that the currency purely represented commodities, i.e. consisted, in general understanding and principle, of mere notes of hand, for so many bushels of corn, so much wine, so much muslin, &c. and that, in consequence, as there was more

abundance, all persons would spend more, then it is plain, that demand would follow supply, and plenty become the blessing intended by Providence, for that has necessitated consumption by making it impossible to hoard commodities. By the universal power, the easy convertibility, the permanent value, and the interest-bearing property of the representative of wealth, it is however rendered an effective instrument of accumulation. It may buy up all the food of a nation, and export it in exchange for unprofitable luxuries, or baubles; or it may engross the provisions of another country, and vend them at home to the underselling fellow-countrymen, and starving foreigners. Here then is a manifest perversion of the Laws of Providence, which simply intends by a greater production to confer greater means of enjoyment. Every tradesman knows, that to get rid of an extraordinary stock of goods, he wants more customers, and if we were willing to take the labour of the poor man, and the goods of the grower, or manufacturer, instead of money, we should double our comforts, with diminished pecuniary income, and the stimulus to supply would continue the same under any circumstances. But now, as things are, persons must gain money first, before they can spend; and that rises or falls in worth according to circumstances; producing a collision of value between the thing, and the representative of the thing, whereas the natural state is increase of enjoyment with plenty. We are not so foolish as to deny the convenience, necessity, and benefit of money; we only mean, that, as there is no unqualified good upon earth, money counteracts the intentions of Providence, in producing an artificial state of things. It becomes, not as it ought to be, a mere representative of things, a mere medium of exchange. It acquires an intrinsic value *in se*; and of course, its power of blessing is limited by the quantity accumulated. It does not follow the Law of Providence, in regard to wealth, consisting in the quantity of produce, natural or manufactured. We think, that if money rose, or fell, with commodities; or had no value but as a medium of mere exchange, a pure barter ticket, then Providence would be exemplified in its beneficial intentions; and there would

would be no artificial to operate against the natural state of things. Such, in our opinion, are the grounds upon which the theory of Mr. Spence is founded; and we are glad that he has, in vindication of ourselves, afforded us an opportunity of further exhibiting a strong affirmation, which we have repeatedly made, that Political Economy, to be perfect, must be in conformity to the Laws of Providence.

As to ourselves, it is evident that if money *in se* bore no interest, there would be no inducement to save it, otherwise than to buy land; but the National Debt, or Trade, offering an easy means of profitably investing it, it acquires an artificial value *in se*, according to what can be made by it; and so, is no longer an instrument of mere exchange, but an article of goods, influencing by the universal demand for it, the value of other commodities. Let us (to show how we now stand) take the annual expenditure during war, at 150 millions; during peace, at only 60, and the same quantity of commodities to be raised in both situations. Borrowing is mortgaging; and thus a man can spend 10,000*l.* *per ann.* out of an income of 5000*l.* for some years, and, during those years, an extraordinary supply will be created to meet the extraordinary demand, but such an expenditure is and must be temporary. Government was this borrower; and spent at the ratio of 500,000*l.* a week (for belligerents must not regard expence); but, the necessity no longer existing, is called upon to continue the expence, though it be utterly unnecessary. This is the jet of all the remaining arguments of Mr. Spence; and with the most sincere respect for him, we take our leave, by observing, that Providence, by apportioning various sorts of commodities to different soils and climates, has manifestly intended that each should exchange its superfluities; and that foreign trade is only a stimulus for augmented home production, though it ought to be subject to the judicious regulation of preventing luxuries, exhausting necessities, intended by nature for the use of her children, through excessive exportation of the latter, as is the case in Ireland. To prevent this, the Poor might be paid in kind, by weekly or monthly rations, distributed according to their families. One of

our wisest monarchs, Athelstan, decreed, that each of his Gerefas should feed in all ways one poor Englishman. He ordered, that from every two of his farms, one measure of meal, one gammon of bacon, or a ram, with four pennies, should be monthly given. (*Turner's Anglo-Saxons*, ii. 357.)—We are perfectly aware of the bugbears arising from abuse of such a permission; but we are also aware, that if a farmer attempted such abuse, an obligation to pay a larger amount in money would be sufficient restriction. By this means of paying the poor in commodities, whatever may be the *primâ facie* objections, we think that Agricultural Glut would be most considerably relieved; and that, as the allowance would be in rations, the plenty would ease the grower, so that he would pay less when he was less able to raise cash. In point of fact, it would be an exemplification of Mr. Owen's plan, unattended with its visionary hopes and political danger.—We know that we are treading on tender ground; but we maintain, that if the Laws of Providence, and those of Political Economy do not coincide, awkward results must follow action upon them.

5. Halidon Hill, a *Dramatic Sketch from Scottish History*. By Sir Walter Scott, *Bart.* pp. 109. Constable and Co. Edinburgh.

OF this slight performance, we regret to say, we can give no very favourable account, and this is the more unfortunate, inasmuch as it has excited considerable expectation in the public mind. The strength of Sir Walter Scott has been frequently tried in the field of narrative poetry, with the best possible success. His writings in this branch of literature have always been received with an avidity, and perused with an interest, of which we have no parallel, save in the productions of the Author of Waverley and Childe Harold. Of late, however, we have been favoured with no poetry from his acknowledged pen. The extraordinary rapidity with which certain prose works attributed to him have been from time to time ushered into circulation, will sufficiently account for this interregnum of the Muse.

Halidon Hill, although abounding in much smooth, and even sometimes forcible

forcible and beautiful poetry, is altogether a failure, both as it respects conception and execution. There is nothing dramatic in it save the name. "It is designed (says the author) to illustrate military antiquities and the manners of chivalry," and if this be his only object, the poem is perhaps as good as he intended it should be. Sir Walter's talent for dramatic poetry has long been a subject of literary discussion. The effective and forcible scenes which so frequently occur in the Scotch Novels, have given rise to a natural supposition, that the writer of them had the power of producing a TRAGEDY of the highest order. Unless therefore the present work be of earlier date than it professes to be, the question must be looked upon as decided.

The subject of the poem is taken from the Scottish History, and will be sufficiently illustrated by the following passage, from Pinkerton's "History of Scotland," vol. I. p. 71:

"The Governor (anno 1420) dispatched a considerable force under Murdac, his eldest son; the Earls of Angus and Moray also joined Douglas, who entered England with an army of ten thousand men, carrying terror and devastation to the walls of Newcastle. Henry IV. was now engaged in the Welsh war against Owen Glendour; but the Earl of Northumberland, and his son, the Hotspur Percy, with the Earl of March, collected a numerous array, and awaited the return of the Scots, impeded with spoil, near Milfield, in the North part of Northumberland. Douglas had reached Wooler, in his return; and, perceiving the enemy, seized a strong post between the two armies, called Homildon-hill. In this method he rivalled his predecessor at the battle of Otterburn, but not with like success. The English advanced to the assault, and Henry Percy was about to lead them up the hill, when March caught his bridle, and advised him to advance no farther, but to pour the dreadful shower of English arrows into the enemy. This advice was followed with the usual fortune; for in all ages the bow was the English weapon of victory, and though the Scots, and perhaps the French, were superior in the use of the spear, yet this weapon was useless after the distant bow had decided the combat. Robert the Great, sensible of this at the battle of Bannockburn, ordered a prepared detachment of cavalry to rush among the English archers at the commencement, totally to disperse them, and stop the deadly effusion. But Douglas now used no such precaution; and the consequence was, that his people, drawn up on the face of the hill,

presented one general mark to the enemy, none of whose arrows descended in vain. The Scotts fell without fight, and unrevenge, till a spirited knight, Swinton, exclaimed aloud, 'O my brave countrymen! what fascination has seized you to-day, that you stand like deer to be shot, instead of indulging your ancient courage, and meeting your enemies hand to hand? Let those who will, descend with me, that we may gain victory, or life, or fall like men.' This being heard by Adam Gordon, between whom and Swinton there existed an ancient deadly feud, attended with the mutual slaughter of many followers, he instantly fell on his knees before Swinton, begged his pardon, and desired to be dubbed a knight by him whom he must now regard as the wisest and the boldest of that order in Britain. The ceremony performed, Swinton and Gordon descended the hill, accompanied by only one hundred men; and a desperate valour led the whole body to death. Had a similar spirit been shewn by the Scottish army, it is probable that the event of the day would have been different. Douglas, who was certainly deficient in the most important qualities of a general, seeing his army begin to disperse, at length attempted to descend the hill; but the English archers, retiring a little, sent a flight of arrows so sharp and strong, that no armour could withstand; and the Scottish leader himself, whose panoply was of remarkable temper, fell under five wounds, though not mortal. The English men-of-arms, knights, or squires, did not strike one blow, but remained spectators of the route, which was now complete. Great numbers of Scots were slain, and near five hundred perished in the river Tweed upon their flight. Among the illustrious were Douglas, whose chief wound deprived him of an eye; Murdac, son of Albany; the Earls of Moray and Angus; and about four gentlemen of eminent rank and power. The chief slain were, Swinton, Gordon, Livingston of Calender, Ramsay of Dalhousie, Walter Sinclair, Roger Gordon, Walter Scott, and others. Such was the issue of the unfortunate battle of Homildon."

The scene of action has, for obvious reasons, been transferred from Homildon to Halidon Hill. The sketch opens with the return to his native land of Vipont, a Knight Templar. But we shall only give two or three of what appear to us the pleasantest passages of the piece.

MUSIC.

Gordon. - - - And if music touch thee—
Swinton. It did, before disasters had untuned me.

Gordon. O, her notes
Shall hush each sad remembrance to oblivion,
Or melt them to such gentleness of feeling,
That

That grief shall have its sweetness. Who,
but she,
Knows the wild harpings of our native land?
Whether they lull the shepherd on his hill,
Or wake the knight to battle; rouse to mer-
riment, [mood.
Or sooth to sadness; she can touch each
Princes and statesmen, chiefs renown'd in
arms, [the first
And grey-hair'd bards, contend which shall
And choicest homage render to the enchant-
ress.

Swinton. You speak her talent bravely.

Gordon.

Though you smile,
I do not speak it half. Her gift creative,
New measures adds to every air she wakes;
Varying and gracing it with liquid sweetness,
Like the wild modulation of the lark,
Now leaving, now returning to the strain!
To listen to her, is to seem to wander
In some enchanted labyrinth of romance,
Whence nothing but the lovely fairy's will,
Who wove the spell, can extricate the wan-
derer.

Methinks, I hear her now!—

Swinton.

Bless'd privilege

Of youth! There's scarce three minutes to
decide [feat,
'Twixt death and life, 'twixt triumph and de-
yet all his thoughts are in his lady's bower,
List'ning her harping!—

The first flight of Southron arrows
is thus described:

King Edward. Ha, Saint George! Saint
Edward!

See it descending now, the fatal hail-shower,
The storm of England's wrath—sure, swift,
resistless, [English hearts!
Which no mail-coat can brook.—Brave
How close they shoot together!—as one
eye [hand
Had aim'd five thousand shafts—as if one
Had loosed five thousand bow-strings!

Percy.

The thick volley

Darkens the air, and hides the sun from us.

King Edward. It falls on those shall see
the sun no more.

The winged, the resistless plague is with
them.

How their vex'd host is reeling to and fro,
Like the chafed whale with fifty lances in
him!

They do not see, and cannot shun the wound.
The storm is viewless, as death's sable wing,
Unerring as his scythe.

Percy. Horses and riders are going down
together.

'Tis almost pity to see nobles fall,
And by a peasant's arrow.

Swinton seems pretty much in the
predicament of Buonaparte after his
last conscription.

Swinton. Symon de Vipont, thou see'st
all the followers

That Swinton's bugle-horn can call to battle,

However loud it rings. There's not a boy
Left in my halls, whose arm has strength
enough [hind,

To bear a sword—there's not a man be-
However old, who moves without a staff.

Striplings and greybeards, every one is here,
And here all should be—Scotland needs
them all; [cules,

And more and better men, were each a Her-
And yonder handful centuplied.

Vipont. A thousand followers—such, with
friends and kinsmen,

Allies and vassals, thou wert wont to lead—
A thousand followers shrunk to sixty lances
In twelve years' space!—And thy brave
sons, Sir Alan,

Alas! I fear to ask.

Swinton. All slain, De Vipont. In my
empty home

A puny babe lisp to a widow'd mother,
'Where is my grandsire? wherefore do you
weep?' [less.

But for that prattler, Lyulph's house is heir-
I'm an old oak, from which the foresters
Have hew'd four goodly boughs, and left be-
side me

Only a sapling, which the fawn may crush
As he springs over it.

Vipont. All slain—alas!

Swinton. Ay, all, De Vipont. And their
attributes, [the Axe—

John with the Long Spear—Archibald with
Richard the Ready—and my youngest dar-
ling, [vive

My Fair-haired William—do but now sur-
In measures which the gray-hair'd minstrels
sing,

When they make maidens weep.

Vipont. These wars with England, they
have rooted out

The flowers of Christendom. Knights, who
might win [then,

The sepulchre of Christ from the rude hea-
Fall in unholy warfare!

Swinton. Unholy warfare? ay, well hast
thou nam'd it; [shafts

But not with England—would her cloth-yard
Had bored their cuirasses! Their lives had
been [fence

Lost like their grandsires', in the bold de-
Of their dear country—but in private feud

With the proud Gordon, fell my Long-
spear'd John, [Ready,

He with the Axe, and he men called the
Ay, and my Fair-hair'd Will—the Gordon's
wrath

Devour'd my gallant issue.

Vipont. Since thou dost weep, their death
is unavenged?

Swinton. Templar, what think'st thou
me?—See yonder rock,

From which the fountain gushes—is it less
Compact of adamant, though waters flow
from it? [avenged;

Firm hearts have moister eyes.—They are
I wept not till they were—till the proud
Gordon

Had

Had with his life-blood dyed my father's sword,
 In guerdon that he thinn'd my father's li-
 And then I wept my sons; and, as the Gor-
 don
 Lay at my feet, there was a tear for him,
 Which mingled with the rest.—We had
 been friends,
 Had shared the banquet and the chace to-
 Fought side by side,—and our first cause of
 strife,
 Woe to the pride of both, was but a light
Vipont. You are at feud, then, with the
 mighty Gordon?
Swinton. At deadly feud.

It is singular enough that the first sentence in the Preface to this Poem should afford an instance of negligent grammar.

"Though the *public* seldom takes much interest in such communications (nor is there any reason why *they* (*it*) should)."

Now it is quite clear that the public cannot by any possible construction be a singular noun in one part of the sentence, and a plural noun in the other. Several inaccuracies of this sort occur, probably the result of haste or inadvertence; for instance,

"Her notes
 Shall hush *each* sad remembrance to oblivion,
 Or melt *them* to such gentleness of feel-
 ing," &c.

6. *The Fortunes of Nigel*. By the Author of *Waverley*, *Kennilworth*, &c. Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. London. 3 vols.

THE Author of this novel has described, in his introduction, very forcibly and humourously, the difficulties to which a popular writer is exposed. His reputation is almost as much endangered by the publication of a very good book, as a very dull one. Should he be more successful in one effort than in another, he is immediately condemned, not by a fair scale of comparison with what others can do, but with what he has done himself. Out of his own works is he judged, and in the paltry spirit of blue-stocking criticism, it is insisted that he is writing himself down, because he has at one period or other of his literary career produced something more worthy of public approbation than his last publication. Such is the fate of successful authorship.

The novel of which we are now about to furnish a brief notice, will certainly add nothing to the reputa-

tion of its author, neither is it of a character to detract any thing from it. It contains many forcible descriptions, which for fidelity and interest, may vie with his most successful efforts; but there are certain portions of it so tame and ill managed, as to be hardly worthy of the powers of a second-rate novelist. All this is naturally enough to be expected. Those whose authorship has availed them in the pursuit either of fortune or fame, must be sufficiently aware that it is not always possible to preserve a uniformity of time and character in various successive efforts of the imagination. There must be degrees of merit in each, and even if this were not the case, the taste of each reader would assign imaginary degrees of perfection or inferiority, according to his own ideas of justice and criticism.

The present volumes are prefaced with a supposed dialogue between the spirit of the Author of *Waverley*, and Captain Clutterbuck, conceived in the pleasantest style imaginable, in which occasion is taken to reply to some objections that have already been made to various passages in the Author's writings, as well as to anticipate others that are still likely to be started.

Of the novel before us, we have no intention whatever to enter into any minute details. As it is already in every body's hands, a recapitulation of the plot, and incidents, would be an idle tax upon our readers' patience, and our own space, which in this department of the Magazine is none of the widest. Indeed, we are hardly prepared to consider abstracts of the plots of popular novels as acceptable, on the whole, to our readers, for these very sufficient reasons. If they do not happen to have read the work, the premature development of its catastrophe very much detract from the interest with which they would otherwise peruse it, and if they have gratified their curiosity before it chanced to fall under our notice, a repetition of the leading features of the story is of course "flat, stale, and unprofitable."

"The Fortunes of Nigel," although faulty in many respects as a novel, presents an admirable and most characteristic picture of the manners and customs of England, during the reign of James I. We prefer considering it in the light of a collection of agreeable and faithful sketches of society during
 this

this period. To make ourselves more intelligible, we shall present our readers with what we humbly conceive to be the most finished delineation of this kind in the three volumes, the scene between James I. and his Goldsmith.

At the time here referred to, the Goldsmith and Banker were often one and the same person, and as such, were of course of no small importance, both to the king and the subject. Master George Heriot, jeweller to James I. was, as might be expected, admitted into the precincts of the palace, without experiencing interruption either from porters or sentinels. On arriving at Whitehall, he was speedily ushered into the presence of his monarch, but we give the scene in the author's own words:

"The scene of confusion amid which he found the King seated, was no bad picture of the state and quality of James's own mind. There was much that was rich and costly in cabinet pictures and valuable ornaments, but they were slovenly arranged, covered with dust, and lost half their value, or at least their effect, from the manner in which they were presented to the eye. The table was loaded with huge folios, amongst which lay light books of jest, and ribaldry; and amongst notes of unmercifully long orations, and essays on king-craft, were mingled miserable roundels and ballads by the royal 'Prentice, as he styled himself, in the art of poetry, and schemes for the general pacification of Europe, with a list of the names of the King's hounds, and remedies against canine madness.

"The King's dress was of green velvet, quilted so full as to be dagger-proof, which gave him the appearance of clumsy and ungainly protuberance; while its being buttoned awry communicated to his figure an air of distortion. Over his green doublet he wore a sad-coloured night-gown, out of the pocket of which peeped his hunting-horn. His high-crowned grey hat lay on the floor, covered with dust, but encircled by a carkanet of large balas rubies; and he wore a blue velvet night-cap, in the front of which was placed the plume of a heron, which had been struck down by a favourite hawk in some critical moment of the flight, in remembrance of which the King wore this highly honoured feather.

"But such inconsistencies in dress and appointments were mere outward types of those which existed in the royal character, rendering it a subject of doubt amongst his contemporaries, and bequeathing it as a problem to future historians. He was deeply learned, without possessing useful knowledge; sagacious in many individual cases,

without having real wisdom; fond of his power, and desirous to maintain and augment it, yet willing to resign the direction of that and of himself, to the most unworthy favourites; a big and bold assertor of his rights in words, yet one who tamely saw them trampled on in deeds; a lover of negotiations, in which he was always outwitted; and a fearer of war, where conquest might have been easy. He was fond of his dignity, while he was perpetually degrading it by undue familiarity; capable of much public labour, yet often neglecting it for the meanest amusement; a wit, though a pedant; and a scholar, though fond of the conversation of the ignorant and uneducated. Even his timidity of temper was not uniform, and there were moments of his life, and those critical, in which he shewed the spirit of his ancestors. He was laborious in trifles, and a trifler where serious labour was required; devout in his sentiments, and yet too often profane in his language; just and beneficent by nature, he yet gave way to the iniquities and oppression of others. He was penurious respecting money which he had to give from his own hand, yet inconsiderately and unboundedly profuse of that which he did not see. In a word, those good qualities which displayed themselves in particular cases and occasions, were not of a nature sufficiently firm and comprehensive to regulate his general conduct; and, shewing themselves as they occasionally did, only entitled James to the character bestowed on him by Sully—that he was the wisest fool in Christendom.

"That the fortunes of this monarch might be as little of a piece as his character, he, certainly the least able of the Stuarts, succeeded peaceably to that kingdom, against the power of which his predecessors had, with so much difficulty, defended his native throne. And, lastly, although his reign appeared calculated to ensure to Great Britain that lasting tranquillity and internal peace which so much suited the King's disposition, yet, during that very reign, were sown those seeds of dissention, which, like the teeth of the fabulous dragon, had their harvest in a bloody and universal civil war.

"Such was the monarch, who, saluting Heriot familiarly by the name of Jingling Geordie (for it was his well-known custom to give nick-names to all his familiars), inquired what new clatter-traps he had brought with him, to cheat his lawful and native Prince out of his siller."

This clatter-trap is a piece of chased plate, and the dialogue proceeds:

" 'It was wrought, Sir,' replied the goldsmith, 'by the famous Florentine, Benvenuto Cellini, and designed for Francis the First of France; but I hope it will find a fitter master.'

" 'Francis of France!' said the King; 'send

'send Solomon, King of the Jews, to Francis of France!—Body of me, man, it would have kythed Cellini mad, had he never done any thing else out of the gate. Francis!—why, he was a fighting fule, man—a mere fighting fule,—got himself ta'en at Pavia, like our ain David at Durham lang syne;—if they could hae sent him Solomon's wit, and love of peace and godliness, they wad hae dune him a better turn. But Solomon should sit in other gate company than Francis of France.'

" 'I trust that such will be his good fortune,' said Heriot.

" 'It is a curious and vera artificial sculpture,' said the King, in continuation; 'but yet, methinks, the crucifix, or executioner there, is brandishing his gulley ower near the King's face, seeing he is within reach of his weapon. I think less wisdom than Solomon's wald have taught him that there was danger in edge-tools, and that he wald have bidden the smalk either sheath his shable, or stand farther back.'

" George Heriot endeavoured to alleviate this objection, by assuring the King that the vicinity betwixt Solomon and the executioner was nearer in appearance than in reality, and that the perspective should be allowed for.

" 'Gang to the de'il wi' your prospective, man,' said the King; 'there canna be a waur prospective for a lawfu' King, wha wishes to reign in luvie, and die in peace and honour, than to have naked swords flashing in his een. I am accounted as brave as maist folks; and yet I profess to ye I could never look on a bare blade without blinking and winking. But a' thegither it is a brave piece;—and what is the price of it, man?'

" The Goldsmith replied by observing, that it was not his own property, but that of a distressed countryman.

" 'Whilk you mean to mak your excuse for asking the double of its worth, I warrant,' answered the King. 'I ken the tricks of ye burrows-town merchants, man.'

" 'I have no hopes of baffling your Majesty's sagacity,' said Heriot; 'the piece is really what I say, and the price a hundred and fifty pounds sterling, if it pleases your Majesty to make present payment.'

" 'A hundred and fifty pounds, man! and as mony witches and warlocks to raise them!' said the irritated monarch. 'My saul, Jingling Geordie, ye are minded that your purse shall jingle to a bonnie tune!—How am I to tell you down a hundred and fifty pounds for what will not weigh as many merks? and ye ken that my very household servitors, and the officers of my mouth, are sax months in arrear!'

" The Goldsmith stood his ground against all this objurgation, as being what he was well accustomed to, and only answered, that, if his Majesty liked the piece, and de-

sired to possess it, the price could be easily settled. It was true that the party could not want the money, but he, George Heriot, would advance it on his Majesty's account, if such were his pleasure, and wait his royal conveniency for payment, for that and other matters; the money, meanwhile, lying at the ordinary usage."

Of which final proposition his most gracious Majesty in due time avails himself.

The character of Margaret Ramsey is one thing at the beginning of the book, and another at the conclusion. It is evident the author intended in the first instance to make her a subordinate actor in the drama, and equally so that he had designed the Lady Hermoine (whose story by the way is worthier the Leadenhall press than his reputation and genius, being strained and extravagant in the extreme) to take a far more prominent character in the piece. He has well described, himself, the state of subjection to his imagination, under which a writer of novels labours, and the unavoidable alterations that must consequently sometimes take place in his original plan. We need, therefore, stop to make no further observation upon it. The two apprentices are also described with infinitely more minuteness than was necessary, considering their insignificant share in the transactions detailed. The portrait of Lord Dalgarno is unnatural, because it is pushed too far. Those of James, Nigel, Heriot, Ramsay, and Malagrowthier, are all excellent in their way.

7. *Bracebridge Hall, or the Humourists.*
By Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. Murray. 2 vols. 8vo.

MR. WASHINGTON IRVING, the author of these volumes, and still better known as the writer of "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and the "Sketch Book," does not appear to have succeeded as well on this as on former occasions. The foundation of the work is a supposed visit to Bracebridge Hall in Yorkshire, the seat of a staunch and wealthy English gentleman, of whose family from the master to the meanest domestic, nay even to the very cats and dogs, honourable mention is made. We must premise, however, that although the author's delineations are full of humour, and gentlemanly pleasantry, as sketches of society in England, the volumes are comparatively

comparatively worthless, as no one ever heard of a family residing in any part of these united kingdoms at the present time, whose peculiarities and traits of character bear any sort of resemblance to the sketches which Mr. Irving has professed to give of them. We can only have read of such persons in old books of a hundred years standing; no such beings exist now a days. Still his observations are very amusing, and sometimes singularly just. His description of Two Dogs; Ready Money Jack; The Stout Gentleman; The Rookery, are capital; so witty and yet so perfectly free from any thing like vulgarity.

The following sketch of a village politician is one of the best things in the work.

"As we approached the inn, we heard some one talk with great volubility, and distinguished the ominous words 'taxes,' 'poor rates,' and 'agricultural distress.' It proved to be a thin loquacious fellow, who had pinned the landlord up in one corner of the porch, with his hands in his pockets as usual, listening with an air of the most vacant acquiescence.

"The sight seemed to have a curious effect upon Master Simon; as he squeezed my arm, and altering his course, sheered wide of the porch, as though he had not any idea of entering. This evident evasion induced me to notice the orator more particularly. He was meagre but active in his make, with a long pale bilious face; a black beard so ill shaved as to bloody his shirt collar; a feverish eye, and a hat sharpened up at the sides into a most pragmatical shape. He had a newspaper in his hand, and seemed to be commenting on its contents, to the thorough conviction of mine host.

"At the sight of Master Simon, the landlord was evidently a little flurried, and began to rub his hands, edge away from his corner, and make several profound publican bows; while the orator took no other notice of my companion than to talk louder than before, and with, as I thought, something of an air of defiance. Master Simon, however, as I have before said, sheered off from the porch, and passed on, pressing my arm within his, and whispering as we got by, in a tone of awe and horror, 'That's a radical!—he reads Cobbett!'

"On subsequent inquiry my suspicions have been confirmed. I find the radical has but lately found his way to the village, where he threatens to commit fearful devastation with his doctrines. He has already made two or three complete converts, or new lights; has shaken the faith of several others; and has grievously puzzled the brains

of many of the oldest villagers, who had never thought about politics, or scarce any thing else, during their whole lives.

"He is lean and meagre from the constant restlessness of mind and body; worrying about with pamphlets and newspapers in his pockets, which he is ready to pull out on all occasions. He has shocked several of the staunchest villagers, by talking lightly of the Squire and his family; and hinting that it would be better the park should be cut up into small farms and kitchen-gardens, or feed good mutton instead of worthless deer.

"He is a great thorn in the side of the Squire, who is sadly afraid that he will introduce politics into the village, and turn it into an unhappy thinking community. He is a still greater grievance to Master Simon, who has hitherto been able to sway the political opinions of the place, without much cost of learning or logic; but has been very much puzzled of late to weed out the doubts and heresies already sown by this champion of reform. Indeed, the latter has taken complete command at the tap-room of the tavern; not so much because he has convinced, as because he has out-talked all the old-established oracles. The apothecary, with all his philosophy, was as naught before him. He has convinced and converted the landlord at least a dozen times; who, however, is liable to be convinced and converted the other way, by the next person with whom he talks. It is true the radical has a violent antagonist in the landlady, who is vehemently loyal, and thoroughly devoted to the King, Master Simon, and the Squire. She now and then comes out upon the reformer, with all the fierceness of a cat-o'-mountain; and does not spare her own soft-headed husband, for listening to what she terms such 'low-lived politics.' What makes the good woman the more violent, is the perfect coolness with which the radical listens to her attacks, drawing his face up into a provoking, supercilious smile, and when she has talked herself out of breath, quietly asking her for a taste of her home-brewed," &c.

The description of the two dogs belonging to Lady Lillycraft, is exquisite. We can only afford to give a paragraph or two of it.

"One is a fat spaniel, called Zephyr,—though heaven defend me from such a Zephyr. He is fed out of all shape and comfort; his eyes are nearly strained out of his head; he wheezes with corpulency, and cannot walk without great difficulty. *The other is a little old gray-muzzled curmudgeon, with an unhappy eye, that kindles like a coal if you only look at him; his nose turns up; his mouth is drawn into wrinkles, so as to shew his teeth; in short, he has altogether the look of a dog far gone in misanthropy,*

thropy, and totally sick of the world. When he walks, he has his tail curled up so tight that it seems to lift his feet from the ground; and he seldom makes use of more than three legs at a time, keeping the other drawn up as a reserve. *This last wretch is called BEAUTY!!!*"

Mr. Irving's modesty attributes his success to his being an American. For some part of it he is doubtless indebted to this circumstance, but he is a gentleman of too great talents not to have made a considerable impression on our "reading public," even though he had been a *native*.

8. *The Duties of Churchwardens explained and enforced. A Charge delivered to the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Archdeaconry of Colchester, in the Diocese of London, in the year 1821. By the Rev. J. Jefferson, A. M. and F. A. S. late Archdeacon. Rivingtons.*

WE conceive that we shall be rendering very essential service not only to those to whom this Charge is particularly addressed, but to the Church generally, by bringing it before the attention of our readers. It was delivered by the late lamented Archdeacon Jefferson, (whose death is recorded in Part I. p. 182,) on the occasion of his last visitation in the year 1821. He was unanimously requested by the Clergy to publish it, but delayed so doing until he should have revised it, intending also to add a few explanatory notes and references;—that intention was frustrated by his premature decease. But, as it is fraught with much useful information, it is presumed, that they for whose guidance it was designed, will be pleased to see it in its present state—as bringing into one point of view the provisions of the several ecclesiastical and temporal laws relative to the subject of which it treats. The Charge commences with a short address to the Clergy—congratulating them on the check which the deluge of blasphemy and infidelity had met with from a wise and judicious interposition of the law; "that a looked-for triumph was changed into a degraded defeat." Though far from taking a gloomy view of the times, it must be allowed that the "distinguishing feature of the present age is a disposition to be dissatisfied with existing institutions." The observations which succeed on the much debated question

of *concession*, strike us as equally just and reasonable.

"We may have learned by experience that to concede privilege, is to invite encroachment; and worldly wisdom as well as religious prudence, calls upon us to profit by the knowledge."

"Inconsiderate or indiscriminate concession on the part of the established power, if it does not acknowledge weakness, cannot fail to produce it; and while it seems to seek, may eventually destroy the common good. Concession on points of faith, and doctrine, can betray only diffidence and doubt; and while it professes to promote order and union, can only be productive of disunion and confusion."

"An establishment without security for its discipline and privileges in the civil power, and without a test for its definitions in doctrine and faith, is an absurdity,—because it contradicts itself. If there is to be an establishment, some security and some test there must be,—and it is strange that there should be any question, whether that shall be retained which was formed by those to whom, under Providence, we owe the very existence of our Protestant Church, and who drew all their religion from the unadulterated fount of the word of God,—or whether other securities and other tests should be adopted, which will give influence and power to those who have ever been, and are, the strenuous and zealous defenders of the corruptions of Christianity."

Some there are, who from habit, interest, or party, may be ready to question these observations, but all must assent to the concluding remark, that "great benefits or great injuries may accrue to the Church, and particularly in times like the present, from a regular, steady, and impartial performance of the duties attached to it, or from an unbecoming and reprehensible neglect of them."

The venerable Archdeacon then proceeds to the more immediate object of the Charge, the *duties of Churchwardens*. After briefly noticing the antiquity of the usage, their peculiar province, the mode of election, and the penalties attaching to the serving the office without having been duly sworn in, he takes the oath administered, as the ground-work of his observations, arranging them agreeably to the tenor of it, under two heads, a just presentment of such *things* and *persons* as are presentable, and a true and faithful execution of the office. In treating of the first division, he remarks,

"I have found myself embarrassed with much

much difficulty, from the too prevailing sentiments and changed usages of the age. I cannot, however, forbear to press upon your minds, that whatever obstacles may stand in the way of proceeding by presentment, these cannot discharge you from the very important trust, which, both in religion and morals, the Church has committed to your care." "The Law may in a great measure appear to be a dead letter; but, it nevertheless becomes you, as you regard your oath and your duty, to consider the spirit of it at least as still in being."

But the second division, "a due and faithful execution of the office," being a general term, he enforces with greater freedom and satisfaction—pressing upon them the various duties therein implied,—connected with the conservation of the Church and its appendages—the Church-yard—the assessment and collection of rates, and a vigilant maintenance of becoming decorum, particularly on the Lord's day. On these several heads he enlarges, not merely by a dry detail of the requisitions of the law, but by frequent and forcible appeals to the understanding and the heart, as men and Christians, accountable in every capacity and circumstance of life not to man only, but to "the Judge of all the earth."

Enough, we hope, has been said, to recommend this excellent and useful compendium to the attention and consideration both of Ministers and Churchwardens; but we must with the venerable Author, advert to one point more which recent occurrences, and some recent practices, will not allow us to omit.

"Our Churches have, in many instances of late, been profaned by political and secular meetings of the most turbulent and unhallowed kind, converting this holy tabernacle of peace and love, of forbearance and forgiveness, of humility and friendship, into a theatre for the display of the most ungovernable passions of the human heart—'anger, clamour, wrath, evil speaking'—I fear I may add 'malice' likewise;—all at least in violation of that 'charity' which we are taught 'is the fulfilment of the law'."

9. *Proofs of Inspiration, or the Grounds of Distinction between the New Testament and the Apocryphal Volume: occasioned by the recent publication of the Apocryphal New Testament, by Hone. By the Rev. Thomas Rennell, B.D. F.R.S. Vicar of Kensington.*

WHILST the feeble, though malignant attacks of the open or concealed

enemies of revealed Religion continue to meet with repeated defeats, they undoubtedly strengthen the very cause which they weakly imagined their puny devices would shake, by calling forth adversaries, by whom they are overcome. Mr. Rennell has again exercised the vigour of his pen, and displayed the acuteness of his research on that most important subject, the *proofs of Inspiration*, occasioned by the recent publication of the "Apocryphal New Testament," in which indeed there is nothing either new or original (if we except the blunders of the Editors), it being merely a collection of some ancient Legends, which might have continued to "sleep upon the shelves of the curious, as a lasting memorial of unsuccessful fraud and detected imposture," but for this insidious attempt to foist them on the ignorant and unwary, by printing them in a style exactly resembling the New Testament, divided into chapters and verses, and announcing them in the Title-page as "*being all the Gospels, Epistles, and other pieces now extant, and attributed in the four first centuries to Jesus Christ, his Apostles, and their Companions!*" "It is," as Mr. R. observes, "by such artful attempts as this, to confound truth with falsehood, authenticity with forgery, Scripture with Apocrypha, that the foundations of Religious faith are most successfully undermined." Hence the propriety of entering the lists with enemies,* who would, otherwise, be beneath contempt; but much malignity of heart is often linked with poverty of intellect; and both are basely gratified by perplexing and confusing minds, who, by habitually declining the labour of thought and investigation, are but seldom prepared to resist such attempts.

"It is," says the Author, "in the hope of exposing the wretched fallacies of this insidious Publication on the one hand, and of fixing a full and exclusive confidence in the Sacred Volume on the other, that the following pages have been written, to prove that one is the Word of God, the other the word of man." 'Upon Inspiration the whole question turns;' and we shall consider first the necessity of Inspiration, and shew how essential it is that our standard of Christian faith and morals should rest upon an authority superior to that of man.' 'We shall secondly examine the extent of that Inspiration.' 'We shall, thirdly, inquire into the

the proofs of that Inspiration; and show, by their application, that the Books of the *New Testament* are Inspired, and that the pieces in the Apocryphal Volumes are *not* inspired. We shall, lastly, shew that in the New Testament we have *all* the writings that *ever were inspired*: that *no selection or compilation* has ever taken place, that *none* have been rejected, *nor any lost.*"

Such is the plan of the Work as briefly stated by the Author. The subjects treated of must sufficiently recommend it to the attention of every one desirous of giving "a reason of the hope that is in him," particularly as indirect insinuations against the Sacred Volume, by suggesting the probability of interested interpolations—wilful errors of transcription—blunders of translators, and many other such inventions, sought out to weaken its authority as the Word of God, and consequently as the only infallible rule of faith and practice, is the usual topic of those who are conscious that in one point or other, and too often in the whole tenor of their conduct, there is some obliquity, which requires a more flexible and accommodating rule than the 'line' and 'plummet.'—For the gratification of our readers, we present them with a few short extracts, not to supersede, but to invite to the perusal of the Pamphlet itself.

"Inspiration is a subject of the highest practical importance, for if the Christian be not convinced of the *Divine* origin of every part and portion of Scripture, he may listen with admiration to its sentiments, but he will not bow with obedience to its laws."—"It is the voice of God alone which has authority enough to alarm the conscience and command the heart."—"The necessity of Inspiration extends alike to the doctrinal, to the historical, and to the moral parts of Holy Writ;"—"to arm them with that truth which is beyond dispute, and with that authority which is without appeal."—"We must remember that *belief* is one thing, but that *faith* is another."—"Where the salvation of our souls is involved, we look for information from a source which no impurity can taint"—"nothing short of this will either convince or satisfy the mind."—"The life and death of the REDEEMER must not be related like the life and death of a common man."—"No law of natural reason can effectually reach the heart."—"We may not want Inspiration to tell us our duty, but we want Inspiration so to bring it home to our consciences, as to make *obedience* not a matter of choice, but of necessity."—"With respect to the *extent* of Inspiration," the Author avoiding

the obscurity of theological dogmas, supposes what can hardly be disputed, that the 'Divine influence always acted in such a manner, and in such proportions, as were best calculated to effect the various purposes for which it was given,' and relying on the promise made to the Apostles, that the 'SPIRIT of GOD should be with them always,' concludes, 'that he guided them into all truth, secured them from all error.' . . .—"Every line therefore we believe to be stamped with unerring truth, and to be the voice of GOD speaking in the language of man." The notion of a partial inspiration, he justly considers as extremely dangerous, 'being, in fact, nothing else but the liberty of questioning or rejecting any doctrines or facts which are repugnant to our own preconceived notions.'

With respect to the third head, the *proofs of Inspiration*, "they are drawn first from the testimony of the Apostles themselves, and secondly from that of their companions and successors,"—but as this part of the subject necessarily depends upon a chain of reasoning, we cannot break the connexion by extracts, without infringing too far upon our limits. We would, however, particularly bespeak attention to the Author's judicious remarks on the 7th chapter of St. Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, "in which he has been supposed to draw a distinction between those parts of his Epistle which were dictated by the Spirit of God and those that were not."—"A notion founded on a total misconception of the meaning of the Apostle"—and which Mr. Rennell very simply developes;—most satisfactorily proving that St. Paul "unequivocally asserts his *plenary* and *perpetual* inspiration"—"He claims it every where, and that claim as Christians we must admit."—"Having shewn the plenary Inspiration of the Apostolic Writings,—the same proofs are applied to the several pieces in the Apocryphal Volume with the result that might be anticipated by any one of the least discrimination, who will compare the writings in question with the Sacred Scriptures, but when the Writers themselves, those at least of any respectability, "unequivocally disclaim any pretence to inspiration,—any further testimony is almost superfluous."

Having thus filled up the outline he had drawn, Mr. Rennell, in his concluding chapter,

"Proceeds a step farther, to inquire at what time, and by what authority, the several parts, of which the Sacred Volume is com-

com-

composed, were separated from the many spurious and Apocryphal productions with which the Christian world was early inundated.'—'For it is the great purpose of the Editors of the Apocryphal Volume to represent this separation as the arbitrary act of a general Council assembled at Nice in the fourth century, and to persuade the Reader that the New Testament was compiled from the various Epistles and Gospels then in existence,'—but from the best and most ancient testimony, it is here proved that the 'Canon of the New Testament was framed not by the decision of any individual, nor by the authority of any Council, but by the general consent of the whole Christian Church,'—and we may rest assured that we are now in full possession of all that the ALMIGHTY has ever in his wisdom been pleased to vouchsafe, either for the establishment of our faith, or for guidance of our life.'—'under the blessing of God it has stood its ground amidst all the corruptions of ancient Heresy, and the darkness of Romish superstition.'—'It is the Word of God—the whole Word of God—and nothing but the Word of God'—'let it be subjected to the severest ordeal which infidelity can apply'—'we have no reason to fear the result.'—*The words of the Lord are pure words, even as the silver which from the earth is tried, and purified seven times in the fire.'*

Some useful Notes are added to "direct attention to those authors from whom any particular line of argument or illustration has been taken."—We have, thus briefly, touched upon the several heads of this excellent and very seasonable publication, earnestly recommending it to such as are exposed and (who in this age is not?) to hear flippant aspersions against the Canon of Scripture, audaciously re-iterated, as a "compendium" "providing answers "to every objection."

10. *The Vale of Chamouni. A Poem. By the Author of "Rome."* 8vo, pp. 176. Warren.

MUCH of the subject matter of this Poem, has been already occupied by the talent, and immortalized by the genius of Byron, and the author of "*The Vale of Chamouni*," must submit to the ordeal of so formidable a rival. For ourselves, we can say, that in spite of occasional heaviness, and not a little tedious prolixity, we have been much delighted with the perusal of this Poem. As a whole, perhaps, it is characterised by a cold correctness, with not unfrequent bursts of sublimity, and touches of pathos,

which need not fear a comparison with any poetry with which we are acquainted. It abounds in scenes which a man of refined taste alone could feel—and which a man of genius only could so well describe.

We know the unwillingness with which a Poet consents to part with favourite thoughts and feelings, wrought with skill into easy and flowing verse—but we can have no hesitation in recommending a severe and unsparing compression; a fearless rescinding of redundancies in this Poem.

One of the most pleasing descriptive poems in our language, is the "*Traveller*" of Goldsmith, and we venture to propose it as a model to the Author before us, in remedying the defect of which we complain.—Despite of our efforts, languor and weariness will insensibly creep upon us.

"We cannot blame indeed, but we may sleep,"

which is not exactly the effect an author is desirous of producing.

After a Preface of considerable sprightliness, though of occasional flippancy, we have an Introduction, of some four hundred lines, in a strain sometimes of Hudibrastic terseness, and generally in well ordered "*octo-pedal rhyme*;"—but we hasten to the Poem, and here we think that "*Switzerland*" would have been a more appropriate title than that which the Author has chosen. The whole of the first part of the Poem is occupied in descriptions of Swiss scenery, and depicting those associations to which the contemplation of it naturally leads.

"Rousseau, Voltaire, our Gibbon and De Stael,"

pass in review before us, and with those qualified encomiums which are creditable to the good taste and sound principles of the Author. It is somewhat late in the day to give the world poetical delineations of the horrors of Slavery and the miseries of a Slave ship, but the cause of humanity will justify any burst of abhorrence by which that infamous traffick can be stigmatized. The following is the Author's elegant tribute to the great Champion of African Emancipation:

"Tho' gratitude inscribe the storied shield
With deeds of British glory, and the field
Of crimson war with glittering laurels
bloom,

On Albion's lofty crest the brightest plume,
One

One peaceful hand, bedew'd with mercy, gave,
Friend of the friendless, Champion of the
slave!

With manly eloquence he pierc'd the heart;
Nature's pure flame, unknown to Grecian art,
Brighten'd his flowing periods; hands that
sold,

Like the Venetian, human flesh for gold,
Dropt their unholy treasures; misers shed
The tears of sweet-soul'd charity, and fed
The famish'd stranger and the orphan boy,
And caus'd 'the widow's heart to sing for
joy.'

When marble tombs shall melt in dust away,
Nor point the grave where laurell'd heroes
lay,

Thy cenotaph, O Wilberforce! shall rest
Stamp'd in the core of Africk's sable breast;
When from a grateful world thy spirit flies,
To seek a crown of glory in the skies,
Drooping, like mellow fruit, in honour'd
years,

Thy tomb shall glisten with the Lybian's
Each crystal offering a brighter gem
Than glitters on the monarch's diadem."

We have a beautiful episode of two
lovers, who were lost on the bridal
day, by falling from the summit of the
Dôle. On the top of this mountain is
a small plain, where occasional festivals
are held. A newly married couple
were celebrating their wedding on the
ridge of the precipice, when the earth
suddenly gave way under the feet of
the bride. Her aged father rushed to
the step—

"Beneath where late a breathing virgin
stood, [blood;

Trees and projecting rocks are stain'd with
He sees her in the gloomy vale below,
Cold, white, and senseless as a wreath of snow;
Clasp'd in her lover's faithful arms she lies,
And, while each mortal frame convulsive dies,
To yon bright heaven the trembling spirit
flies."

It is not until we have made some
progress in the second part of the Poem,
that we arrive at the Vale of Chamouni.
Its "beauteous horrors" are well de-
picted. We had marked many pas-
sages of beauty and sublimity, but are
unwilling to spoil their effect by a short
extract. We must resist the well-
drawn picture of the Christian Pastor
and his Alpine Dogs braving the perils
of night and the storm, and rescuing
the stranger from destruction—that we
may have space for the following
sublime portrait of "Mont Blanc."

"Sire of the stormy Alps! majestic power!
On whom the battling winds tremendous
shower

The fury of the heavens—hail, snow and rain;
And lightning pours its arrowy fires in vain!

Cold at thy feet, like sparkles on the wave,
The thunderbolt falls hurtless; from the grave
Of Chaos first thy temples rose to light;
While the proud Pyrenees lay wrapt in night;
Brilliant thy crest above the billows wild
Arose; and first the infant sun-beam smil'd
Warm on thy splendid bosom; still thy form
Climbs like the warring Titan in the storm;
And snows, that hill and lowly valley drown,
Exalt the splendour of thy glittering crown;
Nobly it swells like foam upon the main,
The brightest pearl of all the splendid chain;
A tumulus to some proud chieftain rais'd
By warring demi-gods; the summit glaz'd
With ice and frosted silver; when the gale
Strips from its ivory breast the misty veil,
It seems all bright in renovated bloom,
A sculptured Venus, springing from the
tomb.

[bark
The mammoth of the mountains! proudest
Amidst a snowy fleet; surviving ark
Above a deep and roaring deluge piled!
Nature's pantheon! temple of the wild!"

Whilst gazing on the scene, a block
of ice breaks from its crystal wall,
and the aperture is thus beautifully
described:

Each richest tint adorns the fairy scene
Of sapphire heavens, or ocean's brightest
green;

Pure as the mermaid's palace in the waves,
Where shells and pearl enrich the lucid
caves;

Mirrors of dazzling ice reflect each hue,
Sweet as blue violets glistening in the dew,
And, as the sun pours in his brilliant streams,
The cavern sparkles with the rosy beams."

In strains equally sustained, is the
description of the avalanche, and the
brittle tenure by which life and prop-
erty are held in the valley of Cham-
ouni, when the tinkling of a bell,
or the brushing of the falcon's plume,
may produce one of those fearful inun-
dations.

But our restricted limits remind us
that it is time to close these observa-
tions. Lines of feebleness will occa-
sionally intrude; and one remarkably
prosaic occurs at page 113.

"Demons were believed to haunt these
wilds forlorn."

And there is a colloquial tameness in
"Along sweet Worcestershire's enchanted
fields."

But "ubi plura nitent," we leave
the ungracious task of censure to
others.

We shall be happy if we have con-
tributed to recommend this delightful
Poem to that public notice and con-
sideration which it so well deserves,
and with a gentle repetition of our
wish

wish for compression in the second edition, which we confidently anticipate, we bid the elegant Author of the "Vale of Chamouni" farewell.

faction in reading this work, besides the pleasure he will naturally feel by the singular and surprising events recorded by Benvenuto Cellini.

11. *Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini, a Florentine Artist, written by himself. A new Edition, with notes. By Thomas Roscoe, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. Colburn and Co.*

IT is well known that this work appeared many years ago, translated by Dr. Nugent, and sold rapidly, which must be ascribed chiefly to its own interest and importance. In fact, this country has ever evinced an eagerness for all works treating of the Arts and Sciences; and although the life of Benvenuto Cellini cannot properly be considered as a didactic work on the arts which he practised, yet they are so intimately connected with all the circumstances of his life as an eminent artist, that we find in the course of the work, a detailed and general account of their condition during the splendid period in which he flourished.

If to this consideration we add the singularity of the events to which Benvenuto Cellini was from his youth exposed, which appear very extraordinary, and would even be thought fabulous, if the Artist had not written his own life; no one will therefore be surprised at the demand for this work. All this, no doubt, led to this new edition, the appearance of which will, we think, be as agreeable to the public as it is to ourselves.

Artists may indeed draw from the perusal of this work certain advantages which more particularly apply to them; they will here see the vicissitudes to which genius and talent are continually exposed, the intrigues and the jealousy which surround them, and often impede their progress through the world; and they will learn from the errors and imprudences of Benvenuto himself (for he was not exempt from them), to avoid the inconveniences to which he was oftentimes subjected. They will moreover here learn in what manner they ought to conduct themselves in regard to the great who employ them, and towards all those who encourage their talents; and thus secure those advantages which are so necessary to accelerate the progress of the arts. As to the general reader, however little he may be interested in the history of the Arts, he will, notwithstanding, find great satis-

12. *Ædes Althorpiæ, &c. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, F. R. S. S. A. (Continued from p. 538.)*

THE second division of our analysis of these volumes was to consist of the History of the Mansion of the Spencers, and in doing this, the ensuing pages will contain not only a present, but a retrospective review; for it is in another work and in another manner, that the worthy Author has detailed much amusing matter relative to Althorp. Throughout the whole of what may be denominated the local history of the Spencer mansion, Mr. Dibdin, with the greatest candour, acknowledges his obligations to a County History, the appearance of which has long been anxiously expected, namely, Mr. G. Baker's History of Northamptonshire. He is right to refer for information to such a source as this, since we are well assured that the work is not compiled, like the topographical publications which have so long led us into error, from illiterate or unfaithfully printed books, or unauthentic manuscripts, but it is formed from the only legitimate materials for the history of landed property: the Public Records of the Kingdom in all their departments, original Family Deeds, Wills, and the various instruments connected with them; and all these collated and verified by Monumental Inscriptions, Visitations, or ancient Pedigrees. It will, perhaps, be long before our County Histories and topographical works in general, be constructed upon so broad, so excellent a foundation. "A painful work it is," says one who well knew, "I'll assure you, and more than difficult;" for it requires such a course of intense, and, for a time, uninteresting study, as few have either the perseverance or the ability to undertake. There must be a great degree of learning in the Anglo-Saxon, Norman-French, and Monkish-Latin languages, as well as of the same in their pure state; so that with the writer, as Lilly says, "ne person of verb, ne case of noun can stop him." There must be a perfect knowledge of the nature of tenures, fines, recoveries, inquisitions, reliefs, and how the ancient charters altered them, and in what public offices

fices they are now preserved. There must be a ready understanding of all the ancient hand-writings, contractions, and seals, with the ability of quickly extracting those parts which are essential for proof; and there must be a sound introduction into heraldry, so as to know the connection of names and armorial ensigns, the explanation of surnames, the nature of genealogies, and a grammatical style in blazoning. To these the graces of composition must be added, with an interesting manner in the relation of descriptive, historical, or biographical circumstances. Nor is all this visionary, since several modern County Histories, and some other works, shew how much may be done by the scholar, the lawyer, and the antiquary, when they are united. Next to the production of a good, original, or learned composition of our own, is the credit of referring to such a work by another, since what is compiled from the most valuable authorities, is nearly equal for real use to that which is original. In this instance Mr. Dibdin is entitled to praise, since he has not only abstracted from so excellent a work as that of Mr. Baker, the local and topographical history of Althorp, but he has also added to them those picturesque and minute delineations which belong less to the professed Historian of a County, than to him who writes only of a noble House and its appendages.

Having thus stated some of our feelings in entering upon this part of our review, we proceed to give to the public the promised analysis.

"The house and park at Althorp," says Mr. Dibdin in the commencement of this Work, "are situated in the parish of Great Brington, in New Bottle Grove Hundred, in the county of Northampton, at the distance of about six miles from Northampton. This domain has been possessed by the Spencer family upwards of three centuries; but the exact period of the erection of the house seems to be unknown. There is, however, no question of its having received its principal improvements during the time of the first Earl of Sunderland (1636—1643), who was son of the second Baron Spencer. The Lady of this Earl (daughter of Robert Sidney, second Earl of Leicester, and better known as the Sacharissa of Waller the poet) erected and covered in the great staircase, which had been formerly an interior courtyard, in the fashion of the times. From that period, to the present, both the house and park have continued to receive improve-

ments, which will be duly noticed in the order of these pages. * * * The family of the Spencers became possessed of the park at Althorp about the year 1512. This originated in a licence from the King to John Spencer, afterwards Sir John Spencer. At that time the park is described as containing 800 acres of land, 100 acres of wood, and 40 acres of water in 'Oldthorpe;' but this seems to have been only an *extension* of some property previously acquired there, for it is certain that Althorp, so called, was purchased by this Sir John Spencer as early as the year 1508*." pp. iii—v.

Such was the foundation of this princely seat; but the account of the Oak plantations commencing at p. viii. will, to the true lover of his country, be perhaps the most interesting feature in the volume; and certainly there is something in the act of preparing a future park or forest that is almost beyond humanity. We are sure that selfishness has no part in the matter, for when the trees in verdant goodliness are stretching out "their hundred arms" to the clouds, the head of him who planted them, and perchance of them who witnessed their increasing strength and beauty, will be laid under the earth low as their wide-spreading roots. They who erect splendid and extensive mansions, not only enjoy the glories of such palaces themselves, but they also hear the admiration of thousands beside; but they who consign the acorn or the sapling to the earth, commit their fame to a future generation when praise or censure will to them be alike uninteresting and unknown.

At the conclusion of the description of the park, is a very pleasing scene taken from it by Mr. Blore, by whom all the views in this Work are executed, representing that exquisitely-pious memorial erected by Sir William Spencer in 1624, on his planting an oaken and beechen walk from the mansion to the church. We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of a few remarks upon so modest, yet so magnificent a mode of recording the name of the planter. From 1567 to 1603, Sir John Spencer the elder, his son, and Robert first Lord Spencer, planted various portions of Althorp park, and inscribed their truly patriotic works upon stone tablets; but when Sir William Spencer, K. B. planted the above-

* In our last account we erroneously stated, that the whole of this property was obtained by a royal grant.

mentioned

mentioned walk in 1624, he graved on his memorial, in addition to his name, a fine paraphrase of David's command to Solomon concerning the building of the Temple, "Vp and bee doing, and God will prosper." It was perhaps impossible to have conceived any thing finer than this in any of the numerous ways in which it might be taken. Did it allude to the grandeur and glory of the family?—its members had ever been active in the times in which they lived; and history represented prosperity, wealth, and honour, flowing in upon them, like agitated waves, each of which rolls up a larger sheet of foam. Did it allude to the plantation in which it was engraved?—Sir William Spencer lived long enough after the early planters of that Sylvan abode, to recline "sub tegmine fagi" of his own ancestral woods. He had seen that the scions, which half a century before had been planted in the ground, were rising rapidly into perfection; therefore what he wrote bore the test of his own experience, and he continued the patriotic work with a firm belief that his sons also should see and rejoice in his labours.

On p. xiii begins an amusing account of an entertainment given to Anne of Denmark the Queen of James I. and his son Prince Henry, by Sir Robert Spencer, on the 25th of June, 1603; and on p. xviii is a very beautiful plate of the Hawking-stand, erected in memorial of the royal gratitude which created Sir Robert a Peer of the Realm. An interesting history (too long for extracting), of the first Lord Spencer's embassy to the Duke of Wirtemberg with the Garter, begins on p. xix; and on p. xxx is one yet finer of King Charles's apprehension at Holmby, with two descriptions of Althorp in 1669—1674, by Cosmo III. and John Evelyn. We now come to the modern account of the mansion, which is preceded by an excellent ground-plan, and which commences with the following animated picture of "THE HALL:"

"On entering the House, you are immediately made acquainted with what was, about a century ago, the ruling passion of its noble inmates. The sides of this Hall are covered with paintings by the pencil of the once-famed, and yet not despicable John Wootton, descriptive of the pleasures of the Chase. To the left, covering the whole side, there is a lively representation of a

burst. Reynard is seen in the distance; the dogs are in full chase; the huntsman winds his horn; the whoop and halloo are given; the horses are about to be put into a full gallop; and a numerous field of sportsmen brings up the rear. Among these sportsmen no one makes a more conspicuous figure than Charles, the second Duke of Marlborough, and grandfather of the present Duke, who at that time was owner of the mansion. He is riding upon a grey horse, in red breeches and waistcoat, with a dark blue jacket flapping in the wind as he gallops at full speed. He holds his whip a little like a truncheon; so that, taken altogether, and judging from the present fashion, the dress and attitude would be considered *à la militaire*. Two shepherds in the foreground, and in shadow, appear to be giving intelligence of the course of the fox. Upon the whole, this is a very joyous and animated description of the subject; and as it occupies the entire width of the Hall, twenty-four feet, it will not be considered as upon a very diminutive scale. Opposite, and of equal dimensions, is the companion to the preceding. It may be called, in its way, a *Riposo*. The chase is over; Reynard is slain; and held aloft by the huntsmen, while dogs scramble up his knees for the tempting prey."

Following this is a beautifully-engraved extract from this picture, containing portraits of the Duke of Marlborough already mentioned, Lord Vane, and the Honourable John Spencer, grandfather of the present Earl. After having finished his description of this hunting panorama, Mr. Dibdin proceeds to delineate, in the following manner, the remainder of the Hall; and his portrait may well bear a comparison with those of Geoffrey Crayon, or the Author of Waverley:

"On each side of the door, opposite the entrance-door, is a large picture of a horse and groom, having no further merit to recommend them than that they cover so many square yards of wall or wainscoat. Over the door, leading to the staircase, and opposite the door of entrance, is a small picture—of about six feet by four—of dogs breaking loose from their kennel. It has really great merit. The dogs are running and tumbling over one another in a perfectly natural manner, advancing towards the huntsman, who is by the side of a grey horse. Above is a bright clear sky, indicative of a fine day's sport. Beneath the larger pictures, first described, there is to the left, a horse as large as life—with an inscription of 'Sore Heels:' two boys are by the side of a basket of hay. Again, to the left, in a corner, is a group of dogs, with a black servant stooping: a French-
hora

horn is suspended to the bough of a tree, and a magpie is perched upon a pillar. Below the large hunting-piece, to the right, is a horse of the size of life, called *Brisk*, drinking out of a trough; while a groom is drawing fresh water, which runs into it from a well. To the right of this, in the corner, is the *Earth-Stopper*, an old fellow with a gray beard, and a spade in his right hand. He is caressing a favourite dog who looks up to him and licks his beard. A dead fox lies upon some pieces of wood above: five dogs are in the back-ground. The whole of the size of life. Wootton is much to be preferred in his figures of a small size. His large horses and dogs look as if they were made of pasteboard. On each side of the entrance door—and therefore behind the spectator on entrance, are two early pieces by Stubbs; which are clever and interesting—as early specimens of the master. To the right, is the portrait of a horse called *Romulus*, with the date of 1777. There is a power of touch in this piece, which marked Stubbs through life—and who has been called by one of the most knowing of modern artists in this department, ‘the emperor of horse painters.’ The colouring and expression of the face of the groom or jockey who holds *Romulus* by the bridle, has considerable merit. Opposite, and on the left side on entrance, is a much better performance by the same master, of a hunter called *Scape-flood*. The shape of the animal is full of grace and power; and his countenance is vigorously expressed. The groom is, in my humble estimation, a master-piece in its way: perfect nature, the vacant expression, yet coupled with care and anxiety about the animal—and the tansure of his hair by the village barber—are as evident, as they are correctly executed. In the horse may be traced the rudiments of the future excellence of the painter. The size of each of these two paintings is four feet by three. This Hall is thirty-one feet three inches in height, by twenty-four feet and an half in width, and thirty-three in length. The ceiling is coved; having octagonal ornaments with roses in the centre. The frieze below consists of the heads of dogs and foxes—arabesques and capricious—the whole painted in white. Before passing through the door which faces the visitor on his entrance, and which conducts him to the Great Staircase, I must request him to turn with me through the door to the left; and advancing again to the left, to the further end of a corridor, to accompany me through the entire suite of the ground apartments—comprehending the Dining-room, Family Drawing-room, and five large rooms devoted to the Library.”

This then is a fair specimen of the manner in which these apartments are described; but our limits must restrain

us in closely following the worthy Author, who makes himself perfectly at home in the house, through the details of their magnificence. Although the Library be doubtless the soul of the Althorp Mansion, yet the collection of pictures is both splendid and interesting: and of many of these we have beautiful engravings after the fine and faithful copies of Mr. Uwins. Such are those of *Sophonisba Angosciola*; a *Calm* by Cuyp; a fragment from *Raffaële*, now engraved for the first time; a most delightful *Masked Ball*, after a grand picture by *Polemburg*; *Rembrandt's Mother* by her son; and an interesting series of twenty-three family and other portraits, including those mentioned in the former part of this Review, the descriptive catalogue of which is interspersed with short but highly valuable biographical sketches. As these are executed in all the variety of lined and strippled engraving, it is difficult to point out any which are more beautiful than the others; yet perhaps there are few persons who would not be attracted by the richness of *John, Marquis of Blandford*, and the family picture of *Henry VIII.* pp. 238, 244: by the softness of *Georgiana first Countess Spencer*, *Margaret Countess of Lucan*, and *Sarah Duchess of Marlborough*, pages 239, 240, and 263: or by the brilliancy of *John Duke of Marlborough*, and *Colonel John Russel*, pages 20, and 259. Besides these illustrations, there are several views of Althorp and its scenery, with some interiors, taken from the house itself, delicately and spiritedly engraved.

(To be continued.)

13. *Disquisitions on several Subjects.* By Soame Jenyns. Re-printed for Charles Baldwin. London.

THESE celebrated *Disquisitions* appear to have been reprinted in consequence of the following recommendation of them by the “Retrospective Review:”

“Some of these subjects, it will be observed, are of an abstruse nature; but let not any one be deterred, by supposing that an abstruse subject must be treated in a dry and uninteresting manner. It will readily be seen, that most of them are of so extensive and deep an order that they cannot be fully discussed in so short a compass. But it is not the way of *Soame Jenyns* to run into full discussion on any topic, if by full discussion is meant a deliberate view of the master

matter in all its different aspects, and a regular clearing away of all the opinions and assertions that have been maintained by others on the question. Our author invariably looks upon his subject in some novel and interesting point of view, and is perfectly regardless of what may or may not have been said by other writers. He takes but one line or stream of argument, and that is from a source of his own discovery, which almost invariably leads him to the point he aims at. It is most curious to see the penetrating manner in which he contrives to dive into the question through the stagnant collections of error, prejudice, and the rubbishy opinions of others. There is nothing more striking to the reader, than the short cut which he always makes to a conclusion, and that by no means by any false or deceitful road. The subjects upon which we are accustomed to see bulky volumes written, here dwindle into a few pages of lively and elegant composition. And when we have perused a disquisition, we involuntarily ask, what more is wanted, or why have we been so laden hitherto with divisions, sub-divisions, deductions, and definitions? We are not, indeed, of opinion, that our author is always right in his conclusions, for we more than in one instance disagree with him—but then, though far from being in every case convinced, we have been in every case entertained by ingenious composition, and subtle reasoning placed in a novel point of view."

The Work is embellished with a good portrait; and is very neatly printed, though with too small a type, and in a size we are at a loss to describe. The page being only two inches square, let into an ocean of margin.

14. *Practical Observations on Mr. Ricardo's Principles of Political Economy and Taxation.* By John Stuckey Reynolds, Esq. 8vo, pp. 99.

MR. REYNOLDS is a gentlemanly controversialist, who draws opposite inferences, from certain premises, laid down by Mr. Ricardo, concerning wages, profits, and taxes. From hence he proceeds to the bitter topick of agricultural distress. Before we come to his opinions, on this head, we beg to make a previous introduction.

In the measures proposed for relief, Government first offered a loan, the proper political measure, sanctioned by indisputable precedent.

"During the distresses of Rome, Tiberius advanced a large sum of money, and gave permission to persons in need, to borrow for three years, without interest, pro-

vided the debtor pledged double the value in estates to the publick. Confidence was thus restored," &c. *Tacit. Annal. L. vi. 17.*

Against this measure, a persuasion of its inefficacy went abroad; and most unfortunately the remedy could not, as in an excess of luxuries or goods, be made applicable. If it be enquired what is the chief expence of modern genteel housekeeping, it certainly is not the baker's or the butcher's bill, but the grocer's, whereas in former times, that was very trifling; for its state and expences leaned towards large establishments and hospitality, which implied a vast consumption of necessaries, that is to say, by habituation to domestick production (to which may be added domestick manufacture) of the produce of the soil. If the land be the parent of all wealth, and its products be not the chief articles of consumption, but foreign luxuries or baubles, such products must be turned into money to supply the demand, and that in the face of diminished customers. The poor are therefore the greatest consumers, but they have got no money but what they are supplied with by the rich, who, under pressure, diminish the means of their customers, by lessening their establishments, and adopting the measures, thus stated by Mr. Reynolds.

"The wages of agricultural labour were lowered, even to a greater extent than those of manufacturing labour, and this necessarily operated further to diminish the consumption of agricultural produce; far from being enabled to consume more, than they did during the war, labourers were obliged to consume less, and thousands came on the different parishes."

The stock of corn continuing to increase, the markets have fallen more rapidly; the usual distribution of rent, profits, and wages has been altered; the share of the labourer, after all the great consumer, is diminished; the share of the landlord and tenants, though if taken in corn it would be increased in quantity, is diminished in "exchangeable value," because the state of wages has left it almost without consumers, and consequently without a market." Pp. 91, 92.

The poor, therefore, being the great customers, the government loan, in order to have an effective operation, should have been advanced *for them*, not *to them*, and the duties on malt have

have been removed to tea, sugar, and snuff. The poor-rates should have been made, under due preventions of abuse, payable in commodities. The glut would have disappeared; for through the aid of the loan, taking the population at fourteen millions, and the aid, advanced to the farmer, to be made to the poor in commodities, the additional consumption would be about twelve bushels *per head*. The diminution of rates, if they were payable in commodities (*vegetable products only they ought to be**), would soon have repaid the loan with advantage; and whatever might be the loss to the revenue, in the diminution of tea, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, the landholders would willingly repay it by a beneficial commutation. Exportation is a better mode of getting rid of superfluity, we admit; but, as that is not practicable, is a diminution of the means of certain customers, the way to get rid of an excess more speedily?

As to the supposed remedy of removing the difficulty by diminishing the property of the fundholder, it avails nothing; for, says our author from Mr. Ricardo,

“By cancelling the national debt, one man’s income might be raised from 1000*l.* to 1500*l.* but another man’s would be lowered from 1500*l.* to 1000*l.* These two men’s incomes now amount to 2,500*l.* they would amount to no more then.” P. 77.

Having thus exposed the indiscretion of the farmers, in clamouring for reductions; *i. e.* in calling for parsimony as the means of getting rid of gluts, we shall conclude by observing, that Mr. Reynolds has much gratified us, on important points.

15. *Petrarch and Laura*. By Madame de Genlis. Translated from the French. Lond. 1820. 2 vols. 8vo. Colburn.

THE principal impression which the poetry of Petrarch has made upon us, is, its elegant refinement and superiority to its age. To us it is too artificial and metaphysical; and our admiration and respect for the Author is founded upon the chivalrous character of his mind, and the dignity in consequence of his feelings. As to Laura, we know from more authentic

sources than a Romance, that she was only an idol, which served an enthusiast in love, as a Crucifix would a devotee in Religion; and, that she was a tame, spiritless, pretty girl, and prudent matron, who was pleased with flattery, and gratified Petrarch, just as far as was necessary to support his fanaticism.

Petrarch and Laura do not recall to us the exquisitely pleasing insanity of Abelard and Heloise. It was not the fault of Petrarch, that their devotion to each other was not complete. The finest picture of love is that of the Prince and a favourite Sultana in the Arabian Nights. Their feelings were so in unison, that, without intercourse, they experienced always the same sensations, and died apart at the same moment.

If the heroick soul of Heloise could not, with any decent regard to truth, be even given in romance to Laura, it is plain, that Petrarch must be the sole commanding character, and the heroine be only introduced in picturesque incident, in order to produce effect, and give concatenation and interest to the story; and that interest is increased by the holy purity, which influenced Petrarch. He was not, as the sneering Frenchman said, an “animal bien delicat,” who would not eat his dinner, because he would not spoil his appetite. He was delighted with the divine sublimity of pure affections of mere soul, such as may be presumed to exist among the blessed above. Sensuality would have been a meanness, and have destroyed the felicity. It would not have had its glory.

It is almost needless to observe, from the known genius of Madame de Genlis, that her story is exceedingly interesting to all who have any taste for the heroick ages of love and chivalry, when, as she observes, “women loved in their Troubadours the pangs of their modesty and beauty, when they held Courts of Love, and made common cause against a disloyal Troubadour; when a poet, perjured in love, and known as such, lost at once his mistress, the object of his affections, and his reputation.” Now if ever any age had a set of contemptible lovers, at least in Novels, it is the present. We are glad to be relieved by such a glorious contrast as that of Petrarch.

Blue Stockingism is supposed to be, in the main, modern; but, on the Continent,

* By this means, the poor-rates would soon become moderate burdens; even though they included some cloathing. It has succeeded at White Waltham.

Continent, it prevailed partially in a scientific, and very generally in a lighter form.

"The lectures on Jurisprudence, which interested Petrarch the most, at the University of Bologna, were those which he heard from the learned and beautiful Novella, the daughter of Professor Jean André, who often deputed her to fill the chair in his stead; and in order to prevent her personal attractions from diverting the attention of the students, she used to lecture from behind a curtain, which concealed her from every eye." i. p. 22.

The precaution of the curtain was necessary; for Menage tells us, "that the pupils of Cujacius were very fond of cajoling his pretty daughter, which agreeable employment they called lecturing on the works of Cujacius." The wiser Novella had probably a better fate, than the other unfortunate girl.

The following is a very interesting account of the *Court or Parliament of Love*.

"Isoarda was one of the ladies of the Court of Love, which was just then established at Avignon. This brilliant association, erected at once into an Academy and a tribunal, met at certain seasons of the year to read poetry, to propose enigmas, and lastly to sit in judgment on the behaviour of knights to the ladies, whose colours they wore; and the grievances of lovers who submitted their complaints to them. They would frequently, on any particular accusation, cite an unfaithful lover to appear before them; and, in such cases, he was obliged, both by custom and courtesy, to comply, and submit to the sentence which might be pronounced against him. They likewise occasionally discussed questions of a subtle and delicate nature, on which the ladies were referred for their decision. Such was the *Court or Parliament of Love*."

"Doubtless, there was much of pedantry and unprofitableness in the regulations of these societies, and in the subjects with which they chiefly occupied themselves. It must not be forgotten, however, that they criticized poetry, as well as the conduct of faithless, or discontented lovers; and they may be considered, in some measure, as the first literary society established in France. It was very natural to give them the form of schools; for until that time, eloquence had been confined entirely to the Universities and the Courts of Justice. In the age of Chivalry, love, which in public opinion was entirely distinct from mere

inclinations of fancy, was pure and faithful, and made a part of honour. Hence, the proceedings and disputes, which arose out of this sentiment, had nothing frivolous connected with them, but rather a considerable degree of importance: for reputation itself was influenced by the decisions respecting them. To these singular institutions, which only existed in France, at least originally, and for a long time, after their foundation, these dissertations upon the passions, and upon delicacy of sentiment, conducted by women of refinement and rank, we are doubtless indebted for much of our taste for conversation, and for the pleasures of the mind; and to them likewise we may owe that perfection of politeness, and of gallantry, which has rendered France the model of all Europe. The noble and generous gallantry of the ancient knights originated in the loftiest principles, founded on the solid basis of universal morality. Of this exalted friendship, love, and antique loyalty, there remains nothing but a sort of beautiful varnish, which no longer proceeds from our manners, but which still retains an influence over them; not only concealing their determination, but often supplying the place of the departed virtues of which it is the representative. There are a number of trifling duties, and delicate attentions, which would not exist without it: true, it is a mask; but yet it is one that we well know we cannot lay aside, without appearing hideous. We wear it therefore at least as long as we are looked at; and it is a great deal to retain; it is even wonderful and contradictory, that we should retain so much of it in an age when there is a prejudice against every opinion and sentiment which our ancestors entertained; yet if they were so narrow-minded, so deficient in intelligence and good sense, what makes every thing, that reminds us of them, so interesting? Why is it that the surest way to inspire confidence, to obtain esteem, and to excite admiration, is to persuade those around us, that we are restrained by the same scruples, actuated by the same principles, animated by the same heroic sentiments. Such were the most renowned characters in the age in which Petrarch lived; and consequently such was Petrarch himself." i. pp. 60-65.

There are many valuable philosophical

cal reflections interspersed throughout the work, which reflections exhibit a very high order of mind. As it is a sentimental tale, incident is of course scanty; but we wish that it was the fashion, not to be quite so sparing in tales of such a character.

16. *A Treatise on Prayer, &c. By the Rev. Edw. Bickersteth. 5th Edit. London. 12mo, pp. 301. Seeley.*

THE remarks of Paley on the subject of Prayer will be sufficient to satisfy those who desire to unite high reason

and mental dignity with their religious creed and actions. The omission of these by Mr. Bickersteth is not compensated by the short quotation in p. 224, and though *we* do not approve any form for prayer, which is not sublime *in se*, like the *Te Deum*, &c. yet Mr. Bickersteth seems to know well, what will better suit his readers; and evidently inculcates the excellent idea, that habits of prayer prevent numerous sins, and are very auxiliary to happiness, even in the more educated classes, who may not admire illustrations from coal-carts, as in page 90.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Dean and Theological Faculty of the University of Halle, have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity and Sacred Literature on the Rev. Samuel Lee, Professor of Arabic in this University.

OXFORD, July 2.—In the Act this day, the number of Regents was, D. D. 5; D. C. L. 3; M. A. 146. The whole number of degrees in Act Term was, D. D. 2; D. Med. 1; B. D. 1; B. Med. 3; M. A. 44; B. A. 69; Matriculations 72.

OXFORD, July 15.—At a Convocation, this day, the degree of D. C. L. was conferred by diploma on his Royal Highness Christian Frederick, Prince of Denmark, who lately honoured this University with a visit.

Ready for Publication.

Inquiry concerning the Site of Ancient Palibothra, Part IV. containing a Tour from Bhaugulpoor to Mandar, from thence to Curruckpoor and a Circuit of the Hills, with an Account of the Site of the Ancient City of Jey Nuggur, and some remarks on the Jeyne Worship; made during the months of December and January 1818-19: with a Map of the Route, Views, &c. By WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

The Laws relating to the Clergy; being a practical Guide to the Clerical Profession in the Legal and Canonical Discharge of their various Duties, &c. By the Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS, M. A. late of Christ Church, Oxford.

The Influence of Protestant Missionary Establishments, in developing the Physical and Moral Condition of Man, and elucidating the Dark Regions of the Globe, briefly delineated. Illustrated with a large coloured Map, exhibiting the Progress of Christianity, and the Professed Religions of Mankind in every part of the World. By THOMAS MYERS, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

The Collects prefixed to the Epistles and Gospels, in the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, catechetically explained. By the Rev. JOHN RADCLIFFE, M. A. Rector of St. Anne, Limehouse, Middlesex.

Observations on the Metrical Version of the Psalms, made by Sternhold, Hopkins, and others. By the Rev. HENRY JOHN TODD, M. A. F. S. A.

Zoological Researches in the Island of Java, &c. &c. with Figures of Native Quadrupeds and Birds. By THOMAS HORSFIELD, M. D. F. L. S.

The Statement of the Princess Olive of Cumberland to the English Nation, as to her Royal Claims, and Application to Ministers, &c. containing several interesting matters about the Royal Family and herself, never before published.

The Campaign of 1815; or a Narrative of the Military Operations which took place in France and Belgium during the Hundred days. Written at St. Helena. By GENERAL GOURGAUD. Illustrated with a Map of the principal Theatre of War.

The Speeches of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, on moving resolutions on Reform of Parliament, on May 9, 1821, and April 25, 1822.

The Speech of Thomas Creevey, Esq. in the House of Commons, on Feb. 27, 1822, upon the subject of the Act of the Ministerial Pension Bill.

Remarks upon the last Session of Parliament. By a near Observer.

The First Book of Homer's Iliad; translated into Latin hexameter Verse. By the Rev. W. J. AISLABIE, Rector of Holywell, and late of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

Extracts of Notes taken in the course of a Tour on the Continent of Europe, in the Years 1814 and 1815, principally relating to a Visit to the Island of Elba, and a conversation held with Napoleon Buonaparte during his residence there.

Hortus Anglicus; or, the Modern English

lish Garden. By the Author of "The BRITISH BOTANIST."

An Introduction to the Study of Fossil Organic Remains, especially of those found in the British Strata. By JAMES PARKINSON, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.

The Remains of the late Alexander Leith Ross, A.M. of Aberdeen. With a Memoir of his Life.

A View of the Present State of the Scilly Islands: exhibiting their vast Importance to Great Britain;—the Improvements of which they are susceptible;—and a detail of the measures recently adopted for relieving the Distress of the Islanders, by the Establishment and Extension of their Fisheries. By the Rev. GEORGE WOODLEY.

A Catechism of English Grammar, with Exercises upon the Rules of Syntax. By C. IRVING, LL.D. and F.S.A. Holyrood House, Southampton. Also, Catechism of General Knowledge, and An Epitome of Grecian Antiquities.

An Answer to the Sixth Edition of a Pamphlet, supposed official, entitled, the State of the Nation, accompanied with a third Chapter, being a treatise on Agricultural Distress, or the Interests of the Landlord considered. Their Cause and Remedies.

Stanzas on the Coronation. By Mr. GILBERT FLESHER, of Towcester.

Preparing for Publication.

Military Memoirs of the Great Civil War, being the Military Memoirs of JOHN GWYNNE; and an Account of the EARL of GLENCAIRN's Expedition, as General of His Majesty's Forces, in the Highlands of Scotland, in the Years 1653 and 1654. By a Person who was Eye and Ear Witness to every Transaction.

Gems principally from the Antique. Drawn and Etched by R. DAGLEY, Author of "Select Gems, Compendium of Art, &c. &c. With Verse Illustrations. By the Rev. GEORGE CROLY, A.M. Author of "Cathline," a Tragedy; "Paris in 1815," &c. &c.

Memoirs of GEORGE HERIOT, Jeweller to King James VI. With an Historical Account of the Hospital founded by him at Edinburgh. Illustrated with Engravings.

English Melodies; selected from the Original Scores, and early printed Copies, in the Library of WILLIAM KITCHNER, M.D.

The Aphorisms of Hippocrates, with a Translation into Latin and English. By T. COAR.

Journal of a Voyage to Greenland, in the year 1821, with Graphic illustrations. By CAPTAIN MANBY, Author of "The Means of saving Persons from Shipwreck."

The Odyssey of Homer, translated in English Prose as literally as the different Idioms of the Greek and English Languages will allow; with explanatory notes. By a Member of the University of Oxford.

Chronological Notes of Scottish Affairs, from 1680 till 1701; being chiefly taken from the Diary of Lord Fountainhall. In one volume.

The Heir of Kenningmuir, a Tale of the days of King Stephen. By THOMAS ANOUS LYLE.

Moral Hours, a Poem, from the pen of the Rev. J. JONES, M.A.

The School for Mothers; or the Politics of a Village. A Novel.

Osmond; a Tale. By the Author of "The Favourite of Nature."

The Danciad or Dancer's Monitor, being a descriptive Sketch, in verse, on the different Stiles and Methods of Dancing Quadrilles, Waltzes, Country Dances, Reels, &c. &c. By Mr. WILSON.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A Royal Academy of Music is about to be established, under the sanction of His Majesty, and under the direction of a Committee, of which Lord Burghersh is Chairman. Dr. Crotch has been appointed the Principal of the Academy, and the following eminent Professors will form a Council, at which the examination of the Students will take place, and where all other questions submitted to their decision, will be discussed.

The emolument of the Professors will be according to the time devoted to the duties they are charged with.

Alphabetical List of the Professors:

Organ, Piano forte, and General Instruction, as Conductors of Orchestra.—Messrs. Clementi, J. Cramer, Greutorex, Hornaby, Potter, and Sir G. Smart.

English and Italian Singing.—Messrs. Braham, Crevelli, Knpyvett, Liverati, and Vaughan.

Harmony and Composition.—Mr. Attwood, Dr. Crotch, Messrs. Coccia, C. Kramer, and Shield.

Corded Instruments.—Messrs. F. Cramer, Dragonetti, Lindley, Loder, Mori, H. Smart, Spagnioletti, and Watts.

Wind Instruments.—Messrs. Ash, Griesbach, McIntosh, Nicholson, Puzzi, and Willman.

ANCIENT HISTORIES.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th inst. it was moved "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to represent to his Majesty, that the editions of the works of our antient Historians are incorrect and defective, that many of their writings still remain in manuscript, and in some cases in a single copy only, and that an uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under his Majesty's Royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to his Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge: that this House, therefore,

fore, humbly beseeches his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give such directions as his Majesty in his wisdom may think fit, for the publication of a complete Edition of the Antient Histories of this Realm: and that this House begs leave to assure his Majesty, that whatever expence may be necessary for this purpose will be made good by this House." The Resolution was agreed to; and an Address presented accordingly.

The Bombay papers contain a notice of a new weekly Paper, published in the Bengalee language, the first attempt of the kind, and edited by a learned Hindoo. In the first and second numbers were articles on the liberty of the native press, and on the trial by jury, which had been purchased with so much avidity that both were out of print. It appears under the title of "Sungbaud, Cowmuddy;" or the "Moon of Intelligence."

ZODIACK OF DENDERAH.

Before its proprietors parted with the Zodiac of Denderah to the French Govern-

ment, they engaged M. Gau (the author of the work on the Antiquities of Nubia) to make correct drawings of all the figures that are yet discernible on the stone. From these drawings an engraving is to be executed, which will afford a faithful idea of the astronomical signs of the ancient Egyptians. The Director of the Musée Royal, and the Conservators of the Cabinet of Antiquities, in the King's Library, are disputing about which of the two establishments shall possess the Zodiac.

AUTOGRAPHS.

To possess the signatures, or handwriting of literary or distinguished characters has ever been considered a valuable curiosity; but it remained for our speculating age to see such matters put up to sale by public auction. At a twelve days' sale of books, &c. that has just concluded, several autographs were amongst the lots. One lot was the signature of Buonaparte; it fetched eighteen shillings. Another lot consisted of several autographs, the most celebrated of which was that of the late Princess Charlotte; the lot fetched 5*l*.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

STATUE TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, &c. IN HYDE PARK.

The Ladies of England having resolved to erect a Monument in honour of the Duke of Wellington and his brave Companions in victory—the brothers, sons, lovers, and husbands of many of those from whom the tribute so nobly and so gratefully comes,—about ten thousand pounds were voluntarily and speedily raised. It is extraordinary that a work, which has excited not only by its magnitude, but by its excellence, the admiration of the greatest Artists of modern times, should not have been mentioned either by Pausanias or any other ancient writer upon Art; and that all we can tell of it is, that this splendid original from which our Statue is cast (attributed to Phidias, and existing on the Quirinal Hill at Rome), was removed from the Baths of Constantine in the Papacy of Sixtus V. and erected on its present site under the direction of Fontana. The horse which accompanies the Statue, was discovered near it, and applied to form a groupe. It has been held by many connoisseurs not to be in unison with the grandeur of form displayed in the Statue. Some enlightened Antiquaries have conjectured that it was raised in honour of Achilles. Others have imagined it to represent Castor; but there seems to be little ground for this supposition, unless the Statue was positively connected with the horse: it wants the bonnet, the usual appendage of the Dioscuri. As the Statue simply has been adopted by Mr. Westmacott, he appears to have

preferred the former opinion, and to have armed him with the short Greek sword and shield.

The height of the Statue as it stands, is rather more than eighteen feet. It is erected upon a basement and plinth of Dartmoor gray granite, surmounted on a pedestal of red granite from Peterhead (near Aberdeen, and exceedingly beautiful); the whole, with the mound, from the line of road, being thirty-six feet in height. The site is just within the angle where, after entering by the gate at Hyde Park Corner, the carriage roads divide; the one leading to Oxford-street, the other to the Serpentine. The Statue fronts the corner, and the head is turned almost directly towards the residence of the Hero whose glories it commemorates in the following inscription in bronze letters on the pedestal:—

TO ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
AND HIS BRAVE COMPANIONS IN ARMS,
THE STATUE OF ACHILLES,
CAST FROM CANNON TAKEN IN THE BATTLES
OF SALAMANCA, VITTORIA, TOULOUSE,
AND WATERLOO,
IS INSCRIBED
BY THEIR COUNTRY-WOMEN.

Upon the base (not yet affixed) will appear the following Inscription:

PLACED ON THIS SPOT,
ON THE XVIII DAY OF JUNE MDCCCXXII.
BY COMMAND OF
HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IIII.

The Statue was brought upon the ground on the Anniversary of the Victory of Waterloo; and the time since has been employed in the difficult task of elevating and placing it upon the pedestal. The mechanical means used in transporting it from the foundry and effecting this its final position were necessarily of immense power; for we learn that its weight cannot be estimated at less than 33 or 34 tons!! The thickness of the metal varies from about an inch at the head, to 1½ and 2 inches, as the figure descends; and as it was impossible to extract the core from its internal frame, a great addition is thus made to its weight. The core consists of a composition of plaster, cow-dung, and other materials. In its composition twelve 24 pounders were melted; but as the metal of cannon is too brittle to be wrought into such shapes, it was requisite to add about one-third more of metal, whose fusion would render the work, if we may say so, pliant and perfect. The whole is thus equal to eighteen 24-pounders.

In ancient Greece, the honoured Victors of the Olympic games, on returning crowned to their native cities, were not permitted to enter them by the common way and gate; to distinguish them above all their compatriots, a breach was made in the wall, by which they were borne home in triumph. By one of those accidents which seem to be fate, the Ladies' Statue to the Duke of Wellington, when brought to its destination, was found to be too mighty for the gates by which it should have entered, and it became necessary to breach the wall for the admission of this trophy of a Victor

more glorious than ever threw lustre on the resplendent annals of immortal Greece.

USEFUL EXPERIMENT.

Tuesday, July 2, at one o'clock, some experiments were tried in Hyde Park, of Mr. Trengrouse's plan to save Shipwrecked Mariners, by opening a communication with a stranded vessel when it would be impossible for a boat to render any assistance. The operations took place over the Serpentine River, in the presence of Lord Sydney, several Members of Parliament, Naval Officers, and others, who were admitted into the gardens adjoining to the Royal Humane Society's Receiving House on the North bank. The object of Mr. Trengrouse is to fire a rocket, invented for the purpose by the King's Pyrotechnic, Madame Hengler, with a line affixed to it, from the shore to the ship, when a strong rope is tied to the first line and brought to the shore, where it is made tight; a chair of a peculiar construction is then suspended by pulleys from the main rope, in which any person can secure himself, and is drawn safe to land. The chair is then pulled back to the vessel, and every person may thus be saved. In the above manner was the experiment on Tuesday conducted, but in consequence of the rocket not being sufficiently elevated, or the line strong enough, the plan did not at first succeed, but was at length carried into execution, and a man seated in the chair, was brought safely to the opposite bank of the river. The inventor, who resides at Penzance, has been enabled to save the lives of several persons in the above manner off the dangerous coast of Cornwall.

SELECT POETRY.

MUSIC.

MYSTERIOUS keeper of the key
That opes the gates of memory;
Oft in thy wildest, simplest strain,
We live o'er years of bliss again.

The sun-bright hopes of early youth;—
Love—in its first deep hour of truth,—
And dreams of life's delightful morn,
Are on thy seraph pinions borne.

To the *Enthusiast's* heart thy tone
Breathes of the lost and lovely one;
And calls back moments brief as dear
When last 'twas wafted on his ear.

The *Exile* listens to the song
Once heard his native bowers among,
And straightway on his visions rise
Home's sunny slopes, and cloudless skies.

The *Warrior* from the strife retired,
By Music's stirring strains inspired;
Turns him to deeds of glory done,
To dangers 'scaped—and laurels won.

Enchantress sweet of smiles and tears,
Spell of the dreams of vanished years,
Mysterious keeper of the key
That opes the gates of Memory,
'Tis thine to bid sad hearts be gay,
Yet chase the smiles of mirth away;—
Joy's sparkling eye in tears to steep,
Yet bid the mourner cease to weep.
To gloom or gladness thou canst suit
The chords of thy delicious lute;
For every heart thou hast a tone
Can make its pulses all thine own.

A. A. W.

STANZAS.

TWELVE tedious months have darkly past,
Sweet friend! since I beheld thee last;
And many a moon must wax and wane
Ere I can meet thy glance again!
Youth's bloom was then upon thy cheek,
"But mellowed by a tenderer streak,"
For the corroding hand of Care
Had somewhat paled the roses there!

And

And oft, tho' never selfish woe
 Clouded thy purity of brow,
 A momentary beam of sadness
 Would mingle with thy glances of gladness.
 For loss of hopes too dearly prized,—
 Dreams of delight unrealized,—
 And all that they were doom'd to bear
 Who claimed and best deserved thy care !
 Yet there was still a spell divine
 That half forbade thy soul to pine,
 That whispered virtue's griefs are given
 As benisons of bliss from heaven !
 Soothed by this thought, thy pensive eye
 Beamed forth its light so beauteously,
 That each fair feature seemed to borrow
 Fresh graces from the hues of sorrow !
 Tho' Fate my morn of life had clouded,
 And Hope's bright star was darkly shrouded,
 'Mid my heart's wild waste, in an hour
 sprang up

The flower of Love with its tearful cup !
 And many a storm since then hath past
 All hurtless o'er it—and many a blast
 Hath striven in vain, its wrath to wreak,
 On the stem it hath bent, but could not break !
 That flower is blooming still—tho' each leaf
 Is tinged with the Autumn hues of grief ;
 And it never shall fade whilst there's life
 in my breast
 To cherish so pure and bright a guest !

W.

THE HARPS OF ERIN & CAMBRIA.

A Dialogue.

CAMBRIA'S HARP.

HARP of Erin ! why neglected—
 Loosely o'er the willows hung ?—
 By no Minstrel-hand protected,
 Mute, unpractic'd, and unstrung.
 Where's the Minstrel-hand that woke thee
 Loud with Pleasure's rapturous fire ?—
 Where the strain that once bespoke thee
 Sweetest of the tuneful quire ?
 Where the themes of warlike glory,
 Loud that bade thy cords resound ?—
 While, swelling high the martial story,
 Inspiration breath'd around.
 Where the generous hearts that swore thee
 Guardian-record of their praise ?—
 Hung, with adoration, o'er thee
 Wreaths of never-fading bays ?
 Come :—shew the World, " mid gloom
 surrounding
 Thou yet can'st wake at Pleasure's thrill,
 Like Memnon's broken image sounding
 'Mid Desolation tuneful still *."

ERIN'S HARP.

Harp of Cambria ! softly swelling,
 While thy dulcet strains are free,

* Moore's Irish Melodies—" My gentle Harp," &c.

Famine haunts my Minstrel's dwelling,
 And he finds no strain for me.

Lo ! where once sat, peaceful, smiling,
 Ruddy Joy and rustic Glee,
 My notes the evening hour beguiling,
 Famine haunts the brave and free.

Loud the Pæan once resounded
 From my cords,—and martial fire
 Swift thro' Erin's ranks rebounded
 At their country's minstrel lyre.

But now, alas ! " while Peace is singing
 Her halcyon song o'er Land and Sea,
 The joy and hope to others bringing,
 She only brought new fears to me †."

Harp of Cambria ! from thy mountains
 Ne'er may Peace and Joy depart !
 Like thy rocky-crystal fountains,
 Pure remain each Briton's heart !

Like those fountains, health bestowing
 Thro' the vallies as they flow,
 Bright the cheering smile that's glowing
 Thro' Cambria's plains for Erin's woe.
 Cardiff, June 27. T. W. B.

SONNETS.

Feb. 28, 1822.

FATHER of mercies, pity us ! Behold
 An Orphan's weakness—see what woes
 oppress

Old and bereaved Parents—the distress
 Of the late happy Wife,—who scarce had
 told

Her fifth gay lustre, ere the death-bell knoll'd
 The dirge of sublunary happiness.

Sustain her in that hour of wretchedness,
 A widow'd Matron's travail unconsoled.

The dreary future deepening sufferance keen,
 Oh Father of the fatherless ! Oh friend
 Of the lone mourner ! let thy grace be seen
 Strength'ning our weakness, lest we should
 offend :

Even as the grave of rising Lazarus
 The Life Restorer wept, then pardon us !

To my posthumous Grandson ‡.

July 3, 1822.

POOOR babe ! baptiz'd with tears, whose
 mournful birth

No Father hails with gratulating strains,
 When pale with watching parturition's
 pains

He welcomes the young Pilgrim to the earth,
 And with fond presage of it's future worth,
 His fainting Consort's pang-worn soul
 sustains, [chains

For Death hath lock'd thy sire with iron
 Full many a month ere thou wast bodied forth,

† Moore's Irish Melodies—" My gentle Harp," &c.

‡ See the List of Births for this Number,
 p. 87. EPIR.

Yet

Yet to thy widow'd Mother thou art dear;
And to thy weeping kindred seem'st thou
still
An angel mission'd from some peaceful sphere,
Charg'd with the pledge of mercy and
good-will.
Oh that thy infant blandishments were balm,
The aching breast that pillows thee to calm.
J. W. L. B.

—◆—
"Sola Nobilitat Virtus."

A SONG.

By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.
Tune—"Gilderoy was a bonny boy."

I SAW the sprout of a churlish breed
To wealth and honour creep,
And prove that every kind of seed
Will still its nature keep.
The blooded steed of a gentle race
With lofty crest and brow,
Or the spirited horse that leads the chase,
Breeds none for the draft or plough.
No greyhound in the mountain fleet,
Or pointer on the moor,
Produces curs with feeble feet
That bark from the cottage door;
The thorough-bred cock with visage red
Will fight until he die;
And never a dunghill chicken bred
From an angry foe to fly.
Go ask yon aged mountaineer
In poverty grown grey,
Can he the purse-proud churl revere
Who rose but yesterday?
And hear him say—"Tis passing strange
That I so poor and old
My name for his would not exchange,
For his titles and his gold.
'Tis not that he rose from a low degree
For the best of men may fall,
And their sons rebound as all may see,
In camp or courtly hall;
For the worth that shone for ages bright,
Eclips'd may long time be;
But ever and anon will come to light
From clouds and darkness free.
But it is that the clown who claims renown,
Is curs'd with a heart of clay;
For the muddy flood of his dastard blood
His king could not clear away:
His gold so bright may dazzle the sight
Of nine fools out of ten;
But a noble heart can alone impart
True dignity to men. Lifford, April 19.

—◆—
LINES ON AN ÆOLIAN HARP.

SOFT it swells to trembling; as though
the wind
Did fear to interrupt the melody
Itself had made! how wild! how beautiful!
Again it dies away as if the flight
Of Angels bore their Music t' a distance,
Each note is so distinctly heard, and yet
So exquisitely fine withal—so faint
In undulating harmony. J. E.

GENT. MAG. JULY, 1822.

"FLY E'EN THE HARMLESS."

A LURKING Bee midst vernal sweets was
laid, Maid—
Which with her lips impress'd the searching
As the wing'd reptile pour'd her venom'd soul,
"Thy stinging merits," cried I, "take the
whole"—
Sweet in her smiles, but sweeter in her tears,
"Blameless," she cries, "in pain, but in my
fears [shalt know,
More blameless;—this thou, miscreant boy,
Whilst ev'ry penal sting my lips bestow;—
Harmless these lips; more harmless is my
heart; impart."
But sweets lurk there, and keener pangs
R. TREVELYAN, A.M.

—◆—
SONNET

To the Primrose.

THY beauties, O chaste flower, do shine,
Like virtue in the village cot unseen,
Of lowly birth, unnoticed as is thine:
Emblem of Innocence thou art I ween.
In contemplation's sober mood, be mine,
To stray at eve by yon meandering stream;
And seek thee, peerless flow'ret, so divine,
While Luna does in empyrean splendor
gleam.
Successive Spring shall bid thy beauties glow,
And renovated life and youth be thine;
On you will Nature perennial sweets bestow
When dust and worms will be the bed of
mine.
With you will health and poesy love to dwell—
Chaste flow'ret of the wild—so fare thee well!
April, 1822. T. N.

—◆—
TO A BUTTERFLY.

GAY pageant of the smiling hour,
Borne on Zephyr's downy wing;
You fondly rove from flow'r to flow'r,
And frolic 'mid the sweets of Spring!
I saw you ere the bee was up,
The sweets of yonder rose exhale;
I saw you sip the blue-bell cup,
And yellow-cowslip of the vale.
You sweetly kiss'd each beauteous flower,
You fann'd your wings of plumage gay;
And, O you rogue, whilst in your power,
You stole their sweets and flew away.
Like you the Libertine assumes
Appearance pleasing—debonair!
And oft fair virtue's flower consumes,
Then leaves the victim to despair.
O! insect of an hour!—forbear,
And be as innocent as gay,
And let one flower your tresses share,
And never from its beauties stray!
Then Poesy shall record the deed,
In strains of sweetest minstrelsy;
That Libertines may henceforth read
A lesson from—a BUTTERFLY!!
May, 1822. T. N.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 1.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward the BUDGET, which he introduced by detailing at very great length the several heads of the public expenditure and income. The conclusion which the Right Hon. Gentleman deduced from his view of the finances of the country was highly favourable to the opinion of returning prosperity; and he communicated one fact, about which there can be no suspicion, and which seems to justify the full extent of his exultation, namely, that up to Saturday the Revenue for the July Quarter, 1822, exceeded the Revenue for the corresponding Quarter of 1821, by no less a sum than 622,000*l.* The claim of the East India Company too, which had been rated so high as five millions, was, he stated, upon examination, found not to exceed 1,300,000*l.* and was in progress of arrangement upon the basis of that estimate. The other communications of the Finance Minister were the prospect of surplus Revenue of nearly five millions and a half for the next year, and a like excess of six millions for the year ending Jan. 1824.—Mr. *Maberly* expressed his dissatisfaction at the terms on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer calculated his surplus for future years; as these terms assumed, that on one side nothing farther was to be gained in the way of retrenchment, and on the other, that nothing was to be resigned by any remission of taxation. Mr. *Maberly* then proceeded to argue, that reduction had not yet been carried as far as had been enjoined by the Report of the Finance Committee of 1817, and in conclusion declared, that the returning prosperity of the country was not to be ascribed to the measures of Ministers, but to the talent and industry of the people, which had operated favourably in despite of misgovernment.—Mr. *Ellice* and Mr. *Ricardo* denied that there was an efficient Sinking Fund (or, which is the same thing, a surplus revenue) of more than 1,400,000*l.*—Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Lushington*, Mr. *Brougham*, Mr. *Grenfell*, and the Marquis of *Londonderry*, spoke shortly; and the greater part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Resolutions being agreed to without opposition, a division took place on the Resolution for raising 200,000*l.* by way of lottery, which was carried by a majority of 74 to 34. Had not use familiarized us to such occurrences, the serious discrepancy between the calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and those of Messrs. *Ellice* and *Ricardo*

upon the question of Surplus Revenue would be a subject of great astonishment.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 2.

The MARRIAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL passed with all the retrospective clauses unimpaired by qualification. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Stowell, Lord Redesdale, and some other Noblemen, have entered protests upon the journals, condemning the Bill as likely to shake the security of property in particular cases.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, Mr. *Hobhouse* moved the REPEAL OF THE HOUSE AND WINDOW TAXES, on the ground that the general decline in prices, while on one side it afforded an opportunity for reduction in the public expenditure, on the other, aggravated in a serious degree the pressure of taxation. Anticipating the objections, that his motion would be treated as unseasonable at this period of the Session, and somewhat ungracious after the repeal of the taxes on malt, salt, leather, &c. Mr. *Hobhouse* explained that according to his notions of Parliamentary duties, he had no choice; the task of this motion having been enjoined upon him by his constituents of Westminster.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* treated the proposition as an attack upon public credit.—Mr. *Maberly*, in the name of the Opposition, repelled the imputation of a design to defraud the public creditor. What they wanted, was, he said, a frugal and honest administration of the public finances.—Mr. *Wynn*, Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *Calcraft*, &c. also spoke.—On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 146 to 59.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 4.

Mr. *Brougham* moved to refer the Petition of the CALCUTTA BANKERS to a Select Committee. The Petition relates to a transaction commencing so long ago as the year 1785; when the Nabob of Oude having occasion to pay a large sum to the East India Company, borrowed the money from the Petitioners, assigning, by way of pledge, a considerable tract of his territories. This district, so mortgaged, has since passed under the sovereignty of the Company, which professes to hold it unincumbered of the Bankers' mortgage; referring those gentlemen for their remedy to the yet unalienated portion of the Nabob's dominions. The subject gave rise to an animated conversation, in which several Members took part. What

was chiefly remarkable in the discussion was, the universal departure from the usual division of parties—Mr. *Hume* opposing Mr. *Brougham's* motion, and the President of the Board of Controll supporting it: in the end the Motion was carried by a majority of 82 to 39.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 5.

Earl *Bathurst* [in the absence of Lord *Liverpool*, who was confined by indisposition] moved the committal of the CORN IMPORTATION BILL. The motion was opposed by Lords *Erskine*, *Dacre*, *Redesdale*, *Carnarvon*, and *Darnley*, and supported by Lords *Harrowby* and *Manley*. The subject gave rise to a discussion of some length. The House divided on the motion for a Committee, when the numbers were—Contents, 37.—Non-contents, 19.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, the Marquis of *Londonderry*, in answer to a question by Sir *J. Macintosh*, stated, that the British Government had protested against the claim set up by Russia to the North-west coast of the American Continent. This is the same claim which, as our Readers are aware, provoked a very warm remonstrance from the Government of the United States. (See part i. p. 460.) When the House had resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Arbuthnot* moved for a grant of 700,000*l.* for the Army Extraordinaries, which, as the Hon. Member stated, was 100,000*l.* less than was last year granted for the same service.—Mr. *Hume* followed with a speech of great length, in the course of which he complained of the extravagant expenditure of some of the Colonies, hinted that the colonial revenues ought, in most cases, to defray the charges of maintaining the respective colonies from which they were drawn, and argued, that these revenues should annually form a part of the Ways and Means. In conclusion, Mr. *Hume*, after detailing a schedule of financial grievances, moved to diminish the grant by 5,947*l.* the aggregate amount of the salaries of the Colonial Agents and the Inspectors of Militia in the Ionian Islands. Mr. *Hume's* motion was opposed by Messrs. *Arbuthnot*, *Wilmot*, *Goulbourn*, *Huskisson*, and *Courtenay*; the two last named Gentlemen defended the efficiency and importance of their offices as Colonial Agent; and Mr. *Courtenay*, in particular, replied, for his defence, upon the meritorious importunities which had caused him to be considered “a great bore” at all the public offices. Mr. *Grey Bennet*, Sir *R. Wilson*, and Mr. *Brougham* supported Mr. *Hume's* motion; but on the division the original resolution was carried by a majority of 82 to 55.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 8.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated, that if the exigency of the case should be found to require it, he would move for a vote of credit to be applied to the re-

lief of the distressed districts of Ireland.—Mr. *Goulburn* then moved for the committal of the IRISH INSURRECTION BILL. The Right Hon. Gentleman argued in support of the measure upon the proof of insubordination in a part of Ireland, furnished by the documents presented to the House during the Session, and upon the temper of forbearance and lenity with which the present Irish Government had used the powers of the Bill when before confided to it. Sir *Robert Wilson* moved as an amendment an instruction to the Committee to enquire into the causes of the disturbed state of Ireland with a view to their removal. The Hon. Member introduced this Amendment with a long speech, in the course of which he detailed some cruelties practiced by the Ministers of the Irish Government, in the rebellion of 1798. He contended for the vital necessity of Catholic emancipation, and arraigned the origin and continuance of tithe, with a display of considerable antiquarian research.—Mr. *L. Concanon* supported the amendment.—Mr. *Rice* spoke at great length, incidentally adverting to Lord *Bacon's* maxims for the good government of Ireland. He painted with great sensibility the distresses of the Irish peasantry, which he attributed to the operation of the Tithe system. The Hon. Member made, however, no allusion to rack-rents, with the state and effect of which he, as an Irish landlord, must be supposed to be well acquainted. In one sense Mr. *S. Rice's* speech was singularly impartial—the commencement supporting the original motion, and the conclusion the amendment. The original motion was supported more unequivocally by Mr. *Peel*, Sir *J. Newport*, and Mr. *Plunkett*, and carried on the division by a majority of 135 to 17. Another division took place on an amendment, limiting the duration of the measure to the first of May, 1823, instead of the first of August, as originally proposed, when the numbers were, for the original motion 94, for the amendment 37.

July 9. Mr. *Courtenay* called the attention of the House to two letters, written by two Gentlemen of the Scots Bar, in reply to observations contained in Mr. *ABERCROMBY'S* LATE SPEECH on the state of the Press in Scotland. These letters were addressed, the one by Mr. *HOPE* directly to Mr. *Abercromby*; the other, by Mr. *MENZIES*, to the Editor of an Evening Paper. Mr. *Hope's* letter complained of the uncandid treatment he had received from Mr. *Abercromby*, in being made the object of a series of heavy charges, without the slightest intimation of the intended accusation being given to him (according to the almost uniform Parliamentary courtesy in such cases), and at a period of the Session when there was little chance of an opportunity being afforded to the writer's friends to meet

meet the reflections made upon his conduct. Urged to undertake his own defence by the overbearing necessity of the case, Mr. Hope entered into a long and stinging, but very manly, justification of his conduct with respect to Borthwick, in the course of which he exonerated the Lord Advocate from any share in the steps taken against that person. Mr. Menzies' letter adverted to some passages in the printed report of Mr. Abercromby's speech. After some passages, selected from Mr. Hope's letter by Mr. Courtenay, had been read, Mr. Courtenay moved that they were a gross breach of privilege. The Marquis of Londonderry suggested, that the selected passages might be explained by the context, and submitted that, in order to enable Members to form a correct judgment upon the whole Letter, it might be convenient to adjourn the farther consideration of the subject for 24 hours. Mr. Tierney thought that the breach of privilege was clearly made out without farther inquiry; but with a view to measuring the degree of the offence committed, he had no objection to the Letter being read *instantly*. Mr. W. Wynn hinted a doubt whether any breach of privilege had been committed; and, upon the authority of Mr. Hobhouse's case, maintained the propriety of the proposed adjournment. The Speaker expressed an apprehension that an adjournment, after the passages had been read, might tend to create an opinion, that no breach of privilege had been committed. Upon a suggestion by the Marquis of Londonderry, that the Letter might lead to a breach of the Peace, a Messenger was dispatched to summon Mr. Abercromby to attend in his place. Mr. Brougham maintained that a gross breach of privilege had been committed, and declared that if individuals were thus to be attacked, it was impossible that they could do their duty freely and fearlessly. Lord Binning, in order to save the necessity of bringing the printer from Scotland, avowed Mr. Hope's Letter on the part of that Gentleman. It was then agreed that Mr. Hope should be summoned to attend the House on Tuesday.

Mr. Menzies's Letter was then taken into consideration. Mr. Huskisson expressed some doubt whether the hypothesis assumed in the Letter, that the speech imputed to Mr. Abercromby was a fabrication, did not render it rather an offence against the Newspaper Editor to whom it was addressed, than a breach of the privileges of the House. Mr. Tierney seemed disposed to treat Mr. Huskisson's reasoning with little respect, and called it special pleading. He thought it the first duty of the House to protect a member when, in the course of his duty as a public accuser, he states facts of which he has no doubt. Mr. Courtenay thought the publication a breach of privilege, whether it was libel or not. Nearly the same ground was gone over as in the discussion of the

selected passages from Mr. Hope's letter; and Mr. Menzies was ordered to attend at the bar on Wednesday next.

The House then came to a declaratory Resolution, "that" *procul sit periculum* "taking notice of the speeches of Members of that House was a breach of privilege." At a later period of the evening the Messenger, who had been directed to summon Mr. Abercromby, stated that that Gentleman had left town by the Barnet road. The Messenger immediately after set off in a post-chaise and four to overtake him, and execute the Speaker's warrant for his recall. Another Messenger departed at the same time for Edinburgh, to compel the attendance of the two Scotch barristers.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 10.

The CORN BILL was read the third time, and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, Mr. Western's resolutions on the CURRENCY were rejected.

Mr. Nolan gave an outline of his intended modification of the POOR LAWS; the temper of the learned gentleman's speech, and the principle of his proposition, were alike admirable.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 12.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a Bill to secure a provision, at the public charge, for some of the SERVANTS OF THE LATE QUEEN. Mr. Hume contended that the provision to be made for these persons should be charged upon the Pension List, and not on the Consolidated Fund.—Dr. Lushington complained that the higher officers of her Majesty's household were excluded from the benefit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposition, naming Lady Anne Hamilton and Sir W. Gell, as individuals who were likely to suffer great inconvenience from the exclusion.—Mr. Brougham joined in the complaint, and Mr. S. Wortley gave notice that he would move an amendment, extending the grant to all her Majesty's servants.—Mr. C. Wynn, however, explained that such an interference on the part of the House in a case affecting the Royal Household, would be wholly unprecedented; and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Courtenay then intimated that Mr. ABERCROMBY was likely to attend in his place in the course of the evening, and moved that the proceedings which had taken place with respect to that gentleman should be read from the Journals. After the minutes had been read, Mr. Forbes observed that it would be extremely convenient if members would say nothing in the House which they would not say out of it.—Mr. Brougham complained that such observations had a manifest tendency to frustrate the pacific purpose of the House; they appeared, however, to have no such effect upon Mr. Abercromby,

who

who attended in his place and received in silence an injunction from the Speaker not to prosecute farther any quarrel arising out of the letter of Mr. Hope or Mr. Menzies. —Lord *Althorp* then explained, that he, as Mr. Abercromby's friend, had proceeded with that gentleman as far northward as Ferrybridge in Yorkshire, but learning at that place that their purpose had been defeated by the order to Mr. Menzies to attend at the bar, Mr. Abercromby returned in order to shew the utmost submission to the orders of the House.

After some miscellaneous business had been disposed of, the *Solicitor General* presented a petition from Mr. Arthur Chichester, complaining that by the Marriage Act Amendment Bill he would be deprived of his vested interest in the estates of the Marquis of Donegal, whose presumptive heir the Petitioner claimed to be, the marriage of the Marquis being invalid under the existing law. The Petitioner prayed to be heard by Counsel against the Bill. —The *Speaker* explained that Counsel could not be heard in so late a stage of the Bill, and the Petition was laid on the table.

Dr. *Phillimore* then moved to adopt the alterations made in the MARRIAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL in the House of Lords. Dr. *Lushington*, Mr. *Wetherell*, and the *Attorney General*, opposed the adoption of the new clauses, which they characterized as obscure, inaccurate, absurd, and inconsistent. The Learned Gentlemen also manifested an undisguised hostility to the principle of the measure. On the other hand, Mr. *Plunket*, Sir *J. Macintosh*, the Marquis of *Londonderry*, and Mr. *Canning*, warmly supported the Bill; and on a division the amendments were adopted by a majority of 122 to 20, and the Bill was finally passed.

July 15. On the motion of Earl *Bathurst*, the clause of the PUBLICAN'S LICENCE BILL, which required that all suits for penalties against Publicans should be heard by a jury at the Quarter Sessions, was rejected by a majority of 16 to 7.

Sir *J. Macintosh* presented a Petition from the inhabitants of Lees, in the parish of Ashton-under-Line, praying the House to interfere in behalf of the unhappy GREEKS. The Learned Gentleman enforced the prayer of the Petition in a short speech. Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *C. Hutchinson*, and Sir *R. Wilson*, complained shortly of the part which the British Government had taken in opposition to the interests of civilization, humanity, and the Christian religion. Mr. *Wilberforce* expressed regret that some simultaneous effort for the protection of the Greeks was not made by all the leading powers of Europe. Mr. *Wilmot* and the Marquis of *Londonderry* contended that the strictest impartiality had been observed by

the British Government. In reference to a vessel said to be loading in the river with warlike stores for the Pacha of Egypt, the Noble Marquis affirmed that there was nothing to prevent the Greeks from availing themselves of the same means of procuring arms, and on the general merits of the contest he took occasion to remark, that the Greeks could not be acquitted of the charge of practising upon the Turks in their power cruelties as atrocious as any which they had suffered from their masters. Then addressing himself to Mr. *Wilberforce*, his Lordship expressed some surprise that that gentleman should expect to tranquilize Europe by the attempt to expel four millions of Turks. The conversation then dropped, and the Petition was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 16.

On the third reading of the SMALL NOTES BILL, the Earl of *Carnarvon* spoke at considerable length upon the state of the Circulating Medium, as intimately connected with the distresses of the country. The Noble Earl intimated very plainly his opinion, that a reduction of taxes alone, unaided by some measure to extend the currency, would be inadequate to save the agricultural interests from utter ruin. The Earl of *Liverpool*, in reply to some taunts which had been thrown out against him, denied that he had ever treated an abundant harvest as a calamity; what he had said on the subject of over-production related solely to the effect of continuing to raise crops without hope of remuneration upon those poor soils that had been forced into cultivation by the high prices of the war. In addition to this, he cited two other causes as seriously contributing to the distresses of the agriculturists. First, the general diminution of military consumption on the Continent of Europe and at home, which followed the restoration of peace—of the extent of this diminution he could give no better illustration than the loss to the home market of a customer to the amount of two millions annually in the victualling office. Secondly, the importation from Ireland had within a few years increased from 2 to 7 millions, so as exactly to fill up the gap made by the exclusion of foreign grain. In conclusion the Earl of *Liverpool*, admitting the sufferings of the agricultural class, denied the existence of general distress, which, he said, was clearly disproved by the manifest increase of consumption.

July 17. Earl *Grosvenor* moved for the production of the dispatches received from the British Minister at Constantinople, relative to the execution of the SCOTTS HOSTAGES. In the course of an able and animated speech his Lordship adverted to the circumstance of a Turkish frigate lying now in the River, supplied with arms and British

tish sailors for the service of the Pacha of Egypt, and charged Ministers with deviating widely from the impartiality which they professed to maintain in the contest between the Greeks and their oppressors. The Earl of *Liverpool* repelled the charge of partiality. The vessel, to which allusion had been made, had arrived in this country, before the commencement of hostilities in Greece; she came in the character of a merchant ship, and was in part loaded with antiquities for the British Museum. Under these circumstances the Government could not but permit her to refit and take sailors on board, to navigate her homeward; but the permission to these sailors was limited to the voyage to Malta. Other proofs of the studious impartiality of the British Government might be found in their positive refusal to supply this vessel with arms, or to permit the Pacha to purchase two frigates in this country, as he was most desirous of doing. With respect to the execution of the Sciote hostages, which he characterized as a "flagitious act," his Lordship contended that the British Government was excluded from interference by the universally admitted rule, that one Government could interfere in the internal concerns of another only in cases where its own security was menaced. Lord *Strangford* had, on the footing of friendship and persuasion, used his best exertions to avert that horrible tragedy; but on any ground of right it was impossible for him to interpose. He therefore was unable to give these unfortunate persons any sufficient guarantee; and in fact gave none whatever. The motion of Earl *Grosvenor* was negatived without a division.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, Messrs. HOPE and MENZIES attended at the Bar. Mr. Hope appeared first, and in a manly and eloquent speech explained the motives of his letter to Mr. Abercromby. He expressed regret that he had infringed upon the privileges of the House, for which he professed to entertain the highest respect, but appealed to the feelings of the House, whether he was not placed in circumstances which rendered the infraction unavoidable. Mr. *Courtenay* moved in form that Mr. Hope, having acknowledged the letter to Mr. Abercromby, was guilty of a breach of privilege.—Sir *F. Burdett* spoke with great animation against the assumption of privilege by the House of Commons in derogation of the law, adverting particularly to the privilege of exemption from arrest in civil suits, and declared, that should any ulterior proceeding be proposed against Mr. Hope, he would divide the House upon it. A long debate followed, in which Sir *R. Wilson*, Mr. *Brougham*, Mr. *Tierney*, and Lord *A. Hamilton*, urged the necessity of the House vindicating its insulted privileges, and Lord *Binning* and Mr. *Canning* justified

Mr. Hope's letter by the plea of self-defence.—Mr. *Abercromby* and Sir *J. Macintosh* professed that they were ignorant of the practice of substituting signatures at the Scots bar, when they implicated Mr. Hope in the charges against the Lord Advocate in consequence of finding his name affixed to the pleading alluded to. Upon a suggestion of Mr. *C. Wynn*, Mr. Hope's expression of regret was tacked to Mr. *Courtenay's* resolution, and the amended resolution being read to that gentleman by the Speaker, Mr. Hope was discharged from further attendance. Mr. *Menzies* was then introduced, and making a short explanation, that he did not consider himself as in his letter imputing falsehood to Mr. Abercromby, he was discharged also.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 18.

Mr. *Brougham* moved the second reading of the BEER RETAIL BILL. Mr. *Burton* and Alderman *Wood* opposed the motion, complaining of the late period at which it was introduced into Parliament. Mr. *Burton* asserted that the passing of Mr. *Brougham's* Bill would effect the ruin of 50,000 industrious individuals, and annihilate property to the amount of 30 millions: and Mr. Alderman *Wood* pleasantly inquired of his learned friend how he would like an irruption of solicitors and attorneys upon the monopoly of his own profession, similar to that with which his Bill menaced the publicans?—Mr. *Huskisson* approved of the principle of the Bill, but coincided in the objection against determining upon a measure of such importance at so late a stage of the Session.—Mr. *Brougham*, in submission to this objection, withdrew the Bill, giving, however, a pledge that he would renew his proposition early in the next Session.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that it is a subject of consideration with Ministers to allow of the sale of beer of a better quality by unlicensed dealers than they are now permitted to retail.

Mr. *Wilmut* then moved the committal of the Canadas Legislative Union Bill.—The motion was opposed by Sir *James Macintosh*, Mr. *Ellice*, Mr. *Calcraft*, Mr. *Bright*, Mr. *Denman*, Mr. *Bernal*, and Mr. *Wilson*, on the ground that the wishes of the Colonists had not been consulted in preparing the measure, and could not be ascertained in time to act upon the knowledge of those wishes, at the present period of the Session. Mr. *Goulburn* and the Marquis of *Londonberry* argued in support of the Bill, as necessary to the peace and security of the provinces.—The committal was carried by a majority of 48 to 44.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 19.

The Earl of *Liverpool* presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the collection of the IRISH REVENU. He accompanied the presentation of

of the document by a strong panegyric on the Commissioners by whom it had been drawn up; and who, said the Noble Lord, had recommended highly important measures. He further added, that if their Lordships were convinced that the recommendations of the Commissioners had truth and justice on their side, they would give them their liberal support "without favour, fear, or partiality." The same Noble Earl then moved the second reading of the Irish Insurrection Act.—The Marquis of *Lansdowne*, and some other Members of the Opposition, gave a reluctant assent to the measure on the ground of necessity; and Lords *Limerick*, *Redesdale*, and *Roden* gave it their unqualified support.—Lord *Darnley* complained of the dressing of King William's Statue in College-green, Dublin; and said, that an explanation of the causes which withheld the interference of the Irish Government to prevent this display, was due from Ministers. The Earl of *Liverpool* and the Lord Chancellor assured the House, that the Lord Lieutenant had used his best exertions to dissuade the persons concerned from making this exhibition. He could not go further, as no one was found to swear that the pageant was likely to lead to a breach of the peace; and without such a justification a forcible interference would have been illegal.—Lord *Holland* opposed the Bill at some length; it was nevertheless read a second

time without a division, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, Mr. *Peel* moved the third reading of the ALIEN ACT. Sir *James Macintosh* opposed the motion in a short speech.—Mr. *Wetherell*, in an ingenious and learned law argument, showed that the power of removing aliens was always a prerogative of the British Crown; he, however, confessed that his wishes were with the opponents of the Bill.—Sir *R. Wilson*, Mr. *Denman*, and Mr. *Scarlett* opposed the Bill.—Mr. *Peel* replied, and on the division the third reading was carried by a majority of 75 to 32.—Mr. *Hobhouse* then proposed an extravagant preamble, which was rejected by a majority of 69 to 20, and the Bill passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 22.

The House went into a Committee of Supply upon the IRISH ESTIMATES. Several of the items gave occasion for objections on the part of Messrs. *Hume*, *G. Bennet*, &c. The most remarkable was the vote of 10,000*l.* for building Churches and Glebe-houses in Ireland, upon which Mr. *Hume* was pleased to designate "as perfectly abominable," the proposal to grant such a sum to "this great cormorant" (*scilicet* the Irish Church) "the richest and most useless Church in Europe."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies exhibited, on the 6th of July, one of those disgraceful scenes of tumult for which that legislative body has made itself so remarkable. In the discussion of the budget, M. de *Villele*, the Finance Minister, remarked, with more truth than graciousness, that the taxes under which the country had laboured for seven years, had been imposed upon it as debts by the government of Napoleon. This allusion to their political backslidings provoked a storm of disapprobation from the liberals on the left, which was echoed by the acclamations of the ultras on the right. Half a dozen speakers started up together, exchanging the most angry reprimands. The President interfered, and was insulted. The uproar continued to thicken, until no voice could be heard, and like Goldsmith's Club, "all was noise, riot, and rapid confusion." Such is the temper in which these people meet to make laws for thirty millions of their countrymen. It is to be lamented that in the first seven years of its existence, the French Chamber has done so little to remove the stigma of a despicable le-

vity from the national character, and presented so few traits of that calm and manly good sense which is the best assurance for the permanency of public liberty.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain closed the session of the Cortes on Sunday, the 30th ult. In consequence of some imprudent conduct or expressions of a party of the guards the evening preceding, the public mind was considerably agitated that morning; and on the King's leaving his palace to proceed to the hall of the legislative Assembly, the shouts of "Liberty and the Constitution!" on the part of the multitude, were met by cries of the "Absolute King," on the part of some soldiers. This led to blows between some of the guards and the citizens; and, in endeavouring to check the violence of his men, the life of a lieutenant was sacrificed to the fury of military insubordination in the Palace, and nearly under the eye of the King. An order was immediately issued to bring the assassins to justice, and the citizens were assured that the daring atrocity would not pass unpunished; but the public anxiety and ferment

ferment did not immediately subside. The militia were called out, and the garrison remained under arms. Towards the evening of the 2d these excitements had so wrought on the minds of the guards, that four battalions, amounting to between 1500 and 2000 men, evinced symptoms of insubordination; and, after displaying much disorder and tumult, they deserted the posts where they were stationed on guard; and two battalions from the quarter of St. Isabel met two battalions from other quarters, and having first taken up a hostile position on the parade ground of the guards, proceeded to the Prado, where they made regular demands of rations, and appointed delegates or commissioners to treat about a surrender. While this negotiation was going on, the Municipality assembled, and invited the King and his family to repair to the Hotel de Ville, but Ferdinand refused to accede to the proposal. The 4th July passed without any event of importance, except a slight reconnaissance on the part of a regiment which advanced to one of the gates of Prado, to ascertain, perhaps, the disposition of the guards. A company of the latter forced them to retire forthwith. At night, on the 6th, the Council of State came to a resolution to invite the King "to separate himself from his undisciplined Guards." The King immediately replied—"My Guards are not undisciplined. Let me put myself at their head, and you shall see whether they will obey me."—The Council of State, it is said, were thunderstruck.

On the morning of the 7th, about a quarter before three, the Guards commenced executing an enterprise which seems to have been maturely planned. One division was to attack the park of artillery, of which they wished to make themselves masters; another was to disarm the national militia, which was encamped in the square of the Constitution, and the third was to take possession of the Puerta del Sol (an important position) and to guard the streets which led to it. The division destined to attack the park of artillery, entered through the street de la Luna, where they were encountered by a battalion of half-pay officers; being perhaps surprized by the suddenness with which they were opposed, they became disconcerted, fled in confusion, leaving behind them their muskets, knapsacks, and equipage, and dispersed in the wood of La Moncla.—The 2d division, which was to attack the militia in the square of the Constitution, showed more firmness; they opened a brisk fire upon the square in three points, but the entrances being strenuously defended, they were com-

pelled to fly precipitately, leaving several of their wounded and dead scattered in the streets. The 3d division, consisting of a strong column under the command of Mery, succeeded at first in making themselves masters of the Puerta del Sol. Gen. Ballasteros, who was in the park of artillery, as soon as he heard the first firing, obtained permission from the Capt. Gen. (Morillo) to attack this column, and carrying with him a piece of artillery and a battalion of militia, immediately assaulted it. The column, after a short resistance, dispersed; the victory was soon decided, and the mutineers, routed in all directions, fled from the capital. The loss on the part of the militia, is represented not to have exceeded half a dozen, while that of the guards amounted to eighty or ninety.

As soon as these events were concluded, the permanent deputation of the Cortes convoked a Junta, the Ministers having been detained from the previous day in the palace of his Majesty. The Junta, after some deliberation, forwarded a messenger to his Majesty, for the purpose of putting an end to these violent and most dangerous proceedings, and desiring that the guards should be disarmed. The latter part of the message pointed to two battalions who had remained in the palace, and had taken no decided part in the movements of the other battalions. The King in his answer, manifested his desire to terminate the effusion of blood, but declared that it was not consistent with the dignity of his royal person, that his guards should be disarmed. Upon this point a vehement discussion arose, two only out of thirteen members of the Junta being in favour of the King's answer. It was then agreed to send another message to his Majesty, which set forth as a preliminary arrangement, that in order to prove he was at the full liberty which the direction of the affairs of the State required, he should confide his royal person to the protection of the national militia. They further represented that the two neutral battalions remaining in the palace might be permitted to leave the capital with their arms, but divided from each other; and that the four mutinous battalions (numbers of whom, it appears, fled to the palace after the before-mentioned events) should immediately surrender their arms. To this proposition his Majesty acceded. When the measure was about to be carried into operation, the four battalions fled in the direction of the Ventas de Alcorcon: they were pursued, and several made prisoners, and it was expected they would all be captured in the course of the following day. The conduct of the national militia,

tia, of the regiments of the garrison, of the artillery, and of Generals Morillo and Bañasteros, is praised in the highest terms. Riego (who is now styled the Spanish Washington) and Alava were also present. Colonel Scoane advanced at the head of a company of grenadiers, until the bayonets of the mutineers touched the chest of his horse; he fell, penetrated by five shots. The Duke del Infantado, is charged with having employed himself in exciting a numerous group of peasants in the Vistillas, with cries of "Long live the absolute King!"

Subsequent accounts from Madrid state that the capital enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity. Business and amusements had resumed their usual course, and nothing was felt of the crisis of the 7th. The most perfect spirit of conciliation was observed amongst all parties, and a complete amnesty was expected for the soldiers and persons implicated in the late movements.

A letter from Barcelona, dated 5th July, states, that the disturbances there are increasing, and assuming a more formidable aspect: that the mails are frequently intercepted and the letters destroyed; and the communication with all quarters is so very precarious that correspondents are desired to send duplicates of their letters in order to give a better chance for their being received.

PORTUGAL.

The proceedings of the Cortes of Portugal, seem to lead to a declaration of the Independence of the Brazils. A measure to that effect has been proposed by a Committee, and was under discussion. The debates were carried on with great vehemence.

SWEDEN.

On the 12th June, at three quarters past six in the morning, a destructive fire broke out in the city of Stockholm, in the quarter of Blasiholmen, nearly the entire of which fell a prey to the flames. The Skepsbolms church, the school-house, the bridge of Skepsbolmen, together with all the magazines of firewood, planks, coals, tar, &c., and many vessels, among which was a large English brig, have been consumed. It was midnight before the flames could be extinguished. The loss sustained by the merchants alone is estimated at from 400,000 to 500,000 dollars. That of the Crown, arising from the destruction of the large magazines of corn, could not be ascertained. Two days after this calamity, advices were received at Stockholm of the occurrence of a still more terrible conflagration in the city.

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of Nordkiöping, which had consumed nearly 400 houses and 2 churches. The fire was still raging when the courier left Nordkiöping, so that the full extent of the damage could not be known.—The English brig burnt at Stockholm was the Charles Williams, of 250 tons, belonging to Shields. It was completely burnt to the water's edge; and the captain, with his wife and crew, with difficulty escaped with their lives.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Chourschid Pacha is reported to have been defeated by the Greek forces in a battle which was renewed four days—the 29th, 30th, and 31st of May, and the 1st of June. On the last day the Turks were completely worsted, and fled towards Glyky, vigorously pursued by the Greeks, who became masters of their baggage.

The most circumstantial account of the success of the Greeks is to be found in the following extract of a letter from Zante, dated June 15th, which announces the capture of Patras, and other important triumphs of the Greeks:—

"It is well known that Colocotroni had been besieging Patras for upwards of two months, and that he had under his orders about 12,000 men. Several skirmishes took place between the Greeks and Mehmet and Yousouff (Pacha) who had under their orders about 7,000 men, mostly from Constantinople, but there was no decided advantage gained on either side. On the 11th the two Pachas united their forces, and came into the plain of Patras; Colocotroni was prepared to receive them, and dispatched Sessini's corps of 8,000 men to the rear of the castle of Patras. The battle took place between St. Andrea, on the sea shore, and the monastery of Gerocomio, about two miles inland; it was sustained with great fury on both sides for several hours; at last, the Greeks succeeded in putting to flight the Turkish cavalry, which caused such consternation, that the rest of the Turks commenced a precipitate retreat, against every effort of the Pachas to prevent the same, and abandoned six brass field-pieces. Colocotroni pursued his advantage, and a lodgment in the fortress being effected by the Greeks, the Turks left as the guard surrendered on the arrival of Colocotroni. The Greek loss was severe, occasioned principally by the Turkish artillery; it is estimated that about 200 men were killed, and upwards of four hundred and fifty wounded; among the latter was Colocotroni himself, by a musket-ball in the arm, but

not at all dangerously. The Turkish loss was very great: about 700 men were left dead on the field, and nearly 400 were made prisoners in the pursuit. Colocotroni dispatched about 10,000 men the next day to the castle of Morea, under the orders of his nephew; but the Pachas resolved not to stand an assault. Upon the approach of the Greeks they fired the magazine, but it did not take full effect, only blowing up the interior of the fortress. The Greeks then entered, and the two Pachas sailed, it is supposed, for Karou or Napoli di Romania."

ASIA.

We extract the following article from the *Calcutta Journal* of the 7th of February:—

"On the 1st of December a warrior died, and was burnt in a well about six feet deep; the same day his wife, prior to his death, told him she would go with him, and the same night dreamt her husband came to her when asleep and bit her on the shoulder, saying, "are you asleep—are you not coming?" Upon this she immediately rose, and gave her child to the family, saying, "take it, I shall have nothing more to do with it;" and desired things might be prepared, as she was determined to burn herself at four o'clock in the afternoon. All the offers of money, &c. and persuasions of her brother and family, were of no avail; the Rajah and Tassaldar did all in their power to dissuade her from committing the rash act; but she replied, "why trouble yourselves about me or my life," as she had promised to burn herself where her husband had been burnt, and she was determined to do it. As it was utterly impossible to prohibit the poor girl making away with herself, she, at a little after four o'clock, left her dwelling in company with her family, and proceeded to a tank, near the village where the husband had been burnt, and after making the usual ceremonies, walked three times round the well—her brother and other relations laid hold of her hand, when she quitted their hold, and plunged into the well and sat down; when, dreadful to relate, wood, oil, and ghee were thrown upon her by a few people. She was quite composed, and requested the people not to throw any more upon her, as she was with her husband, and, in the course of a few minutes, she was consumed to ashes, without a groan or a shriek—not a Tom Tom was beat, nor did the natives shout, as is generally the case—all seemed horror-struck at what they had witnessed. On the forenoon of the day she was to burn herself, she bathed, put on clean linen, eat

beetle, and held in her hand a small looking-glass, upon which she continually kept looking. The poor creature was only 13 years of age, and had one child.

AFRICA.

A MERMAID.—Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Philip, Representative of the London Missionary Society, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, dated April 28, 1822:—"I have to day seen a Mermaid, now exhibiting in this town. I have always treated the existence of this creature as fabulous; but my scepticism is now removed. As it is probable no description of this extraordinary creature has yet reached England, the following particulars respecting it may gratify your curiosity and amuse you. The head is almost the size of that of a baboon. It is thinly covered with black hair, hanging down, and not inclined to frizzle. On the upper lip and on the chin there are a few hairs, resembling those upon the head. The *ossa malarum*, or cheek bones, are prominent. The forehead is low, but, except in this particular, the features are much better proportioned, and bear a more decided resemblance to the human countenance than those of any of the baboon tribes. The head is turned back, and the countenance has an expression of terror, which gives it an appearance of a caricature of the human face; but I am disposed to think that both these circumstances are accidental, and have arisen from the manner in which the creature met its death. It bears the appearance of having died in great agony. The ears, nose, lips, chin, breasts, nipples, fingers, and nails, resemble those of a human figure. The spinous processes of the vertebrae are very prominent, and apparently arranged as in the human body. From the position of the arms, and the manner in which they are placed, and from such an examination as could be made in the circumstances in which I was placed at the time I saw it, I can have no doubt that it has *clavicles*; an appendage belonging to the human subject, which baboons are without. The appearance of the teeth afford sufficient evidence that it is full grown: the *incisores* being worn on the upper surface. There are eight *incisores*, four *canines*, and eight *molars*. The canine teeth resemble those of a full-grown dog; all the others resemble those of a human subject. The length of the animal is three feet; but not having been well preserved it has shrunk considerably, and must have been both longer and thicker when alive than it is now. Its resemblance to the human

human species ceases immediately under the *mamma*. On the line of separation, and directly under the breast, are two fins. From the point where the human figure ceases, which is about 12 inches below the vertex of the head, it resembles a large fish of the salmon species. It is covered with scales all over; on the lower parts of the animal, the scales resemble those of a fish; but on that part of the animal which resembles the human form, they are much less, and scarcely perceptible, except on a near inspection. On the lower part of the body it has six fins—one dorsal, two ventral, two pectoral, and the tail. The pectoral fins are very remarkable; they are horizontal, and evidently formed as an apparatus to support the creature when in an erect posture, like that in which it has been sometimes represented combing its hair. The figure of the tail is exactly that which is given in the usual representation of the mermaid. The proprietor of this extraordinary animal is Captain Eades, of Boston in the United States of America. Since writing the above description he has called upon me, and I have learned from him the following particulars.—It was caught somewhere on the north of China by a fisherman, who sold it for a trifle; after which it was brought to Batavia. Here it was purchased by Capt. Eades for 5000 Spanish dollars, and he has since been offered 10,000 Spanish dollars for it, but refuses to part with it for that sum. Capt. Eades is a passenger on board the American ship *Lion*, now in Table Bay. He leaves this port in about a fortnight, and the *Lion* visits the Thames on her passage to America, so that it will probably be soon exhibited in London."

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

This fertile and beautiful island has already so far outrun the most sanguine expectations that could have been entertained on its first settlement, as to have nearly doubled its population and produce within two years. The Settlers here have nothing to dread from fevers and agues, from venomous reptiles and insects, which make life one endless torment.

AMERICA, and WEST INDIES.

New York Papers to the 11th June mention the defeat of Morales, and the destruction of his forces. Bolivar has issued a proclamation, inviting the inhabitants of Quito to submit to the Colombian forces. The 4000 men sent by Bolivar had formed a Junction with San Martin, who is said to have landed with

them at Pisco, which he captured, and subsequently routed the detachment of Canterac. An attempt to effect the independence of Potosi in South America, was made in March last, but ended in the defeat of the projectors, and the execution of twenty-one principal officers, and the inferior punishment of ten others.

A few months back the American papers teemed with accounts of a Sea Serpent, said to be off the coast. By the following extract from the New York paper of the 15th ult. it would seem this animal was not an imaginary one, but that it had actually been taken.—"Mr. John Beers, a resident of Middletown, county of Monmouth, (N. J.), who arrived in this city on Wednesday night last, states that a monstrous creature, between 30 and 40 feet in length, and 18 feet round, was captured on Monday last, in a Cove at Brown's Point, near Middletown Point. The monster was discovered for two or three days previously, having the appearance of a large log floating, with two bunches, which afterwards proved to be fins. Two men shot balls into him from muskets, which had no effect. He continued flouncing about, but was unable, from the shallowness of the water, to get off. Five or six boats were then rigged and manned, and went in pursuit, and succeeded in putting five harpoons into him, which drove him on the shore, where they lanced and killed him. The creature has been skinned, and it required two hours for six men to drag the skin about two hundred yards, which is to be stuffed, and will be brought to this city on Tuesday next. A number of old whalers and other seamen have been to view it, and they all declare they never have seen any animal of the same kind; and from the description given of a sea serpent, they consider it one of that species; that he had no entrails nor any heart, but he had a liver which produced four barrels of oil, and had six rows of small sharp teeth. The upper part of the tail is about seven feet, and lower about three feet: the skin is of leadish colour, and will sharpen a knife like a stone; the throat large enough to pass a large man."

A private letter from the Bahama Islands, of the 4th of June, states, that upwards of 100 negroes, belonging to Mr. Stubbs, of the Island of Grand Caicos, had risen upon their drivers, and seized all the vessels in the harbour: afterwards embarking, with their wives and children, for the neighbouring island of Hayti or St. Domingo, from whence they were not likely to be recovered.

DOMES-

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland represent the distress as unabated. In the county of Kilkenny a family of five persons died of the fever, caused by scarcity of subsistence; and in the counties of Mayo and Kerry famine and disease are making dreadful havoc. In a letter from a nobleman in Kerry, it is stated that the people are digging the young potatoes, and he apprehends that they will consume the crop before it arrives at maturity, and hence there will be nothing to store up for the winter's supply. This we deem a very alarming fact, as it indicates the continuance of distress after harvest.

Five persons have been committed to Tralee gaol, charged with the wilful murder of Elizabeth Kelly, near Ballybunion, on the 8th inst.

Arrest at Armagh.—We have been much surprised at hearing that fourteen persons, said to be delegates from different parts of Ireland, were taken in a public house at Armagh during the market on Tuesday, charged, it is said, with treasonable practices. Their papers have been seized. The warrant under which they were arrested was sent from Dublin Castle; its execution was entrusted to Col. Blacker, who performed the duty assigned to him successfully, and without giving the least alarm.—*Dublin Morning Post*.

VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Discoveries have been recently made of the existence of a system of smuggling on the Devonshire coast to an enormous extent. The articles smuggled principally consist of teas and East India produce, which, from the amount of the duties, afford the strongest inducements to illicit traffick. The mode adopted by the "fair traders," as they are called, is this:—A vessel is cleared out from Swansea, or some other port in the same neighbourhood, laden with coals, which, in a given latitude, meets a Dutch or a French lugger with a cargo of the contraband articles. These are immediately received on board the collier, and being properly stowed, she proceeds on her voyage, and entering an English port no suspicion is excited as to the character of the transaction in which she is engaged, nor does any search take place. A convenient opportunity is afterwards found for landing the more valuable part of her lading, which is immediately carried up the country, and sold to wholesale and retail dealers.—[There must have been, for a great length of time past, a very considerable importation trade to England, carried on by means of the smugglers. The annual Parliamentary Returns of the Exports of England, having so much exceeded her Imports, cannot be accounted for on any other princi-

ple than, that the balance between imports and exports has been preserved, or nearly so, by means of the smugglers.]

As some workmen were lately ploughing in a field belonging to Mr. George Fowle, situated about a quarter of a mile from Kits Conti House, Kent, the ploughshare was impeded by something, which had repeatedly been the case before, and the men having a desire to ascertain what was the obstruction, they commenced digging, and a little below the surface found two stones, about six feet and a half long and two broad, lying lengthways upright, but rather slanting, between which was a skeleton, in nearly a perfect state. The skull, teeth, and two of the vertebrae of the neck were quite perfect, but on being exposed to the air they soon crumbled into dust. The body lay directly east and west, and at the bottom was a stone which lay flat, supposed to have been occasioned by the pressure of the earth above. The soil is very chalky, and to this is attributed the excellent preservation of the bones. The stones appear to be exactly similar in quality to those of Kits Conti House, and it is conjectured were placed there about the same time that monument was. The skeleton is doubtless that of some chief slain in the battle fought here between Vortimer, King of Britain, and the Saxons, which is said to have happened about the year 454. In that battle it is related that Catigern, brother of Vortimer, and Horsa, brother of Hengist, the Saxon commander, in single combat slew each other, and in memory of Catigern a monument of stones was there erected by the Britons, and which is now vulgarly called Kits Conti House. The lovers of antiquity will be glad to learn that a gentleman, who has long made researches into the early history of this part of the county, is now engaged in taking drawings of these curious remains of former ages, and through whom, it is probable, we may shortly be enabled to lay before our readers some further particulars.

Liverpool.—Quick Sailing.—The ship Corsair, D. W. Petrie, master, built by Wilson and Co. of Liverpool, sailed on her first voyage for Charleston, 9th September last, and arrived the 19th of October; sailed again 17th November, and arrived here 5th December. She sailed 23d January for Charleston, on her second voyage, and arrived 2d March; left the 18th March from thence, and returned here 13th April. She sailed again for this port, on her third voyage, the 24th April, and from Loch Ryan the 28th, and arrived at Charleston the 25th May; left there 17th June, and arrived here the 10th July. The direct distance from hence to Charleston is considered fully 3600 miles; conse-

consequently without taking into account any deviations, which the most prosperous voyages are liable to, we have thus performed, in six successive voyages, 21,600 miles in 172 days.

The workmen employed in digging the foundation for the new Gaol at *Morpeth*, lately found, at the depth of 13 feet from the surface, an oak tree, measuring 58 feet in length and 9 feet in circumference, and perfectly sound. The skeleton of a deer's head, with fine branching horns, was also lately found at the same place, about 15 feet below the surface.

A pair of the beautiful and gigantic non-descript Elks, known by the Indians of the Upper Missouri (where they have been lately discovered) by the name of *Wapetti*, arrived at *Liverpool*, on Tuesday the 9th inst. on their way to London. These noble animals are the size of the horse, with immense spreading horns; their form the most perfect model of strength and beauty, combining the muscular strength of the race-horse, with the lightness and agility of the grayhound; are capable, with ease, of drawing a carriage or carrying a person more than 20 miles an hour. They are perfectly domesticated, and of the most amiable and gentle disposition.

A gentleman who is just returned from a journey through the manufacturing districts of *Yorkshire*, informs us that trade was never better in that quarter; so good is it, that the masters now find it politic to treat the men, in order to induce them to give a preference; and the work-people declare that they never were so well off before.

Mr. R. Douthwaite, of *Swine*, in *Holderness*, has this year got seven swarms of bees from two old hives, viz. two top swarms, two second swarms, and from the two top swarms, two virgin swarms, and from one of the latter a second virgin swarm. The first swarm was hived the 2d of May, the last on the 27th ult.—A hive of bees at *Harrington* has thrown out four different swarms within sixteen days.

June 12.—The village of *Congresbury* was visited by a thunder-storm, accompanied by a most awful whirlwind, which threw down a barn, stable, and waggon-house, tore up by the roots about twenty apple-trees, and carried away the greater part of a wheat stack, some of the sheaves from which were blown on the tops of very high elm trees, and others carried the distance of a quarter of a mile. One large elm-tree was twisted off in the middle, and the top of it carried several hundred yards.—Sunday se'nnight the electric fluid fell on a cottage, near *Wrighton*, and burnt it to the ground.—At *Lye-hole*, near the same place, three oak-trees on the farm of Mr. Day were shivered to pieces.—*Hereford Journal*.

June 30. A steam boiler, belonging to Mr. Boulton, tobacco-manufacturer, of *Chester*,

exploded, whilst Mr. Boulton and four of his men were standing close to the machine, owing, it is said, to the safety valve being improperly overloaded. The men were thrown back, all of them dreadfully scalded and bruised, so much so, that one of them, Richard Wildman, died of his wounds on Monday evening. Two others lie in a dangerous, but not a hopeless state, in the infirmary. Mr. Boulton was forced with his breast on a grindstone, and was nearly buried in the ruins caused by the explosion; and in this situation a heavy beam fell upon his back. Prompt assistance was had from the neighbours, and the rubbish being removed, the sufferers were extricated. Mr. Boulton was carried to an adjoining public-house, and in the evening was removed to his own house, in Foregate-street; symptoms of inflammation became apparent, and Mr. Boulton was in extreme pain, but he was calm and collected, making repeated inquiries after the welfare of his men. About eleven o'clock on Tuesday night he was released from his misery by death.

June 30. At two P. M. a destructive fire broke out in the little populous town of *Whitstable*, in *Kent*, more extensive and calamitous in its consequence to the sufferers than any it has been our lot to record for many years in that vicinity. It commenced at a storehouse adjoining the dwelling-house of Mr. Gann, at the western end of the place on the sea wall, and the roof being composed of thatch, and the other part of wood, the whole was in a short time a body of fire; the wind, which at the moment blew strong from the west, scattering the burning embers along the whole line of the sea-beach. At five o'clock, by the persevering exertions of all, and especially of the party of the blockade service, of whose intrepidity too much cannot be said, all further immediate danger was prevented; the spectacle, however, was that of a scene of smoking ruins towards the sea, from one extremity of the place to the other; while in the street there was scarcely a house on the left side out of which the furniture was not removed. The total of buildings destroyed is 46; viz. nine dwelling-houses, four boat-builders' shops, and 33 storehouses, and very many others were partially injured. The estimate of the loss and damage of buildings and furniture, from the most moderate calculation, will amount to nearly 7,000*l.* of which sum little more than 1,100*l.* is insured; but the most serious deprivation is that of the poor dredgers, many of whose boats, with their nets and materials, were burnt in their different storehouses, so that they are absolutely deprived of the means of obtaining a livelihood.

July 1. While a mason was engaged at the bottom of a well, about 80 feet in depth, adjoining the house of Mr. Sharp, yintner, *Dollar*, the people employed near the top were shocked with horror on seeing the well com-

completely close over the unfortunate workman. Every hand was instantly to work—the nature of the case brought plenty of assistance. A lingering hope, though faint, animated their exertions, and after a most labourious digging, their humane efforts were crowned with a consoling peep into the prisoner's *hard case*, where they found him snugly placed and ready to assist in removing the last bucket of earth. On feeling some earth giving way, he had placed himself erect, with his back close to the side of the well, and fortunately for his preservation, the sides meeting had formed an arch over him.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Lord Bishop of London has, this month, been holding his triennial Visitation, and confirming in various parts of his extensive and important diocese. The Charge to his Clergy embraces many topics, both of particular and general interest.

Doctors' Commons, Consistory Court.—The Churchwardens of Great Waltham, Essex, have instituted proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court, against the Rev. Dr. Clarke, the incumbent, for neglect of, and gross irregularities in the discharge of his Clerical functions. The defendant has appeared personally in Court, and denied the charges brought against him; in consequence of which, the cause will stand over till Michaelmas Term, to afford time for the prosecutors to obtain evidence in substantiation.

The College of Physicians have sold their house in Warwick-lane, for ten thousand pounds. Mr. Fortune is the purchaser. A new College is to be immediately erected in the new street passing through the King's Mews.

Friday, June 28.

A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Fearn, jeweller and silversmith, at the corner of Adam-street, in the Strand, which, in the course of less than two hours, destroyed the whole of the premises, together with the rich and costly stock in the shop. A great quantity of plate, jewellery, and watches, have been swallowed up in the general destruction, and with them a vast number of pearls, diamonds, and precious gems of every description, together with an infinite variety of snuff-boxes, gold chains, and other things of great value. The stock on the premises was estimated at ten thousand pounds, and Mr. Fearn was only insured for six thousand of that sum.

Monday, July 1.

New Churches.—The foundation stones of the two new Churches at Brixton and Kennington Common, were laid in due solemn form, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The following Circular has been issued from the Treasury:—

"Treasury Chambers, July 4.

"The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration an Order in Council, prepared in pursuance of their Minute of the 25th of February last, directing a deduction of ten per cent. to be made from the salaries and emoluments of certain offices specified therein for a period of five years, commencing from the 5th of April, 1822, I have received their Lordships' commands to transmit a copy of the said Order to you, with a request that you will cause to be laid before this Board a return of the net emoluments of the situation held by you, upon which the said deduction of ten per cent. is to be made, and that you will direct the amount thereof to be left in the hands of the officer, or person by whom the salary attached to such situation is paid, and will state to my Lords the name of such officer, in order that they may give specific directions for the payment of the amount into the Exchequer."

Wednesday, July 10.

A public dinner was given at the City of London Tavern, to Don Francisco Antonio Zea, Vice President and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia. The Duke of Somerset took the Chair, with Senor Zea on the right hand, and the company sat down to an elegant dinner. The noble Chairman proposed the health of Senor Zea, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the country to which he alluded. Senor Zea, with much energy and at considerable length, returned thanks in the French language.

Wednesday, July 10.

The first stone of the New Bridge over the Thames at Windsor, was laid with masonic ceremonies this day, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, High Steward of the Borough.

The accounts of the Revenue for the Quarter ending the 5th inst. were made up on Saturday July 6. They present a *prima facie* deficiency of 35,000*l.*; but as, in the Quarter just concluded, about 490,000*l.* have been remitted by the repeal, during the year, of the Agricultural Horse Tax, and the Malt Duty, and the postponement of the Hop Duty, the actual increase upon the Taxes still payable may be rated at about 465,000*l.*

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A new Farce has been produced at this Theatre, entitled *Peter Fin; or a New Road to Brighton*. It is avowedly adapted from the French. The plot is slight, and the dialogue without much point; but the situations are good, and afford frequent sources of merriment. The characters were well sustained, and the piece was very favourably received.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

July 5. Earl of Warwick sworn in as Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for Warwickshire.

July 5. Edward Best, Esq. (who has been appointed Recorder of Bombay) kn't'd.

War-Office, July 5. 1st Regt. of Life Guards; Capt. G. Lord Bingham to be Capt.—13th Light Dragoons; Capt. J. Thornton to be Capt.—1st Foot; Capt. M. Ford to be Capt.—7th Ditto; Brevet Major W. B. Hulme to be Capt.

Naval Appointments.—Commodore C. Grant, C. B. to the command of the East India Seas, in the room of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, coming to England; Commodore J. Nourse, C. B. to the naval command at the Cape of Good Hope.

Naval Promotions.—Captains—A. Mitchell, N. Duff, C. C. Parker, and J. E. Walcott—to the rank of Post Captain.—Lieutenants—G. F. Hotham, J. J. Onslow, C. H. Freemantle, C. Crole, C. P. Yorke, C. Knight, and J. E. Colpoys—to the rank of Commander.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

The Earl of Clancarty, G. C. B. appointed Vice-Admiral, Commissary, and Deputy in the office of Vice-Admiralty, for the Province of Connaught, Ireland.

Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart. appointed Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Ayr, *vice* Sir A. Boswell, Bart. dec.

Rev. Philip Bliss, D. C. L. and Fellow of St. John's, Oxford, elected one of the Under Librarians of the Bodleian Library, *vice*

Nicol, now Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church.

Mr. W. Fletcher elected Master of Woodbridge Grammar School.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. Blackwood to be Archdeacon of Ross.

Rev. S. Bennett, Walton-on-the-hill R. Surrey.

Rev. J. Brecks, Carisbrooke V. Isle of Wight, with the Chapels of Newport and Northwood annexed.

Rev. Edw. Robt. Butcher, Chapel Royal Perpetual Incumbency, Brighton.

Rev. T. Calvert, B. D. (Norrisian Professor) Holme R. with Holme in Spalding Moor V. annexed, Lincolnshire.

Rev. George Ludford Harvey (Chaplain to Duke of York) Diseworth V. Leicestersh.

Rev. John Lonsdale (Chaplain to Abp. of Canterbury) Mersham R. Kent.

Rev. C. N. L'Oste, M. A. Claxby Pluckacre R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. D. Middleton, Crux Easton R. Hants.

Rev. H. Pepys, B. D. Moreton R. Essex.

Rev. Wm. Pritchard, Great Yeldham R. Essex.

Rev. W. Tindall (Head Master of Wolverhampton Free Grammar School), Holme Perp. Cur. co. Lanc. *vice* Whitaker.

Rev. Charles Saunders Skelton Dupuis, Domestic Chaplain to Marquis of Hertford.

Rev. Samuel Kent, of Southampton, elected Chaplain of Royal Yacht Club.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

King's Lynn. Hon. John Walpole, *vice* Lord Walpole, now Earl of Orford.

BIRTHS.

July 19. At the Palace of Montbrillant, near Hanover, the Duchess of Cambridge, of a Princess.

Lately. At Drayton House, Northamptonshire, Hon. Mrs. Germain, a dau.—In Upper Hatley-st. the wife of Capt. G. Digby, R. N. a dau.

June 24. At Geneva, Mrs. Geo. Wilkins, a dau.

June 25. At Rotterdam, Mrs. Jas. H. Turing, a dau.

June 30. The widow of the late Mr. Edw. West, of Mornington-place, a son. [See our Poetical Department for this number.]—At Little Houghton, Mrs. C. Luard, a dau.

July 1. Mrs. Thos. Martyr, of Crooms-hill, Greenwich, a son.

July 6. In the Adelphi, Mrs. Horatio Leggart, a son.—Mrs. Edw. Toller, jun. of Doctors' Commons, a dau.

July 7. In Devonshire-place, Mrs. F. R. Coore, a dau.

July 13. In Seymour-place, Euston-sq. Mrs. I. I. Wilkinson, a dau.—At Tunbridge, the wife of Rev. Charles Hardinge, a son.

July 14. At Tockington, the wife of Rev. J. Cleaver, of Holme Pierpoint, a dau.

July 16. The wife of John Haggard, LL.D. Doctors'-commons, a son.

July 17. At Wickham Bishop's, Essex, the wife of Rev. Thomas Leigh, a son.

July 18. At Frome, the wife of Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. Rev. Jas. Wm. Arnold, M. A. to Lady Mary Howard, dau. of late Earl of

Wicklow.—Rev. J. E. Gibson, of Cobham, to Caroline, dau. of H. Swann, esq.
M. A.

M. P.—Rev. John Halton, Rector of St. Peter's, Chester, to Margaret, dau. of late N. Taylor, esq. of Antigua.—Rev. P. Thos. Hicks, Rector of Ardingly, to Catherine, dau. of late Adm. Peyton, of Wakehurst Park, Sussex.—Rev. J. M. Knott, to Anna-Maria, dau. of E. P. Reading, esq. of Fenny Compton.—Rev. F. Synges, of Rathmure Castle, King's County, to Julia-Anne, dau. of late Col. E. Macdonnell, of Newhall, co. Clare.—Rev. J. Strange Dandridge, to Susan, dau. of W. Williams, esq. of Tenby.

—Rev. R. Vaughan, of Worcester, to Susan, dau. of Capt. Ryall, of Weymouth.—John Henry Borton, esq. solicitor, of Bury, to Elizabeth, only dau. of late J. Repton, esq. of Oxnead Hall, Norfolk.—J. Brownlow, esq. son of Col. Brownlow, to Miss Brown, dau. of Col. Brown, of Bath.

—W. E. Filbey, esq. of Brandonfield-house, to Anne, dau. of A. Etheridge, esq. of Stoke Ferry, Northfield.—W. Gwyn, esq. of Neath, to Catherine-Matilda, dau. of late Rev. F. Fownes, of Kittery Court, Devon.—C. Jones, esq. of Skethrog, near Brecon, to the eldest dau. of D. Davies, esq. Langattock, Crickhowell.—Lieut. S. Newport, 39th reg. only son of Sir S. Newport, to Mary-Anne, dau. of late J. Wallis, esq. of Drishane Castle, co. Cork.—J. Sloper, esq. to Miss Carey, both of Bath.—At Georgia, Dr. W. Fraser (late R. N.) to Francis-Anne, dau. of E. Willy, esq. and niece of Hon. W. Willy, Chief Justice in St. Vincent's, and of J. Armstrong, esq. of Bath.

June 13. At Saffronhall Cottage, near Hamilton, Lieut. P. Hugh McLean, late of 48th reg. to Catherine, dau. of Tho. Lowry, esq. of that place.

June 24. Preston Hulton, esq. of Bath, to Miss Leigh, of Barnfield.

June 27. John, eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, to Charlotte-Mary, dau. of late J. M. Fector, esq. of Dover, and Kearsney Abbey, Kent.—At Barneston, Rev. Henry Bowen Cooke, to Juliana-Mary, dau. of W. R. L. Serjeantson, esq. of Camp Hill, co. York.

June 29. Francis Newman Rogers, esq. only son of Rev. Dr. R. of Rainscombe House, Wilts, to Julia-Eleanor, dau. of late W. W. Yea, esq. of Pyrland Hall.—Rev. John Evans, of Trelick's Grange, near Monmouth, to Anne, eldest dau. of Mr. Robert Farquhar, of Pontypool.

June 30. At Brussels, the eldest son of Lucien Buonaparte, to the eldest dau. of Joseph Buonaparte.

July 1. Rev. W. Walter, son of Rev. J. W. of Brigg, to Lillius, dau. of late Spencer Cochrane, esq. of Muirfield.—Harry Wm. Carter, esq. M. D. and F. R. S. E. of Canterbury, to Louisa, dau. of Rev. H. Plumptre, LL.B. Rector of Claypole, near Newark.

July 2. Thos. Kington Bayly, esq. of Abbot's Leigh, co. Somerset, to Elizabeth, dau. of late John Hervey, esq. of Ickwell

Bury, Bedford.—At Rye, Sussex, Stanes Brocket Chamberlayne, esq. of Ryes, in Essex, to Elizabeth, widow of late J. Woollett, esq.—Sir John St. Aubyn, to Mrs. Juliana Vinicombe.

July 4. Rev. Jas. Evans Phillips, to Mary Anne, dau. of Benj. Bickley, esq.—Lord Stopford, son of Earl of Courtown, to Lady Anne Montague Scott, dau. of late, and sister to the present Duke of Buccleugh.—Peter Browne, esq. M. P. son of Rt. Hon. Denis B. M. P. to Catherine-Esther, dau. of late J. Puget, esq. of Totteridge.—Sir G. Atkinson, of Hillsborough, to Hannah, only dau. of late R. Scott, esq. of Durham.

July 6. Rev. Newton Smart, son of John S. esq. of Trewilt House, Northumberland, to Mary-Susanna, only child of S. Groombridge, esq. Blackheath.—Maj. Charles Waith, of 17th Light Drag. to Anne, only dau. of late J. Jacobson, esq. of Maidstone.—Chas. Flower, esq. of Great Ormond-st. architect, to Maria, dau. of Rev. Dr. Crane, Minister of Paddington.

July 7. Rob. Jos. Kerr, of Grand River, Upper Canada, to Mary-Anne, grand-dau. of late G. Farley, esq. of Henwick, near Worcester.

July 9. Capt. Mason, of the late 100th reg. to Miss Gordon, dau. of Lieut.-col. G.—At St. James's, Hen. Lindesay Bathune, esq. of Kilconquhar, co. Fife, Knight of the First Class of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun, to Miss Counts Trotter, dau. of J. T. esq. of Durham Park, Herts.—Rob. Nicholson Bruce, esq. of Stratford-place, to Harriet, dau. of R. Williams, esq. of Albermarle-st.—At Marylebone, Rev. John Geo. Storie, Rector of Stow Maries, Essex, to Elizabeth, dau. of Sir J. Perring, bart. of Embleton, Devon.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Rev. Wm. Gooch, son of Col. W. Gooch, and grandson of Sir T. Gooch, of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, bart. to Anne, dau. of late H. N. Jarritt, esq. of Grove-place, near Southampton, and of Golden-grove, Jamaica.—At Thorley, Ric. Hen. Croft, esq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Browne, of Twyford House, Herts.—R. B. Tichborne, fourth son of late, and brother of present Sir H. Tichborne, bart. to Rebecca, dau. of A. F. Nunez, esq. of Belmont Park, Hants.

July 10. Hen. Edm. Goodridge, esq. architect, to Matilda, dau. of late S. Yockney, esq. of Upper East Hayes, Bath.

July 11. Capt. Wm. McAdam, of 75th reg. to Honoria-Elizabeth, only dau. of J. Huddleston, esq. of Laura-place, Bath.—Rev. John Otter, of Walgrave, to Mary, dau. of J. Scott, esq. of Penge-place, Surrey.—At East Barnet, Sam. Cole Shawe, esq. son of late Wm. C. S. esq. of Southgate, to Mary, dau. of E. Egan, esq. of Usage House.

July 13. Ch. Devon, esq. of Lower Seymour-st. to Mary, dau. of Beeston Long, esq. of Hampton Lodge, Surrey.

OBITUARY.

COUNTESS OF GLASGOW.

July 23. At Kent House, Augusta Carr, Countess of Glasgow. She was the daughter of James 14th Earl of Errol; and was married March 4, 1788, to George Boyle, 4th Earl of Glasgow; by whom she had issue, 1. John Viscount Kelburne, who died March 6, 1818; 2. James now Viscount Kelburne; 3. William: and three daughters. In 1806, the Countess of Glasgow succeeded to her grandfather's, Sir William Carr's estate, of Etal, co. Northumberland.

COUNTESS OF ANNESLEY.

June 30. At Belfast, Anne Countess of Annesley. She was born in 1752, and was the only child and sole heiress of Robert Lambert, of Dunleddy, co. Down, esq. with a fortune of 15,000*l.* a year; and was married to Richard now Earl of Annesley, Sept. 25, 1771; by whom she had issue, William-Richard Visc. Gerawley, M. P. for Downpatrick; two other sons, and two daughters.

J. HUNTER BLAIR, Esq. M. P.

June 24. At Gordon's Hotel, Albemarle-street, after an illness of only seven days, J. Hunter Blair, esq. M. P.

Few individuals have departed this transitory life more regretted than this amiable gentleman. He was an accomplished classical scholar, spoke with fluency the French, Italian, and German languages, and had attained considerable proficiency in the fine arts. In his politics, he was a staunch advocate for the Constitution in Church and State. In the performance of his Parliamentary duties he was most assiduous; and as a Member of the Agricultural Committee, he distinguished himself by displaying an intimate acquaintance with the subject under consideration. He was particularly zealous in promoting in the House of Commons the interest of Scotland; and amongst other beneficial measures brought forward by him—that of compelling the Scotch counties to bear a proportion of the expense attending the rebuilding and repairing of the Gaols of the Royal Burghs, has proved of the first importance.—In private life he was beloved by men of all parties, and his memory will be long remembered in the county of Wigton, which he has represented since the retirement of the Hero of the Pyrenees, Lieut. Gen. Sir Wm. Stewart, in 1817.

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REV. THOMAS LE MESURIER.

July 14. At Seaton Carew, aged 65, Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier, B. D. Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, co. Durham. He was a native of Guernsey, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, (where he took the degrees of M. A. 1782, B. D.—) and obtained a Fellowship, which he vacated on being presented to the living of Newton Longueville in Buckinghamshire. He married the daughter of the late Dr. Bandinel, of Jesus College. He greatly distinguished himself in vindication of the Established Church, particularly against the encroachments and pretensions of the Roman Catholics; for which services, that munificent patron, the Bishop of Durham, in 1812, conferred upon him the valuable rectory of Haughton, near Darlington. Mr. Le Mesurier was a frequent Correspondent in our Magazine (see "General Index to Gent. Mag." Vol. III. p. 253; Vol. IV. p. 422); and wrote several letters in the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine; besides which he was the author of the following:

A Serious Examination of the Catholic Claims, 8vo. 1805 (see Vol. LXXV. p. 650).—Postscript to a Serious Examination, 8vo. 1805.—A Sequel to the Serious Examination, 8vo. 1807.—A Reply to certain observations of the Right Rev. Dr. Milner, on the Sequel to the Serious Examination, 8vo. 1807.—A Sermon preached at the visitation of the Archdeacon of Bucks, 8vo. 1806 (see Vol. LXXVI. p. 1016).—The Nature and Guilt of Schism, considered with a particular reference to the Reformation, in eight Sermons, preached at Bampton's Lectures, 8vo. 1808.—Supplement to the Reply to Dr. Milner's Observations, 8vo. 1809.—The Doctrines of Predestination and Assurance examined in a Sermon preached before the Bishop of Lincoln, 8vo. 1809.—The Doctrine of the Eucharist considered, as maintained by the Church of Rome and the Church of England, 8vo. 1810.—On the Authority of the Church and of the Holy Scriptures, an Address to the Roman Catholics, 8vo. 1810.—A plain statement of the Roman Catholic Question, 8vo. 1812.—A Counter Address to the Protestants of Great Britain, in answer to the Address of Charles Butler, Esq. 8vo. 1812.—An Assize Sermon at Durham, 8vo. 1814.—The Invocation of the Virgin Mary and of the Saints shewn to be superstitious and

and idolatrous; a Sermon preached before the Archdeacon of Durham, 8vo. 1815.

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DR. REID.

July 2. John Reid, M. D. of Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, late Senior Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary. This respectable and ingenious practitioner was a native of Leicester, where his family have long been settled in repute. He was, we believe, intended for the ministry among the protestant dissenters, but an inclination to the study of medicine overruled that intention, and, with the particular encouragement of the late Dr. Pulteney, he pursued that object with great diligence and advantage at Edinburgh. On taking his degree, he settled in London, and obtained the appointment of Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, a very honorable but laborious situation, which he resigned after holding it for several years. Dr. Reid was well known as a popular lecturer on the theory and practice of medicine; and also as the reporter of the state of diseases in the Monthly Magazine, which department he undertook after it had been conducted through three or four volumes by Dr. Willan. Besides these reports, which would make an interesting volume if collected and enlarged, the Doctor printed, "An Account of the Savage Youth of Avignon, translated from the French," 12mo, 1801. "A Treatise on the Origin, Progress, and Treatment of Consumption," 8vo. 1806.

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MRS. E. A. ANDREWS.

July 13. At her seat, Shaw Place, near Newbury, Berks, beloved, respected, and lamented, Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Andrews, in the 52nd year of her age. She succeeded her brother, the late Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart. of Shaw Place, in his estates and property, in February last; and as at that time she apparently enjoyed an excellent constitution, and had the flattering prospect before her, of a long possession, she now affords a striking instance of the "changes and chances of this mortal life." She was the widow of Charles Henry Hunt, Esq. of Gildicot, co. Warwick. In compliance with her brother's wishes, as she was the last of his family, she obtained his Majesty's permission to assume the name and arms of Andrews only. She is succeeded in her estate of Shaw Place, and in her personal property, by the Rev. Dr. Penrose, late Fellow of New College, and Vicar of Writtle in the county of Essex.

MARTIN ANNESLEY, Esq.

June 29. At Reading, in his 82d year, Martin Annesley, esq. of Blechington. His life was spent, to the last, in doing good. As a Magistrate, his sagacity, his integrity, his unremitting attention, will be long remembered, and supplied with difficulty. He will be deeply regretted by the Corporation of Reading, over which he so long presided with the warmest zeal and most extensive utility. As a man, he had a heart always open to beneficence and charity. As a Christian, he united the soundest principles of faith to the most active exercise of works.

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ABRAHAM LUDLOW, Esq.

July 3. At Rouen, in France, where he was travelling, in his way to Paris, for the benefit of his health, Abraham Ludlow, esq. of Heywood House, in the county of Wilts. He served the office of High Sheriff for that county in the year 1810; and, for upwards of 20 years, had acted with great ability, uprightness, and fidelity, as one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace. By his death many public institutions have been deprived of a zealous advocate; and the poor of the neighbourhood will have to mourn the loss of a powerful and liberal benefactor. The general benevolence of his character will cause him to be long and sincerely lamented by those who had the happiness to enjoy his friendship and acquaintance. His remains were on 20th July deposited in the family vault at Westbury. The corpse was met at Warninster by numerous relatives and friends, in coaches, and a long train of tenantry in the rear; and about a mile from Westbury, the procession was joined by almost the whole population of the neighbourhood.

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GEORGE VANDER NUENBURG, Esq.

July 22. At his house in Stamford Baron, Northamptonshire, aged 72, George Vander Nuenburg, esq. He was formerly an eminent Glass Manufacturer in Cornhill, and one of the Representatives in Common Council for the Ward of Cornhill in the City of London. Since his retirement to Stamford, he has been an active Magistrate (in concert with his worthy colleague, the Rev. Richard Atlay) for St. Martin's, in the Liberty of Peterborough. Mr. Nuenburg had the misfortune to lose his first wife in 1810; but shortly afterwards married Mrs. R. Schneider of Kensington, who survives her husband.

Mr. Nuenburg possessed a considerable taste for polite literature; and was a most amiable and worthy man.

JAMES

JAMES OLDHAM OLDHAM, ESQ.

June 29. In Montague-place, Russell-square, in his 71st year, James Oldham Oldham, Esq. the eminent ironmonger, of Holborn. Mr. Oldham had been an active Magistrate for Middlesex for many years, and also had filled the office of High Sheriff for Buckinghamshire some years since. The occasion of his being so well known was his immense wealth (400,000*l.*), and the conspicuous situation which he filled as executor of Selina Countess of Huntingdon, who entrusted to his charge the superintendence of all the chapels in her connexion, as also of the College at Cheshunt, where the ministers who officiate at those chapels receive their education; and where his remains have been interred.

MAJOR EDWARD ROUGHSEDGE.

Jan. 13. In the East Indies, at Soanpore, sixty miles South of Sumblepore, of a fever, which had barassed him above three months, Major Edward Roughsedge of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, Commander of the Ramghur Battalion, and Political Agent to the Governor-General. He was the son of the Rev. R. H. Roughsedge of Liverpool.

Raised when a very young man to the command of an important corps, and placed in a very responsible and confidential situation, frequently calling for the exercise of extensive civil as well as military powers, he invariably conducted himself with wisdom, probity, and humanity. In a long course of years, and amidst various clashing interests, and open and concealed enmities, he managed the affairs of the numerous small Principalities on the south-west frontier with approved integrity and judgment; and in the settlement of all their disputes, whether arising amongst themselves, or with the Government, evinced a sound discretion, great personal purity, and the most even-handed justice. His affability with the natives, both high and low, his thorough knowledge of their customs and language, his undeviating kindness of feeling, and attention to their prejudices, wishes, and interests, had gained him such an ascendancy over them, that his name was a pass-word for every thing just and honourable, and his order ranged undisputed over a tract of country extending several hundred miles, and comprising many different tribes and classes of men. In 1813, when the provinces were threatened with an invasion by the Pindarees, he was trusted with the important post of defending the frontier between the Soane and Cuttack; and, about three years ago, the unlimited confidence which Govern-

ment had long reposed in him was crowned, and the importance of his situation enhanced by his nomination as Political Agent: an appointment, the duties of which he had long virtually exercised.

As a soldier, Major Roughsedge had frequent opportunities of shewing that he combined all the principal virtues of military life—daring courage, intrepidity, utter carelessness of self, kind consideration for his officers and men, protection of his friends, and clemency to his enemies. He successively subdued various refractory chiefs without cruelty or oppression; and on every occasion showed the utmost desire to avoid hostilities and spare blood.

In private life, Major Roughsedge was not less estimable. His unsparing hospitality has been experienced, at one time or other, by half of his brother officers, and was indeed proverbial throughout India. To the officers of his corps he so demeaned himself, that he was held by them in the light of an elder brother, rather than of a master and superior.

THOMAS SMITH, ESQ.

Mr. Smith was (see Part I. p. 573) a native of Cirencester, and bred to the bar; but from an impediment of speech, did not make a public exercise of his profession. He married early in life the daughter of the late — Chandler, esq. of Gloucester; and first resided at Padhill, near Minchin Hampton; from whence he removed to Bownhams, in the same vicinity; and lastly, to Easton Gray, near Malmesbury, a seat and manor which he purchased of — Hodges, esq. of Bath. Here Mr. Smith resided till his decease, and was the Mæcenas of his neighbourhood. He had an excellent judgment, much valuable acquired knowledge, an amiable temper, and a benevolent, useful turn of mind. To those who knew him, his loss is not the common-place transient regret, which merely jars the feelings, and is then forgotten, but a permanent melancholy, a sensation of a loss not to be repaired. A well-informed, liberal-minded, country-gentleman, with a fondness for science, brings into estimation judicious modes of thinking in his vicinity, and promotes the improvement of it, while a mere Nimrod or Butterfly merely propagates barbarism or dissipation. Such a man, as we have first described, was Mr. Smith: a gentleman and a philosopher in his pleasures and habits; a philanthropist and public character in his forms of living and acting.

CLERGY

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

May 28. Aged 76, the Rev. *Henry Mugg*, of Chudleigh, Devon. He had been an occasional Correspondent to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for more than half a century, and had devoted the whole of his long life to Literature and his professional duties.

June 20. At Wells, the Rev. *Thomas Abraham Salmon*, B.D. Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Rodney Stoke, Somerset (to which he was presented in 1794, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells), and Chaplain to Earl Cowper. He was of Wadham College, Oxford, M. A. 1792; B. D. 1800. Mr. Salmon published "Hebraicæ Grammatices, or a Hebrew Grammar with vowel points," 8vo, 1796;—"Vitarum Plutarchi Epitome," 8vo, 1797;—"Extracts from Mr. Card's Will, relative to his Charity at Cheddar (see vol. LXXIX. p. 58). Mr. Salmon was a valuable correspondent to our Miscellany. See an essay of his on Briefs, vol. LXXX. i. 228.

June 21. After a short but severe illness, the Rev. *Thomas Lloyd*, Curate of Llanrwst, co. Denbigh, in the Diocese of St. Asaph. He was formerly a Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford; M. A. 1809.

June 26. The Rev. *Charles Wood*, Rector of Tendering in Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1789, and was presented to the Rectory of Tendering in 1818, by his College.

June 30. At Hampstead, Rev. *J. Hodgson*, Rector of Berwick, Wilts; to which living he was presented in 1807, by Jas. Bennet, esq.

July 2. Aged 54, much regretted by his friends and parishioners, the Rev. *Charles Henry Tuffnell*, Vicar of All Saints, Northampton, the duties of which parish he discharged for nearly twenty years, with exemplary fidelity and zeal. He was presented to this Vicarage by the Corporation of the town of Northampton, in 1804. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, A. B. 1791. He lost his wife only ten days before his own dissolution.

July 3. Rev. *Charles Proby*, Rector of Stanwick, co. Northampton, and a Prebendary of the Cathedral of Lincoln. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, and was presented to the Rectory of Stanwick, in 1803, by the King; and to the prebendal stall of Lincoln in 1808.

July 6. Aged 82, the Rev. *Colston Carr*, LL. B. Vicar of Ealing, and Curate of Old Brentford. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, LL. B. 1772; and was presented to the Vicarage of Ealing in 1797, by Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London.

Lately. At Worthing, the Rev. *E. S. Bayley*, of Brampton, Hunts, and many years officiating minister at St. Mary's, Huntingdon.

Rev. *Richard Darch*, Rector of Milverton, Somerset, to which rectory he was presented in 1819, by the Archdeacon of Taunton.

At Ashley Hill, near Lymington, the Rev. *William Hooper*, B. D. He was formerly fellow and tutor of University College, Oxford; M. A. 1790, B. D. 1797. He was presented to the Rectory of More Monkton, Yorkshire, in 1804, by the King, and to the perpetual Curacy of Milton, in the New Forest, Hants, in 1807, by the Vicar of Milford.

At Chester, aged 49, Rev. *James Ireland*, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge; A. B. 1796, M. A. 1799; Head Master of the Grammar School in that city, and uncle to the Rev. Geo. Ireland, of Westbury, Wilts. In 1800 he was appointed one of the Minor Canons of Chester; and in 1808 he was presented to the Rectory of Thurstaston, by the Dean and Chapter of Chester.

Rev. *J. H. Mules*, Vicar of Isle Abbotts, and Muchelney, co. Somerset, and for upwards of 30 years Master of the Free Grammar School at the former place. He was presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Barrington, and Curacy of Broadway, co. Somerset, in 1811, by Rev. Wm. Palmer; and in 1820, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol presented him to the Vicarage of Isle Abbotts; and Henry Tripp, esq. presented him to the Vicarage of Muchelney, in the same year.

Rev. *John Norton*, Vicar of Kettlewell, co. York, and Perpetual Curate of Boynton, Cornwall. He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. 1780. In 1784, J. Prideaux, Esq. presented him to the Perpetual Curacy of Boynton; and in 1786, he was presented to the Vicarage of Kettlewell, by Mr. Tennant.

Rev. *T. Penwarne*, Perpetual Curate of St. Germain's, Cornwall; to which Curacy he was presented in 1772, by the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

At Bolton Rectory, co. Cumberland, the Rev. *Robert Watts*, Rector. He was presented to this living in 1799, by the Earl of Lonsdale.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

May 27. Aged 6 years, Sarah, dau. of Henry Holman Mugg, esq. of Park-row, Knightsbridge, and grand-dau. of Rev. Hen. Mugg, whose death is recorded in this page.

June 17. In Newman-street, aged 42, Philip Jacobs, esq.

June 22. In Newman-st. Capt. C. F. Champion, late of 20th Light Drag. and of Swaffham, Norfolk.

June 24. In Manchester-square, aged 86, the widow of late Gen. Morrison.

June 25. At Greenwich, 71, Edward Brown, esq.

July 1. In Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, 60, Mr. Edw. Blanchard, carpenter.

July 2. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. J. Hewlett, B. D. Morning Preacher at the Foundling.

July 5. Anne, wife of Robert Ross, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

In Acre-lane, Clapham, Frances, wife of Robert Thomson, esq.

July 6. Aged 46, Mr. Davenport, proprietor of the large China warehouse, opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. Whilst giving directions to his men, he suddenly fell down and expired. He appeared in perfect health, a few minutes before.

July 7. In London, Mr. John Higman, bass-singer.

July 8. In Lower Seymour-st. the wife of J. H. Stewart, esq.

July 9. In Arlington-st. Lady Frances Pratt, eldest dau. of the Marquis and Marchioness of Camden, to the inexpressible grief of her family, relations, and friends.

At Brompton, aged 18, Jessy Philadelphia, dau. of Maj.-gen. Sir T. S. Beckwith, K.C.B.

July 10. Aged 15, of a rapid decline, William Clarke, second son of Mr. C. bookseller, New Bond-street.

July 11. At Whitehall-place, Elizabeth, wife of Algernon Laughton, esq.

July 13. In Percy-street, after two days illness, aged 39, John Edw. Freake, M.D.

In Bolton-street, aged 55, Dan. Ince, esq.

July 14. In Edgeware-road, W. Greene, esq. surgeon, Royal Navy.

July 15. In Gower-st. aged 76, Mrs. Isabella Beasley.

July 17. In Grove-lane, Camberwell, in her 10th year, Catherine, eldest dau. of Wm. Morgau, esq.

July 18. The relict of the late Admiral Swanton, who relieved Quebec.

At Ealing-common, 82, P. Le Cornue, esq.

In Powis-place, aged 77, the widow of N. Le Mesurier, esq.

Aged 16, Harriet, dau. of Lieut. Davenport, R. N. Duke-st. St. James's.

July 21. Margaret, wife of Geo. F. Yockley, esq. of Half Moon-street.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*June 23.* At Aspley, 17, Helen, dau. of late Rev. H. D'Anvert, Rector of Hawnes and Winstead.

BERKSHIRE.—*July 12.* Julia, eldest dau. of G. H. Crutchley, esq. of Sunning-hill Park.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—At Scaleby, Mr. J. Barnard Fawcett, of St. John's College, Camb.

June 22. Aged 24, the wife of Mr. Chevelly, Solicitor, Cambridge, and eldest dau. of late Mr. C. Coles, of Wellingborough.

June 27. Aged 19, Mr. Thos. Falkner, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

July 3. Aged 20, Mr. William Abbot Daniel, of St. John's College, Camb.

CUMBERLAND.—*July 9.* At Clifton, aged 22, Frederick son of Arch. Hawkins, esq. of Mountjoy-sq. Dublin.

July 10. Charlotte, wife of Rev. Mr. Lynn, Vicar of Crosthwaite, and dau. of the

Bishop of Carlisle. Her death was occasioned by drinking cold water when very hot.

DEVONSHIRE.—*July 2.* At Kingsbridge, 76, Mrs. Anne Pollexfen Prossor, widow of the late Capt. P. of Plymouth Division of Marines, and last surviving child of John Drake, esq. formerly Collector of Customs at Plymouth, lineal descendant of Sir Francis Drake, the first circumnavigator of the globe.

At Crediton, Capt. Hole, R. N. son of late R. Hole, esq. of Bow.

At Leigham Plympton, A. Archer, esq.

At Outland, near Plymouth Dock, S. Pryne, esq.

July 4. At Wood-Hayne, James Petty, esq.

DURHAM.—*June 30.* At Copley, 53, John Dowson, gent. of Egglestone, near Barnard Castle.

July 2. At Gateshead, 69, Jane, mother of the late Lieut. J. Bounton, R. N. who was killed in action on board H. M. frigate Phoenix, of 36 guns, on the 10th of August 1805, in the gallant and memorable engagement with the French ship Didon, of 44 guns, when the latter was captured. (See vol. LXXV. p. 958.)

ESSEX.—At Great Burstead, at the great age of 103, John Kirkham, a labouring man.

July 11. At Moulsham, 75, Mr. John Williamson, one of the few survivors of the Battle of Bunkers Hill.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At Cheltenham, Capel, son of Maj.-gen. Molyneux.

At Cheltenham, 66, Edw. Leighton, esq.

June 28. At Thornbury, Mr. Wm. Cowley, of the firm of William Cowley and Son, stationers, of Bristol.

July 4. At Bristol, Anna-Maria, relict of late Maj. Sam. Steel, of H. M. 34th foot.

July 13. At Cheltenham, Maj. James Graham, late of 37th reg. foot.

July 14. At Cheltenham, Margaret, dau. of M. French, esq. formerly of Bristol.

July 16. Aged 76, Mr. Thos. Skенfield, a respectable timber-factor of Bristol.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*June 19.* At Rescombe, aged 79, R. B. Conyers, esq. of an ancient family of that name in the North Riding of Yorkshire and borders of Durham.

NORFOLK.—Aged 72, Mr. John White, late of Nottingham, father of the elegant and lamented Poet Henry Kirke White.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*June 5.* At Boughton House, aged 66, Mrs. Greaves.

June 22. The wife of Rev. C. H. Tuffnell, of Northampton, who survived only ten days. (See p. 92.)

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*June 28.* Aged 37, Mr. Nicholas Hedley, clerk in Messrs. Ridley and Co's banking-house, Alnwick. He was a man of most respectable character, and his death will be deeply regretted.

July 1. Aged 82, Mr. John Hudson, many years of the Customs of Newcastle.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*July 3.* Aged 21, Wm. son of Rich. Welby, esq. of North Muskham,

Muskham, and student of St. John's College, Cambridge.

OXFORDSHIRE.—G. Warriner, esq. of Bloxham Grove.

June 27. Aged 58, Mr. John Wyatt, Governor of Oxford County Gaol since 1809; the duties of which office he performed with great credit.

July 13. At Kidlington 69, Mr. Thos. Kimber.

At Steeple Aston, 59, Rev. Robt. Lamlee Kenning.

July 15. Aged 64, Sarah, wife of Rev. Thos. Baseley.

At Thame, aged 47, Mr. Christopher Arnot. He was so very large a man, that his coffin required six feet in length, 2 feet 9 in width, and 2 feet 1 in depth.

SHROPSHIRE.—At Shelton, T. Cureton, esq.

At Cheney Longueville, 76, T. Beddoes, esq.

At Whitchurch, R. Brooks, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—At Bath, G. Dyson, esq.—Aged 78, T. Audley, esq.—R. Hare, esq.

At Woodland Villa, H. Smyth, esq.

June 30. At Bath, Maria Jane, dau. of late Constantine Phipps, esq. of Wetton Court, Devon.

July 6. In Seymour-street, Bath, advanced in years, J. Lee, esq. M. D. and F. R. S. Lond.

July 17. At Congresbury, 71, Jos. Naish, a member of the Society of Friends.

SUFFOLK.—At Henley Hall, 73, the relict of P. B. Vere Broke, esq. of Nacton, and mother of Sir P. V. Broke, bart.

SURREY.—July 7. At Upper Mitcham Common, 82, Mrs. Baughan.

July 11. At Croydon, S. Chatfield, esq.

SUSSEX.—July 10. At Hastings, Emma, wife of W. B. Scott, esq. of the Coal Exchange, and of North Shields, Northumberland, and dau. of Richard Lee, esq. of Lombard-st. and Southgate, Middlesex.

July 18. At Brighton, Thos. Pendarves Smith, esq. late of Stoke Newington.

WARWICKSHIRE.—At Solihull, R. Chattock, esq.

June 21. At Henley, in Arden, 78, T. Burman, esq.

June 24. At Sutton Coldfield, 90, Brabins Butler, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—At Murton, B. Smith, esq.

R. Shapley, esq. of Over Hall, Mirfield.

June 22. At Startforth Hall, 24, John, son of late Rev. Geo. Fielding, Rector of Loughton, Bucks.

June 27. At Hutton Lodge, near Malton, Mrs. Gen. Macleod.

July 2. At York, at an advanced age, the widow of Rev. T. Cautley, A. M. late Vicar of Great Ouseburn.

July 4. Aged 49, Joshua Hirst, esq. of Hagg, in Hopton, in Millfield.

July 5. Aged 80, Rich. Dighton, esq. of Northallerton.

July 6. At Ayton, near Scarborough, 89, Cant Candler, esq.

July 7. At Harehills Cottage, Mr. Wm. Hebdin, late of Leeds, merchant. He was seized with apoplexy while in the act of dressing himself, and expired shortly after.

July 8. Aged 64, Jas. Lowthrop, esq. of Welton.

July 9. At Cookridge, 82, Nicholas Bischoff, esq. of Leeds.

July 16. At Bolton Hall, Craven, 75, Mary relict of late W. Crosbie, esq. of Liverpool.

SCOTLAND.—At Edinburgh, J. Haig, esq.

At Ayr, M. Sloan, esq.

At Aberdeen, 102, Mr. J. Brechin.

At Meadowbank, H. Johnson, esq.

At Portobello, Sir J. M. Murry, bart. of Lanwick Castle, Perthshire.

At Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, 79, the Rev. James Milne.

WALES.—At Abergavenny, Thos. Foster, esq.

At Castell, Carnarvon, 70, E. Lloyd, esq.

At Maesmoir, Denbigh, J. L. Parry, esq.

At Newtown, Montgomery, Rev. G. Lewis, D. D.

At Aberystwith, Robt. Beaman, esq. of Marsh-court, Eldersfield, Worcestershire.

IRELAND.—Rev. T. Radcliffe, Rector of Ardmore, co. Antrim.

At Tremgany Glebe, co. Clare, Dame

Alicia, wife of Rev. Sir Wm. Reade, bart.

On St. Patrick's-hill, Cork, John Melven Barry, M. D. author of "An account of the Nature and Effects of Cow-pox," Cork, 8vo. 1800.

At Burton-house, Cork, Sir J. Purcell : who received the honour of knighthood for the gallant defence of his life and property, when assailed by a numerous armed banditti, in his bedroom, a few years back.

ABROAD.—Nov. 24, 1821, at St. Thomas's Mount, near Madras, Maj.-gen. Aiskell, of the Hon. Company's service.

Feb. 1822. At Bangalore, 25, Lieut. John Pott, 18th Light Dragoons, youngest son of Robt. Pott, esq. of Bridge-st. Southwark.

Feb. 8. At Madras, 80, Charlotte-Cornish, wife of Solomon Nicholls, esq.

April 25. At Up Park Camp, Jamaica, Ensign Hen. W. Lutyens, 33d reg. son of C. Lutyens, esq. Dep. Commissary-gen. to the Forces.

June 1. At Paris, the Abbé Haüy, the celebrated Mineralogist.

June 25, at Hamburg, 72, Jos. Blacker, esq. Merchant, the oldest member of the *ci-devant* British Factory, in that city.

June 30. At Florence, the only son of Lord Rendlesham. The child was taken ill with teething and whooping-cough, and died after two days illness. Lord and Lady Rendlesham have been plunged into the greatest distress of mind, by this sudden death of their only son, who was co-heir of the immense Thelusson property with the son of Mr. Thelusson, who married Miss Grant.

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 26, to July 23, 1822.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males - 807	} 1679	Males - 686	} 1264		2 and 5	124
Females - 772		Females - 628			5 and 10	69
Whereof have died under two years old		10 and 20			45	
		20 and 30			82	
		30 and 40			154	
		40 and 50	138			
				50 and 60	119	
				60 and 70	110	
				70 and 80	94	
				80 and 90	54	
				90 and 100	9	

Salt £1. per bushel; 4^d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending July 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
43 8	19 5	18 10	18 4	26 4	25 9

CORN EXCHANGE, July 26, 1822.

There has been a good supply of Wheat since Monday; fine Wheats, nevertheless, meet a good sale on full as good terms, though there is no demand for the middling and ordinary sorts, which can only be got off on lower terms. Barley, Beans, and Peas, are steady in value; and the arrival of Oats this week being very moderate, Monday's prices are fully supported. The trade, however, is by no means brisk. In other articles there is no alteration to notice.

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, July 22, 45s. to 50s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, July 24, 30s. 4½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, July 26.

Kent Bags	2l. 16s. to 4l. 10s.	Kent Pockets	3l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 3l. 2s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 14s. to 3l. 8s.
Essex	2l. 14s. to 3l. 12s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 16s. to 4l. 0s.
Farnham, fine, 4l. 10s. to 8l. 8s.			

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 26.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 2l. 8s. 0d. Clover 4l. 4s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 2l. 2s. 0d. Clover 4l. 15s.—Smithfield, Hay 3l. 15s. Straw 2l. 0s. 0d. Clover 4l. 12s.

SMITHFIELD, July 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	2s. 4d. to 3s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market July 26:	
Veal	2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Beasts	364 Calves 410.
Pork	2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	11,530 Pigs 110.

COALS, July 26: Newcastle, 34s. 6d. to 42s. 0d.—Sunderland, 33s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. July 26: Town Tallow 37s. 0d. Yellow Russia 37s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 86s. Curd 90s.—CANDLES, 9s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in July 1822 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Oxford Canal, 700l. Div. 32l. per annum.—Neath, 420l. with Div. 22l. 10s. per Ann.—Leeds and Liverpool, 860l. ex Div. 6l. Half-year.—Barnesley, 190l. ex Half-year Div. 6l.—Stourbridge, 200l. ex Div.—Swansea, 190l. Div. 10l.—Peak Forest, 70l. Div. 3l.—Monmouth, 160l. with 4l. Half-year Div.—Grand Junction, 240l. ex Div. 5l. Half-year.—Union, 70l. Half-year's Div. suspended.—Regent's, 33l. to 35l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 26l. 10s. Div. 1l.—Kennet and Avon, 18l. 5s. Div. 16s.—Wilts and Berks, 6l.—West India Dock, 186l. Div. 10l. per Ann.—London Dock, 107l. 10s. Div. 4l. 10s.—Globe Assurance, 134l. Div. 6l.—County, 42l.—Hope Ditto, 4l. 5s.—London Assurance Fire Shares, 27l. 10s. ex Half-yearly Div. 15s.—Rock Assurance, 1l. 18s. Div. 2s.—Grand Junction Water Works, 55l. 10s. Div. 2l. 10s. per Ann.—West Middlesex, 52l. Div. 2l.—London Bridge, 47l. average, ex Half-yearly Div. 1l. 5s.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 71l. Div. 4 per Cent. Half-year.—New Ditto, 20l. Premium, ex Half-year Div.—Provident Institution, 18l. 10s.—Covent Garden Theatre Share, 409l.—Drury Lane New Ditto, Five Shares, with Admission, 100l.

DAILY

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times—New Times
M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
Brit. Press—M. Adver.
Courier—Globe
Star—Traveller
Sun—Brit. Traveller
True Brit.—Statesm.
St. James's & Gen. Eve.
Big Chronicle
Com. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.—Lit. Chron.
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4—Berwick
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Boston
Brighton 3—Bristol 5
Bucks—Bury 2
Cambridge
Cambridge. Carlisle 2
Carmarthen—Chelmsf
Cheltenham—Chesh. 3
Colchester—Cornwall
Coveatry 2. Cumberl
Derby—Devon
Devizes—Doncaster
Dorchester—Durham 2
Essex—Exeter 4



Gloucester 2—Hants 4
Hereford—Hall 3
Hunts—Ipswich
Kent 3—Lancaster
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield Liverpool 6
Maccles. 6. Maidst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Oswestry Pottery
Plymouth 2—Preston
Reading. Ro. hester
Salisbury—Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Shrewsbury 2
Stafford
Stamford 2—Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey—Sussex
T. unton—Tyn-
Wakefield. Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven. Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2—York 4
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Embellished with a Frontispiece Engraving of the COLOSSAL STATUE in Hyde Park,
in honour of the Duke of WELLINGTON, &c.;

Also with a View and Ground Plan of the LIVERPOOL MARKET;

A Representation of the GATEWAY of the ANCIENT FRIARY at Stamford; and a Curious Medal.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The PRINCESS of CUMBERLAND's Letter was received too late to be properly noticed in the present Month; but shall have due attention.

AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR says, "I cannot but consider the clause in the New Marriage Act, which repeals that part of the Clandestine Marriage Act of 1753, relative to Marriages of Minors by Licence being null and void, as one tending to strengthen the Religion and increase the morality of the English. A man who may have procured a Licence by committing a fraud unknown to the woman whom he married, has it not in his power to say to his wife (for such she ought to be considered) after having lived with her for many years, and perhaps had several children, 'You are no longer my wife by the Law of the Land, and I have instituted a process in Doctors' Commons for declaring our Marriage null and void. I obtained the licence for our Marriage by declaring that I was of age, when I was not,—I am going soon to be married to another woman, who has a large fortune.' Such heretofore might have been the language of a villain. All who wish well to Religion have cause to rejoice at the repeal before mentioned."

Amongst the various conjectures as to the real author of Junius's Letters, Mrs. SARAH C. TWISLETON, of Osbaston Hall, Leicestershire, appears to possess some clue to the mystery. We should be glad to hear farther on the subject. She states that "the secret was confided to me by a near Relation, who had seen them in Manuscript a short time before she died;—they were not written in London, but in the neighbourhood, a few miles from thence, and I had the pleasure of knowing some part of Junius's Family."

"A." observes, "I am much concerned to hear that the Cloisters—the matchless, perfect Cloisters of Magdalen College, are about to undergo an alteration which cannot fail to impair their present admirable uniformity and effect. Every one that has an eye for architectural aptitude and consistency, must regret that so beautiful a specimen should be at all disturbed: but it is reported, upon what is considered unquestionable authority, that a portion of the roof is to be removed, in order to make way for a prospect, which, as it never was designed to be seen from that member of the College called New Building, so is it totally discordant from all those parts which may be allowed to remain."

Mr. T. WARTON, in his notes on Milton, page 593, and Mr. TODD, vol. V. page 222, enumerating the Writings of George Peele, mention that "he wrote also, among other things, *Polyhymnia*, the description of a Tyt exhibited before the

Queen, 1590." This tract has in vain been sought for by Mr. NICHOLS for the New Edition of the Progresses; and the communication of it would be esteemed a particular favour.

LINCOLNIENSIS would esteem it a favour if any of our Correspondents would inform him, "who was the Heir at Law, or Successor to the estates of Hugh Lord Willoughby of Parham, who died s.p. in 1765.—He resided chiefly in Lancashire, and had a sister *Ellen*. Is any one of her descendants now in possession of the Estates?—The father of the said Hugh had seven sisters; but I apprehend there is no issue now existing from any of them. From the Pedigree of the Family in Banks's Extinct Peerage, it should seem that they died unmarried.—Mary, daughter of Thomas Lord Willoughby of Parham, married Samuel Greenhalgh, of Adlington, co. Lancaster. Is any issue now existing from her, or is the Greenhalgh Family now resident at Adlington?—The Title having been created by Patent, and limited to heirs male, descended, on the decease of the said Hugh, to his distant relation Henry Willoughby, and in 1779 it became extinct."

ARCHÆUS, by way of correcting a mistake respecting Akenside the poet, requests us to state that he was born in the Butcher Bank, Newcastle, and that the following notice of his birth and baptism was copied out of a book of Annotations on the Bible, from the hand-writing of his father: "My son Mark was born November 9th, 1721, about eight o'clock at night, and was baptized Nov. 30."

A CONSTANT READER begs to suggest to the Trustees of Tunbridge Schools, that with their large funds they might form a species of Minor University. He wishes the expenses of our two Universities were put under new regulations; many men feel the weight of their College debts for the rest of their lives.

N. Y. W. G. would be thankful for any particulars, biographical or genealogical, of the Baronet family of Ashby of Harefield, Middlesex, created a Baronet June 18, 1622; their arms, and who are their descendants at the present day?

TEMPLAR says, "N. Y. W. G. makes an enquiry respecting Sir Wm. Blackstone (vol. XCI. ii. 386). I have been for some time collecting pedigrees of most of our noted lawyers. Under that head, among the first, is to be classed that celebrated Judge, Sir Wm. Blackstone, whose genealogy I am at a loss to gain. Should N. Y. W. G. or any other Correspondent, possess information suitable to my purpose, by transmitting it they would highly oblige."

THE

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1822.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

AS many instances will doubtless occur of parties applying to *Ministers* to be married under a Licence, or after publication of Banns, *previous to the 1st. Sept.* (when the provisions of the New Act are to take effect) such Licence being obtained, or Banns published according to the forms existing under the *former Act* of 26 G. II. c. 33, and as Clergymen may in such cases be at a loss how to act, and doubtful whether they would be justified in performing the ceremony, it will be satisfactory to them to be informed that the sentiments of some of our most learned Civilians have been obtained upon this point, and their decided opinion is, that Clergymen will be authorised to marry parties under such circumstances, only taking care that the Marriage be had *within three months* after the grant of the Licence, which will appear by the date thereof, or within three months after the complete publication of Banns; as it is enacted by the Twentieth and Twenty-second Clauses, that if the Marriage be not solemnized *within that period*, a new Licence must be obtained, or the Banns *republished*.

If the Banns have been *only twice* published, and the *third* publication is to take place on Sunday the 1st Sept. there appears some doubts whether a *republication* should not take

place, as the words of the Act are, that the provisions of the Act touching publication of Banns shall commence "*on and after 1st Sept. 1822*, and not before, see the Twenty-first clause*."

For the further information of Clergymen, in regard to the Affidavit required to be made previous to the publication of Banns, a form is annexed, drawn up conformably to the Act, and which has been taken from a pamphlet just published on the subject. (*See our Review*, p. 155.)

"On the—day of—appeared personally *A. B. of the parish [or chapelry, or extra-parochial place of— adjoining the parish or chapelry] of—in the county of—, gentleman (or as the case may be) Bachelor or Widower, and C. D. of the parish [or as above] of—in the county of— Spinster or Widow*, intending to intermarry. And the said A. B. made oath that his true christian name is A. and that his true surname is B. and that he knoweth of no lawful impediment by reason of any former marriage, consanguinity, affinity, or any other lawful means whatsoever, to hinder the said intended marriage, and prayed a publication of Banns in the Church [or Chapel] of—in order to the solemnization thereof in the said Church [or Chapel.] And the said C. D. made oath

* The Clergy of Lambeth lately posted the following notice on the Church doors:—"3d of George IV. cap. 73.—The Clergy of St. Mary's, Lambeth, give notice, that, in obedience to certain provisions of the new Marriage Act, which will be in force the 1st of September, they must, on or before that day, abstain from solemnizing marriage by virtue of any banns published as under the old Marriage Act; and that banns already published will only have effect to Saturday next, the 31st of August."—Sir Christopher Robinson, on the contrary, is of opinion that "banns published under the former act before the 1st of Sept. will enure and be valid, solely if completed, or, as the case may be, in conjunction with banns duly published after that day, under the provisions of the late Act; and that the Minister solemnizing marriage thereon will be in the legal exercise of his duty."—Professor Christian, (whose communication we regret to state came too late for insertion this Month) agrees in opinion with Sir C. Robinson.

that her true christian name is C. and her true surname is D. and both the said parties made oath that—house [or No. — in — Street or — Cottage at —] within the said Parish [or Chapelry] or Extra-parochial place of —, adjoining to the Parish [or Chapelry] of —, has been the abode of the said A. B. or C. D. for — days [or weeks] as occupier thereof [or as lodger therein]; and that the said A. B. and C. D. have attained the age of 21 years [or if the parties are under that age, “that the said A. B. and C. D. are under the age of 21 years,” or if

one of them *only is under that age*, “that A. B. (or C. D. as the case may be) is under the age of Twenty-one years.]

(Signed) A. B.
C. D.”

Sworn before the Rev. E. F.
Clerk [or one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the County of —] or [as the case may be] this — day of — in the year of our Lord 18 .

The above Affidavit should be written upon a half-crown Stamp.

Form of Description of Parties to be affixed on the Church-door and in the Church.

A. B. { Bachelor or Widower } of { — House (as in the Affidavit) in the
C. D. { Spinster or Widow } { Parish of — (or Chapelry, &c. as the case may be.)

FONTHILL ABBEY.

IN our last Supplement, p. 628, we announced that Fonthill Abbey would soon be opened to the anxious gaze of the Traveller of Taste.

Having in former Numbers had frequent occasion to notice this splendid Mansion, particularly in an Account of Lord Nelson's Reception there in 1801, accompanied with a beautiful Plate, (see vol. LXXI. pp. 208, 297); — an account of the *exterior* of the Abbey in our Number for December last, p. 496; — and some interesting extracts, descriptive of the *interior* of the Mansion, from Mr. Storer's elegant Publication, in our Number for April last, p. 326; — we shall continue the subject by a selection of further particulars from an article written for “The Museum,” by JOHN BRITTON, Esq. F. S. A. who, we are happy to say, is now at Fonthill, with two artists, preparing an original and full account of that splendid Mansion for publication.

“Fonthill Abbey is situated two miles S. W. from Hindon, and fifteen West from Salisbury. This stately building—an unique specimen of the triumph of modern skill and genius over the difficulties of construction presented by the Gothic style—may justly be regarded as one of the wonders of the West of England. The mansion itself, its noble apartments, characteristically ornamented, and furnished with the most curious and costly productions of art, are well calculated to astonish and gratify the spectator, and inspire admiration of the munificent spirit of the proprietor, and of the varied talent displayed in carrying into execution his princely designs. The circumambient secrecy, which exhibits the plastic

efforts of creative genius, must be beheld to be properly appreciated. Description can only assist the visitor of Fonthill, by particularly marking the points of view whence the mansion itself, and other prominent objects, may be most advantageously surveyed.

“The natural and cultivated scenery of this place displays features which are bold, grand, and finely diversified. Nearly the whole of an eminence, which gradually ascends from an open country on the North, and a fine inclosed country to the South, is covered with woods, some of which are of ancient growth, but the larger portion of modern plantation. The inner grounds, around the mansion, are secluded from immediate observation by a lofty wall, surmounted with *chevaux de frise*. On passing this barrier by an *ARCHED GATEWAY**, the road ascends through a dark wood of firs, remarkable for their lofty growth, to a path leading Eastward of the Abbey, up the Hard Walk, or Hinkley Hill. This path is skirted with laurels, and enclosed by tangled underwood: at intervals the Gothic Tower and turrets of the mansion appear on the left, between the trees. After traversing the space of about half a mile, the path is crossed by the *FOREST LAWN*, a spot decorated with American and other exotic oaks; and affording from its front a distant view of the Beacon Tower. A quarter of a mile farther is the *CLERK'S WALK*, which, on the left, passes the Western front of the Abbey. A narrow, mossy alley on the right, closely shaded, conducts to a path of considerable extent, bordered with the scarlet thorn, ornamented by the addition of evergreens and flowering shrubs; and during spring and summer affording an agreeable display of flowers of spontaneous growth.

“These parts of the grounds are situated

* Engraved in vol. LXXI. p. 297.

to the North of the mansion. Inclining to the North-west, we enter another path, called the NINE-MILES'-WALK, being part of a journey of two and twenty miles, which may be made within the enclosure, without retracing the same tract. Pursuing the winding course of this path we reach the summit of the GREAT AVENUE; whence, turning to the East, the Abbey, with its towers and battlements, bursts at once on the view. Here folding gates open into the public road; crossing which, another gate leads to the TERRACE, a woody ridge extending about five miles from West to East. Continuing our course along the Western boundary, the prospect becomes varied and extensive. Among the most prominent objects which it affords, are Alfred's Tower, and the adjacent home grounds of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, at Stourhead; a domain, the decorations of which are strongly characteristic of the classic taste of its owner. Turning Southward, and leaving on the left a deep dell, called BITHAM WOOD, through a narrow path we arrive at the spot already mentioned, denominated the BEACON, one of the highest points in the whole range of hills for which this part of the country is remarkable. On the top of this lofty eminence is a plain, consisting of five or six acres, intended for the site of a magnificent tower. The foundations were completed by the late Alderman Beckford, and the walls raised to the height of nine or ten feet. This tower was intended to have been the rival of Alfred's Tower. It is a structure of large extent, and of a triangular figure, having at each corner a circular bastion, and being overgrown with shrubs and moss, so far as to form a picturesque object.

"Descending now towards the South-east, near the foot of the Beacon, an interesting view presents itself, displaying amidst the sylvan scenery the Abbey surmounted by its Gothic Tower, and relieved by an elevated back ground of woodland landscape. Passing onwards to the valley, we come to a fine pellucid LAKE, whose glassy surface reflects the slopes, crags, and woods by which it is environed. Hence by a sheltered walk we reach the AMERICAN PLANTATION, a spot dedicated to the culture of the hardier ornamental exotics, of lofty growth. Pursuing a South-eastern direction, we arrive at a small enclosure, called the CHINESE GARDEN, a spot appropriated to the rarest and most beautiful of the floral tribes. A little to the Eastward is the Kitchen-garden, including a space of eight or nine acres, sheltered from the Northern blasts by a wood of lofty pines. From the garden a winding walk, between the trees, leads to an avenue by which the great Western front of the Abbey is approached, affording a fine view of its grand outline and most striking features.

"A few remarks on the situation and general appearance of this specimen of the modern Gothic style of architecture may prove not uninteresting.

"From the summit of an eminence, amidst encircling woods, rises the lofty tower, turrets, pediments, and pinnacles of Fonthill Abbey, which assumes externally the character of an ancient monastic structure. It consists of a central tower of an octagonal shape, 276 feet high; a lofty entrance-hall, or vestibule; a wing, or transept, stretching from the tower Eastward, and two other wings, branching off from the centre to the North and South. The exterior elevations of each of these portions of the building differ from the others, and display peculiar and appropriate features.

"The part of the Abbey fronting the North is the least ornamented. The Eastern side is distinguished by three square towers, between two of which is placed an oriel, richly sculptured and adorned with shields, armorial bearings, and other devices. The South side has a noble embattled front, at the Eastern extremity of which, projecting from one of the square towers, is placed the South oriel, forming the termination of the long gallery, or library, and having below it a door leading to the lobby of the parlour. The Western front presents, as its most striking feature, the superb chief entrance, through a doorway 35 feet high, terminating above in a pointed arch, ornamented with a moulding of a similar form, having crockets and a highly wrought finial. On the top of the pediment is a niche, containing a statue of St. Anthony of Padua, surmounted by a cross fleury, the arms of William, the first Lord Latimer, from whom Mr. Beckford is lineally descended. The noble pair of Gothic doors, composed of oak, which close this entrance, are suspended on eight hinges of cast brass, weighing more than a ton, but so constructed as to admit of the opening or shutting of the doors with the utmost ease. These hinges are said to have cost upwards of 400*l*.

"This building was erected from the designs of the late James Wyatt, Esq. aided and indeed materially directed by the acknowledged taste of the owner. In the embellishment of the interior, many of the most eminent artists of the country have been employed.

"The MANOR of Fonthill Giffard (the proper denomination of Mr. Beckford's territorial domain) derives its name from a spring or fount flowing from the hill, and from its having been formerly the property of the family of Giffard. It was vested in this Norman family at the time Domesday-book was compiled. In the reign of King John it was surrendered to that monarch by the then proprietor

Andrew

Andrew Giffard, with the consent of his legal heirs. John Mauduit, summoned to Parliament among the Barons of Edward the Third, held Fonthill, and left it, with his other estates, to his grand-daughter Maude. It was then possessed by the Wests, Lords De la War, from whom it passed to William Lord Molins, who bequeathed it to his daughter Eleanor. The marriage of this lady conveyed Fonthill to the Hungerfords, from whom it was transferred to the ancient family of Mervin. An heiress of the Mervins brought the manor into the possession of George Lord Audley; and, on the attainder of Mervin Lord Audley, it was granted to Sir Francis, afterwards Lord Cottington. His heirs sold Fonthill to William Beckford, Esq. the patriotic Alderman of the City of London, celebrated for the speech he made to his late Majesty, when Mr. Beckford, then Lord Mayor, presented to the King an Address, or Remonstrance from the Citizens and Liberty of London."

For a minute account of the interior of Fonthill Abbey, see our Number for April last, p. 326.

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Lines on a first View of Fonthill Abbey, Aug. 21st, 1822. [Written for the Second Edition of J. Rutter's Description of the Abbey.]

THE mighty master wav'd his wand, and
lo!

On the astonish'd eye the glorious show
Bursts, like a vision; SPIRIT OF THE PLACE,
Has the Arabian wizard, with his mace
Smitten the barren downs far onward spread,
And bade th' enchanted Palace tower instead?
Bade the dark woods their solemn shades extend?

High to the clouds yon spiry tow'r ascend?
And, starting from th' umbrageous avenue,
Spread the rich pile magnificent to view?

Enter—from this arch'd portal, look again,
Back, on the lessening woods and distant plain.

Ascend the steps—the high and fretted roof
Is woven by some Elfin hand aloof,
Whilst from the painted windows' long array,
A mellow'd light is shed, as not of day.
How gorgeous all! Oh never may the spell
Be broken, that array'd those radiant forms
so well.

W. L. BOWLES.

—◆—
ALTHORP HOUSE.

THE first impression which novelty produces in our minds, although it may be less correct, is always more vivid and full of feeling than our subsequent reflections: and if we omit to preserve these *Editiones principes*, as

we may term them, of our thoughts, the most carefully composed descriptions will scarcely compensate for the loss of them. This reflection occurred to us whilst persuing the "*Ædes Althorpianae**" of Mr. Dibdin. Though these volumes contain a more full and elaborate account of the Spencer mansion, they have not given to us much more pleasure, than did the following extract from his *Bibliographical Decameron* (vide vol. III. p. 388, note), which contains the recollections of his first visit to Althorp.

"It was quite at the end of the month of May, in the year 1811, that I paid my first visit to the Noble Owner of the residence under description. I carried with me (for the sake of inserting addenda and corrigenda) the first copy of the '*Bibliomania*' ever bound, which was by the hands of poor defunct Faulkner. The day had been excessively hot; and I reached Althorp, from London, between the hours of six and seven, to a late dinner. The sun was then beginning to decline so as to cast a breadth of shadow from the long avenues of elm, and beech, and lime, with which the back front of the house is adorned, or enfiladed—and a seat beneath one of the elms—the cawing of innumerable rooks from the adjoining avenues—the tranquillity of the approaching evening—the calm, clear, and almost cloudless sky—and (shall I dare avow it?) more than either of these causes or the whole of them collectively—the near and immediate view of a suit of rooms in which was contained the finest collection of Books perhaps in Europe!—could not fail to produce emotions of no ordinary occurrence, to one, who for several previous years, had vehemently sought such a gratification. After a due time devoted to musing (not to 'wooing the muse,' for such fitful moods have ceased to operate since the year of our Lord 1797), I entered the suit of rooms, and more especially rested in that, wherein a fine Raphael was over the fire-place, and a French clock was ticking upon the marble mantle-piece. The cloth was laid, and the exemplification of the good old maxim (the usual theme of our school-days) '*nil præter ordinem*' was singularly manifested to view. The sun was now sinking lower and lower, and the shadow became proportionably broad and massive. No sound was heard from without, save the nibbling of the deer,

* Reviewed in Part I. p. 534. Part II. p. 61. We shall resume our Review of this Work in our next.

† "You approach the front through avenues of oak, of which some are indisputably proved to have been growing towards the latter end of Henry VII."

who

who quite peeped into the windows of the apartment. His Lordship arrived at seven. I will conclude this 'View of an Interior' (as the Flemish painters designate such subjects) by adding that that congenial visit was the prelude to many subsequent ones which have taken place since the said year 1811."

A short distance farther, Mr. Dibdin observes of the Althorp Mansion,"

"It is ancient, spacious, and commodious; but magnificence of architecture and splendour of furniture are made subordinate to—and yet, I should be glad to know what species of furniture in the united warehouses of Bond-street, can presume to vie for 'splendour' and costliness with that particular species or rather genius of furniture, 'cycloped bokes?' Here then you have this most exquisite of all furniture, in full and felicitous perfection! A suite of rooms, four in number, and measuring in the whole about 170 feet in length—garnished from 'top to toe' with the choicest copies of the choicest editions of the choicest authors in the choicest bindings—white calf and dark calf richly studded with golden stars, or foliage, or trellis work—russia and morocco, less elaborately adorned—these dazzle your eyes and cause your heart to palpitate on your first visto-peep into the principal library, of 80 feet in length, where the family usually sit and disport themselves, when they visit, in the months of snow and frost, this hospitable abode. In this principal room are the gallant POLYGLOTS, upon large paper: and such a series of BIBLES and LITURGIES as would put most of our public collections to the blush! In the second room, *Topography* and *History* take up their abode: which extend, in fact, to the third room, along with *Poetry*, Greek, Latin, Italian, and English. Meanwhile the *Sciences* mingle with the *Arts*; and the lusty folios, in which the latter are usually contained, are deposited along the bottom shelves, or fill the lower parts of the stationary tables in the centre of the larger library. A billiard table is in the middle of the third library, about 35 feet long; when we also observe two charming *Sir Joshuas*, one of Viscount Althorp, when a boy, just breeched; the other of Lady Camden, sitting upon the ground, in a garden. The colouring of each is fragrant, fresh, and joyous. The fourth library, 26 feet long, in which *History*, *Voyages*, and *Travels* are chiefly contained, has been but recently devoted to the purpose of holding books; and it was most marvellous to observe, how quickly, like water rushing from opened flood-gates, the said 'books' overflowed the shelves of the said fourth room! But this is not the whole of the book theme. Up stairs is one of the finest portrait-galleries (115 feet in length) in the kingdom; the dado, to the

height of about four feet, is devoted chiefly to *Councils*, Benedictine editions of the *Fathers* (upon large paper too!), and the long sets of *Muratori* and *Montfaucon*," &c. &c.

We expect the reader's thanks for these extracts: they contain the "Ædes Althorpianae," reduced to a few pages, and yet they are life and spirit in their description. It is possible, that they may have been overlooked in the large mass of notes appended to the "Bibliographical Decameron;" but they may with propriety be now brought forward as a fitting argument or summary to Mr. Dibdin's recent and more elaborate Work on the same subject. EDIT.

—◆—
Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by Dr. CAREY, West Square.

(Continued from part i. p. 392.)

THE inhabitants of Privernum having revolted from the Romans, the latter attacked and took the city, and put to death all those persons at whose instigation the revolt had taken place.—What measures to pursue with the rest of the population, was a question which the Senate could not immediately determine. Previous, however, to a decision, they ordered the chief man among the survivors to be brought into the house, and asked him, what punishment he thought they deserved. To which he fearlessly answered, "Such punishment as is due to men who think themselves worthy of liberty."—This reply incensed the Conscript Fathers, who now seemed disposed to pass a severe sentence on the revolt, had they not been prevented by the friendly interposition of the consul Plautius, who immediately gave a different turn to the business, by inquiring of the person under examination, what sort of peace the Romans might expect to have with the Privernates, if their late rebellion should be pardoned? The answer to this question was, "If you grant us a fair and advantageous peace, it shall be perpetual; if otherwise, of no long duration."—The bold frankness of this reply produced such effect as it well merited: the senate not only pardoned the delinquents, but also admitted them

them to a participation of the rights of Roman citizenship.—*Lib.* 6, 2, 1.

At the time when Pompey was in the zenith of his power at Rome, Cnæus Piso impeached Manilius Crispus. In the course of the proceedings, seeing that the culprit, though evidently guilty of the crimes imputed to him, was likely to be acquitted through the influence of Pompey, he bitterly inveighed against the overwhelming power of the latter, who thereupon asked, "Why do you not impeach *me* also?"—"Give security," replied Piso, "that you will not, in that case, excite a civil war; and I will have you tried and sentenced under a capital charge, even before Manilius."—*Lib.* 6, 2, 4.

On occasion of another impeachment, Cato (the hero of Utica) showed himself equally inimical to the almost kingly power of Pompey. For, on the trial of an infamous and guilty senator, at which Cato presided, a memorial was handed into court from Pompey, containing such a panegyric on the accused, as would certainly have induced the assessor judges to absolve him. But the firm president would not suffer it to be taken into consideration—alleging the authority of a law, by which senators were forbidden to avail themselves of similar testimonials.—*Lib.* 6, 2, 5.

Before I dismiss Pompey, let me add one more anecdote relating to him.—The consul Lentulus Marcellinus haranguing the people in the Forum, complained of Pompey's excessive power; and, his words having called forth the unanimous applause of the assembled multitude, "Applaud, Romans!" said he—"applaud, while you may! Ere long, you will not be suffered to do it with impunity."—*Lib.* 6, 2, 6.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.

I BEG leave to offer a few remarks on your Correspondent's letter from Glasgow, signed "N. B." and which appeared in your Magazine of July last.

Speaking of the Celtic or Gaelic language, he says, "that invariably the adjective is placed after the substantive or noun;" but this is not always the fact, for sometimes the adjective precedes the substantive, and is fre-

quently incorporated with it, so as to form but one compound term, *Og-bhean*, "a Young Woman;" *Oglach*, "a Youth;" *Sean Tromna*, "the Old Testament;" *Regtheacdhane*, "an Ambassador;" *Ardshugart*, "an High Priest;" London, the meaning "a Brown Heath;" here I differ, the word "Lon" or "Lan" (for the broad vowels are frequently written for each other) signifies "a Sword*," and "Don," "Dun," or "Doon" "a Fortification." Thus the Sword Fortification, in allusion to its strength and consequence. It is well known that our ancestors used banners and armorial bearings; and in the arms of the City of London, the short sword or dagger still remains. It has been said, that this bearing was assumed at the time of William Walworth; others at the introduction of Christianity, and refers to St. Paul, he being the patron of the city, and who is represented with a sword in his hand; but from the foregoing, I presume it may be traced to a more remote period. The names of many towns in the three kingdoms begin with the word "*Dun*," which means a place of strength; "*Dun*" means brown, and is pronounced guttural and short, almost as when taken for an English word. "*Lean*" is a Meadow or Heath, which your Correspondent has mistaken for "Lon;" hence his "Brown Heath." Albion has been applied to England, but truly speaking, it is applicable to Scotland only. It is a compound word, *Al*, "a Country," *Bin* "a Mountain. Thus the Mountain, or more properly speaking, the Mountainous Country.

Yours, &c.

J. Mac C—

* * * ANCALIS observes, "in the new novel of 'The Fortunes of Nigel,' frequent mention is made of Sir Edward Mansel, Lieutenant of the Tower, who never had any existence. A Sir Edward Mansel died 1695, and a second of that name in 1708: by the dying speech of Sir Walter Raleigh, it appears that Sir Lewis Stukely then held that situation. It would be easy to quote many more instances of neglect and misrepresentation in that work, as well of characters as of names."

* There is another word for Sword, *Cloodheamh*, to which is added the word *mor*, *Cloodheamh-mor*, and from which the Lowland phrase *Claymore*; a Great Sword.

COLOSSAL

COLOSSAL STATUE IN HYDE PARK, IN HONOUR OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, &c.

(See the Frontispiece.)

IN our last Number, p. 70, we took an early opportunity of introducing a few general remarks on the colossal statue, recently erected in honour of the illustrious Wellington, and his brave companions in arms; and however enthusiastically we may admire the figure itself, as one of the sublimest conceptions of human genius, we cannot give our unqualified assent to its present appropriation. A trophy more emblematic of the glorious termination of the late war might certainly have been substituted; and it might also have been a tribute more suitable to the character and taste of the British fair.

We understand that the extreme height of the statue is twenty feet; but in its slanting position, it may not be more than $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the pediment. It is wholly uncovered, with the exception of a piece of drapery which falls, or rather hangs, from the left arm, on which the shield is placed. This piece of drapery has a very awkward look, but it is necessary to balance the figure. The lower part is like a lady's shawl. The figure receives another balance from the coat of mail which is placed on the ground; behind the right leg, and which reaches half way up the right thigh. These accessories secure the figure in its present position. The head is turned over the left shoulder, with a look of defiance. The shield is 17 feet 3 inches in circumference. The figure stands on a pedestal of about 16 feet in height; and of which the upper portion consists of granite.

If the figure had stood in Waterloo-place, it would have appeared *twice* the size—the very thing wanted: because it is by the force of *contrast* only, that relative heights are ascertained. Besides, the figure was intended to be *colossal*; and this point should never be lost sight of. Now, by placing it in its present *insulated* situation, against the broad open sky, we bring it into contrast with *nothing*—and diminish it greatly in proportion: but it must be remembered that, as it now stands, it is only in consequence of a *choice of evils*—in which, as in the figure itself, the sculptor is beyond the reach of censure. Mr. Westmacott has abundantly

shown us what his own uninfluenced and unshackled talents are capable of producing; and so we consider him, on this point, as little better than a passive instrument. But, *out of Waterloo-place*, give us the place which it now occupies. Statues mix up well with trees, and lawns, and winding roads. A little dust can neither disfigure nor injure it.

Most of our readers are no doubt aware that, on the Quirinal Hill at Rome, are two statues, each consisting of a man in the act of reining a fiery steed. These statues are said to have been conveyed from Alexandria by Constantine the Great to embellish his Roman baths, in the ruins of which the statues of the men were found; the horses were afterwards discovered at some distance, and added to them, many persons think very improperly, as it is very questionable that they had ever been together until placed in front of the Pope's palace on the Quirinal Hill, now called Monte Cavallo. On the pedestal of one of these groups is inscribed *Opus Phidias*, and on the other *Opus Praxitilis*, but on what authority they have thus been designated to be the productions of the two greatest sculptors the world has produced, is not known. The more general opinion seems to be that they are intended for Castor and Pollux. They are extremely grand and spirited in the conception; but destitute of finish, and of that pre-eminent perfection which ought to mark the works of the first sculptors; and their resemblance is so striking, that they seem not only the productions of the same age, but of the same master.

Presuming the statue, if not by Phidias, to be the work of one of the greatest sculptors of ancient Greece, and knowing that it has been esteemed by all the greatest artists which centuries have produced, to be the most noble personification of abstract youthful Valour in action, it is so demonstrable that if it presents the *Beau Ideal* of that form, it cannot betray a single feature connected with the impure or obscene.

Viewing the figure in a classical light, we are certainly not disposed to approve of its being pronounced in the

in-

inscription to be Achilles. The correctness of that appellation is, to say the least of it, involved in much obscurity; and it seems to us that a less individual appropriation would have been better suited to the design. Therefore had the argument of its being Achilles been ten times more conclusive than it is, we should have rather leant the other way, as more suited to our purpose, and have erected the statue as that of Valour, an abstract principle not peculiar to Greece or the Trojan war, but applicable to all great achievements by heroes in all ages and of every clime. We do not know whether it is or is not possible to reconsider this point; but it is the more needful to be reconsidered, because, if the name of Achilles is to remain on the pedestal, it strikes us that the additions to the ancient model, the shield on the upraised arm, and the sword or spear (whatever is placed) in the other hand, will deserve a very elaborate investigation to determine their propriety. The present shield (which is a fit size for its place and relative proportions,) not only wants richness of execution, but, as far as we have been able to form a judgment, is inconsistent with the era of Achilles. Homer throughout not only describes the Greek shields (and particularly that of Achilles) as highly adorned, but as broad and large. They protect their owners; they lean and sleep upon them: Ajax's shield covers his whole back; leaders and warriors kneel and fight behind their shields; and their corpses when slain are borne off upon them. It was not till much later in Grecian history that we read of small shields (the Spartan, for instance) being accounted honourable in battle; in sieges and attacks upon walls, it is evident that this defence was, as it ought to have been, of the utmost portable dimension.

Considered simply as a production of Art, the figure is of the grandest gladiatorial form, with less of the powerful than is exhibited in the action of the gladiator Repellans, and more energy than is witnessed in the action of the Apollo, to which it is similar in character. From its principal view, the gates of Hyde Park, the upper parts come finely contrasted with the sky, though the lower limbs are rather shackled by the armour and drapery necessary for support. It may be conjectured from these, that the original

did not stand in the open air, but in some niche of a mighty temple or national edifice.

Notwithstanding the innumerable objections that have been raised, and the puerile invectives with which the press has teemed, under the pretence of modesty, the Ladies' Trophy will, we trust, long remain a splendid monument of conception in the ancient, and of execution in the modern artist.

ESSAYS PHILOSOPHICAL, &c.

On the Value and Importance which must ever attach to the History of past Times, and the utility and pleasure which attends a judicious Illustration of some of its Passages.

HISTORY has always, and justly, been esteemed highly important in its study and pursuit to the formation of the accomplished scholar, and the enlightened investigator of men and things, and in their respective influence in the political and moral causes which determine the fate of nations, and impart a new character to them in the course of many revolving ages. It has borne a high place in the human sciences, and obtained a proportionate degree of attention from those who, ambitious of being the votaries of liberal erudition, were afterwards to fulfil a station in which the policy, the safety, or the honourable character of their country stood, in some way or other, connected.

History may, therefore, be said to occupy a very prominent, and even essential place in the education of youthful and of inexperienced minds, who, besides the knowledge which intercourse with the cotemporaries who move around them is capable of giving, will feel their understandings stored and enriched, the scope of their thinking enlarged, and their judgment rendered more discriminating and accurate by contemplating its various characters and events, and by marking those consequences and changes which have uniformly followed certain transactions, on a grand scale, in the moral, political, or intellectual world.

Education must be necessarily incomplete, if the history of men in past times and in all ages be neglected. The learner may be stored with knowledge in the abstruser sciences,—he may cultivate the Belles Lettres, and feel imagination glow under the vivid and inspiring

spiring influence of the Muses, but if the lessons of history no longer existed to form his heart and correct his thinking, a certain void in intellectual instruction would remain, which nothing else could supply.

By reading the histories of those who have lived and distinguished themselves in past times with discriminative attention, the mind is introduced to each successive race of beings who have, in their turn, been the actors on the vast stage of life,—if the narrative be historical on an enlarged comprehensive plan, or its various events delineated with a masterly hand, the intelligent reader, if his understanding prompt him to close views of human nature, will mark the various stages of civilization,—the degrees of capacity,—the shades of moral thinking,—the bias, disposition, and character which have prevailed in different ages of the world, or which have respectively distinguished particular nations,—with, perhaps, some of the secret combining causes which have gone far in producing those changes which have, at various intervals, always taken place in human life and manners,—in science, literature, policy, and the arts. He may, with a retrospective glance, contrast distant periods of society with each other,—weigh the bias of thinking, the moral views and propensities which, in a national point of view, have rendered one people distinct and separate from another, and examine, or endeavour to examine, into the causes, whether physical, moral, intellectual, or religious, which constitutes this distinction.

But if it be said that these views, and these inquiries, belong more properly to the philosopher, who is accustomed to reason deep, and speculate wide upon whatever falls beneath his attention,—in whom a thirst for new and original investigations has a constant place—than to the great miscellaneous class of lucubrators, who read, it is true, to be informed, and with a view to profit, but who never theorize upon the events which pass before their minds, or endeavour to explore matters of more recondite disquisition;—that indeed, on the other hand, history, as it has been conducted by the generality of historians, presents few facilities of this nature, from the predominating attention which

has, in most ages, been devoted to the civil and military annals of a people, the intrigues of cabinets, and the changes which take place in the order of its foreign conquests, or the succession of a dynasty,—to the exclusion of an enlightened attention to the progress of literature, arts, civilization, and intellect; still the high utility of history is obviously apparent, if viewed with a reference to its miscellaneous readers. Their minds may be stored with events which have taken place in past ages of the world, and, with a knowledge so improved and amplified, they may sustain with advantage and reputation the rank of proficient in a liberal branch of learning, without ever exercising the acuteness and penetration of the Philosopher, who weighs causes, and examines effects with a view to further light on the great subject of mankind.

Viewing history under all the aspects in which it is capable of affording instruction or interest,—of presenting food for contemplation, and renewed investigation to the sage,—or of liberal and classical ideas to the ordinary student, it may be assumed that its total loss to society and the world would be absolutely irreparable. If, by some possible calamity, (such for instance as another, and a more fatal spread of barbarism and savage ignorance,) in which the fury of warlike invaders, and the flames of desolation, should be far more unsparing, and the repose, or rather the obscuration of human intellect should be more profound than the Middle Ages, should again involve the civilized nations of the earth in primæval darkness, and men, by a long train of causes, should lose the precious records of literary skill and literary attainments, which now exist for their instruction and delight, of what, (speaking of the monuments of *human* learning,) would their posterity, in some future and remote age, have chiefly to regret the loss?

What, in the event of the wreck of the noblest monuments by which civilization is distinguished from savage humanity, would prove, so far as intellect is concerned, of all deprivations, the most irremediable by the skill and arduous lucubrations of a new and aspiring race of intellects? Clearly the historical monuments of past ages,—those records, which in a series of lessons,

sons, the most forcible, because drawn from experience, teach how the bright intellects and illustrious men of former days acted and thought,—how fierce ambition, after rioting in the spoil of nations, and disquieting half the globe, usually terminates in dissatisfaction, and the inanity of mere earthly possessions, unless accompanied by real dignity of mind, elevated sentiments, or exemplary virtue,—how the turbulence of malignant passions, the sordid and selfish dispositions which have ever prevailed in society, have frequently been productive of inconvenience, and of infelicity to those who are the subjects of them,—and how the possession and exercise of wisdom and virtue have generally obtained from the discerning amongst mankind, that tribute of respect and of honourable estimation which is seldom the voluntary and grateful offering to rank, power, or wealth alone.

Most other branches of science, of arts, or of learning, might quickly revive by the ingenuity of their several professions. A new generation of Poets, for instance, might arise, who, viewing the book of mankind, the diversity of opinions and manners prevailing among their contemporaries, and the beauty, harmony, and variety of vegetable nature,—might swell into impassioned numbers, which, although weak and imperfect in their infancy, would, as genius matured, gradually acquire strength, till their possessor soared on the full-fledged pinions of our mightier bards.

The world of Physics, with the wide system of nature, as she constantly displays her treasures to the investigating mind, would still unfold her exhaustless materials to the gaze of the Philosopher,—who, prompted by the eye of curiosity, might again successfully pursue the road to science by the sure and infallible guides of experiment,—and thus the light of discovery might shine with pristine radiance on the sons of genius.

The Moralist might again study his contemporaries, their peculiarities, weaknesses, ruling passions, and prejudices. The chequered scenes of life stand open, from which he may institute rules for their instruction and improvement, although no precedents existed, (precedents in the writings of former sages, who had made human condition, human motives, and human

frailty, their peculiar study,) which might embrace the experience and observation of a thousand years, and declare at once that the views, infirmities, and moral thinking of men in all ages, were substantially the same,—differing only in degree,—and as extrinsic circumstances impart a new bias to their energies.

Oratory, Rhetoric, Logic, and Metaphysics, might again exercise the minds and the imagination of those whose leisure, whose industry, or whose thirst for knowledge enable them to pursue them. The first may be supposed, even without the aid of models, which to them (in the event hypothetically contemplated) might serve to energize and stimulate their powers, and rouse them to vehemence and impetuosity, or tune them to softest modulation and pathos,—whilst the last might again behold the train of its professors augmented, and the subtle intricacies which they present to human investigation combated with all the zeal which curiosity can inspire.

But it is clear that the annals of former times, the history of past generations and past transactions, could not,—having once been utterly destroyed,—be, by any human ingenuity or skill, restored for the instruction of mankind,—for the proper regulation of human character,—and, lastly, for a beacon, whose light might neutralize the sallies of inordinate passion among men, the lamentable results of which have occasionally burst through every restraint, and often become conspicuous, on a grand scale, in disturbing the repose of nations. Those precedents in life and policy, those experimental guides to virtue and moral rectitude, which, upon a judicious analysis, may be drawn from its changeful character, from ambition falsely directed, from the crimes of its actors, with their consequences, would, together with the aggregate of philosophy which it has been supposed to teach, leave a chasm irreparable by any thing emanating from human skill or industry.

Melksham.

E. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 2.

I READ with much surprise, and some indignation, a letter in the last Number of your Magazine, signed a "LOVER OF ACCURACY;" and which

which appears to have been written to depreciate some of the plates in the Rev. Mr. Dibdin's "*Ædes Althorpiæ*." The writer is, evidently, *stung* by something said by Mr. D. respecting the plates in Mr. Harding's "*Memoirs of Grammont*," being generally of a "wretched" character. I conclude, therefore, that the writer is either a descendant of Grammont, and resolved to defend every publication in which the achievements of his ancestor are recorded, or that he is a descendant of the *publisher* of the deplorable performance in question.

When he talks about Mr. Worthington's Head from Raffaele being a "disgrace to such a publication," he only shews his utter inability to appreciate works of art. I have no hesitation in affirming, that it is one of the finest efforts of the modern burin.

As to the Nell Gwynn, in the "*Memoirs of Grammont*," it may do quite well enough for those who may happen to have good reason for regretting the present highly improved state of the arts: it is easy to fancy an *oil-man* deploring the introduction of *gas*!

Mr. Dibdin's example of employing the *best artists*, and *paying them* in such a way as to have a right to their *best exertions*, is so very praiseworthy, as to form of itself a sufficient answer to any complaint of *accidental* failure, should such be found in any of his matchless publications, which probably owe their attractions as much to a palpable *honesty of intention*, as to the elegance with which they are put forth: at the same time the *genuine zeal* which Mr. Dibdin thus displays in the cause of the arts, gives him an undoubted right of animadversion upon works conducted with equal want of *taste and spirit*!

A SINCERE LOVER OF THE
LAST NAMED QUALITIES.

Mr. URBAN, *Woodspring Priory,*
Aug. 5.

I BEG leave to present your readers with a few extracts from a curious old volume of plays, which I believe is rarely to be met with in the libraries of book collectors; it was lately presented to me by an old friend and schoolfellow, who during more than twenty years of the late war, served his country in the medical department

of the army abroad, and is now settled as a physician in my neighbourhood.

The book is in tolerably good preservation, bound in parchment, and had formerly clasps to it. The general title-page runs thus (*verbatim et literatim*).

"*Six Court* * Comedies. Often presented and acted before Queene Elizabeth, by the Children of her Maiesties Chappell, and the Children of Paules. Written by the only rare Poet of that time, the wittie, comically, facetiously-quicke and unparalleled: John Lilly, Master of Arts. Decies Repitita placebunt. London, printed by William Stansby, for Edward Blount, 1632." (8th Car. 1st.)

The volume is dedicated to "The Right Honovrable Richard Lymley, Viscount Lunley of Waterford." The first play is entitled, "*Endimion*;" The second "*Alexander and Campaspe*." "*Played before the Queenes Maiestie on twelfe day at night.*" From this play I shall copy the two following songs:

"O for a bowle of fatt canary
Rich palermo, sparkling sherry,
Some nectar else, from Juno's daiery,
O these draughts would make us merry.

"O for a wench (I deale in faces,
And in other dayntier things),
Tickled am I, with her embraces,
Fine dancing in such fairy ringes.

"O for a plump fatt leg of mutton,
Veale, lambe, capon, pigge, and conney;
None is happy but a glutton,
None an asse but who wants money.

Chorus.

Wines (indeed) and girles are good,
But brave victuals feast the blood,
For wenches, wine, and lusty cheere
Jove would leape down to surfet heere."

SONG II.

"What bird so sings, yet so dos wayle,
O 'tis the ravish'd Nightingale.
Jug jug, jug jug, tereu shee cryes,
And still her woes at midnight rise.
Brave pricksong! who is't now we heare?
None but the Larke so shrill and cleare,
At heaven's gates she claps her wings,
The morne not waking 'till shee sings.
Heark, heark, with what a pretty throat,
Poore Robin red-breast tunes his note;
Heark how the jolly Cuckoes sing
Cuckoe, to welcome in the spring,
Cuckoe, to welcome in the spring."

The third play is "*Sapho and Phao*," "*played before the Queenes Maiestie on shrove-tuesday.*" This play is imperfect, some parts of it being torn out.

* Court.

The fourth is perfect, and entitled "*Gallathea*," "played before the Queenes Maiestie at Greenwich, on New Yeeres day at night." The fifth is "*Mydas*," quite perfect, and the concluding song deserves preservation; it is as follows:

"Sing to Apollo, God of Day,
Whose golden beames with morning play,
And make her eyes so brightly shine,
Aurora's face is call'd divine;
Sing to Phœbus and that throne
Of diamonds which he sits upon;
Ió Pœans let us sing

To Physickes, and to Poesies King.

"Crowne all his altars with bright fire,
Laurels bind about his lyre,
A Daphnean Coronet for his head,
The Muses dance about his bed,
When on his ravishing lute he plays
Strew his temples round with bayes,

Ió Pœans let us sing,
To the glittering Delian King."

The sixth and last play is, "A pleasant conceited Comedie, called *Mother Bombie*, as it was sundry times played by the Children of Paules†." From this play take the following:

"The Bride this night can catch no cold,
No cold, the Bridegroom's yong, not old,
Like ivie he her fast do hold,

And clips her,

And lips her,

And flips her too. [doe;

Then let them alone, they know what they

At laugh and lie down if they play,

What asse against the sport can bray?

Such tick-tack has held many a day,

And longer,

And stronger,

It still holds too, [doe;

Then let them alone, they know what they

This night,

In delight,

Does thump away sorrow.

Of billing

Take your filling,

So good morrow, good morrow."

Les Bibliophiles will please to excuse my making any remarks on the plays themselves till another opportunity.

Yours, &c. AUGUSTINE.

Lea Hall, Yardley, near
MR. URBAN, Birmingham, July. 26.

I AM induced to trouble you with this letter, in consequence of seeing some errors in Mr. Chambers' late publication, "*Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire*;" who, following Dr. Nash, is propagating a report

which has a tendency to deprive *Thomas Blount* of the honour of being the author of that interesting little book "*Boscobel*."

Dr. Nash, in the Supplement to his *Collections for the History of Worcestershire*, page 90, says,

"The story of the King's escape after the battle of Worcester, is given in a book entitled *Boscobel*. The first part contains the History of this event, to his leaving the White Ladies and *Boscobel*. The second, his adventures in the West of England—who was the author is not known, certainly not Mr. Blount."

Again, a few lines further, the Doctor goes on to say,

"Many have supposed that "*Boscobel*" was written by Thomas Blount, Esq. born at Bordesley in Worcestershire, son of Miles Blount, of Orleton in Herefordshire, 5th son of Roger Blount, of Monkland, in the same county, who died 1679, aged 61. Married Anne daughter of Edmund Church, of Malden in Essex, Esq. buried at Orleton. He was a very industrious antiquary, and made large collections for the History of Herefordshire. In a manuscript I have seen, he denies that he was the author of *Boscobel*, and says, the first time he ever saw the book, was at Lord Oxford's at *Brampton Bryan*, as will appear by the following letter."

"Counsellor Blount was the author of the Antiquities or History of Herefordshire. He was my grandfather. One of the volumes was lent to the late Sir Robert Cornwall; the other I had, but my son took it with him to London, in hopes of meeting with the present baronet, and with an intent of revising the whole with Mr. Booth, if he could get it—but I had often applied, particularly after you lived at Ludlow, thinking that by your acquaintance with the county, you might examine its veracity, and make additions of what you saw defective—but I was never able to obtain it. The volume which my son took up to town was in manuscript, and after his death, whether my son *Edward* took care to preserve it I do not know. I will enquire of him, if you want it; if you do, I wish he may not have neglected it, as thinking one without the other of no use, and his bashfulness, I am sure, would not suffer him to apply to a stranger for that which was lent to Sir Robert Cornwall. My Grandfather's name was *Thomas*, he died at Orleton. I dare say he was not the author of *Boscobel*; for in a letter to my father I have seen the following sense expressed:—"The other day, being on a visit to Lord Oxford, I met with a tract entitled *Boscobel*; my Lord expressed great surprise on seeing me eager to peruse it, saying I was deemed the author."

† Probably scholars of St. Paul's school.

thor. How the world comes to be so kind to me I know not—but whatever merit it may have, for I had not time to examine it, I do not chuse to usurp it; I scorn to take the fame of another production; so if the same opinion prevails amongst my friends in your part of the world, I desire you to contradict it, for I do not so much as know the author of that piece.”

It is to be regretted that Dr. Nash had not given his authority for the above account; which (in my opinion) carries contradiction on the very face of it—for, in the first place, *Thomas Blount* had no son, grandson, or great-grandson, as this account makes him to have. He had only one child, a daughter, who married a gentleman of the name of *Griffin*, of Oxfordshire, by whom she also had only one child, a daughter, who died at the age of seventeen, unmarried (see the monumental inscriptions in the chancel of the Church at Orleton).

2dly. The conversation said to have taken place between the Earl of Oxford and Thomas Blount, at Brompton Bryan, could never have happened, as Robert Harley was only nineteen years old at the death of Thomas Blount, which event took place upwards of thirty-two years before he was created Earl of Oxford.

3dly. As the name of Thomas Blount appears as dedicating the book to the king, how could the *Earl of Oxford*

merely deem him to be the author, or how could *Blount* himself be surprised at the report?

4thly. Anthony Wood, in his account of Thomas Blount, under the life of Sir Richard Baker, enumerates *Boscobel* with the other works of Thomas Blount, and this he would not have done, if there had been any doubt about his being the author, for they were not merely antiquarian acquaintance, but an intimate friendship subsisted between them, which appears in letters of Mr. Wood's to Thomas Blount, copies of which I have. Mr. Wood also superintended the publication of some of his works, particularly his animadversions on Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle.

5thly. The dedication of *Boscobel* to the King, is signed Thomas Blount, and it may be readily supposed, no one would have the presumption to put a name to a dedication to the King, but the author himself.

To what I have said above, may be added, that Thomas Blount was intimate with all the celebrated Antiquaries of his time, as Mr. Ashmole, Sir William Dugdale, Sir Robert Cotton, Mr. Wood, &c. &c.;—this, I think, may be considered as an additional guarantee for his not, or allowing any one else to make an improper use of his name. JOHN BLOUNT.



Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

I SEND you, enclosed, a drawing (of the same size as the original) of a piece of coined brass, which was lately shewn me by a friend residing at Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, who had purchased it of a person who stated it was found in that town.

After frequent consideration of what appears upon it, I have not been able to come to any conclusive opinion on what it is intended to represent, or for what purpose it was executed. Of several suppositions concerning its de-

sign in the first respect, I think the following possess some plausibility.

That it is meant to designate a Schoolmaster; the figure on the front side is certainly sufficiently pedagogic. He sits covered, enveloped in an ample robe, lending breadth and dignity to his person. A table is before him, and his feet rest on a stool. The reverse does not contradict the supposition; it contains the very elements of learning. But then in what is he employed? what are the lines and pellets on the table before him? Those objects influence

influence me to another opinion ; namely,

That the person delineated is a Geometrician, engaged in designs and calculations upon his abacus, with his counters and his lines drawn in the scientific dust of the table. The abecedary reverse is not violently opposed to this surmise, since letters are used in Geometry.

A third conjecture (so much more probable than the preceding, that I am disposed to relinquish them in its favour) is, that the piece represents a printer, occupied in sorting his types. The table before him, does not, indeed, precisely exhibit the divisions of the compositor's stand, as seen in ancient wood-cuts of the art; yet those divisions, and the types, are perhaps discernible in the objects I have before called lines and pellets, or counters, and the imperfect resemblance may be attributed to the representation being crippled in the confined space of a coin. Neither the dress of the man, nor the appearance of the frame of the stand, are materially at variance with this conjecture. The reverse being an alphabet, well supports it, more especially as the letter W is wanting, which it is well known is rejected by printers to this day, from the alphabet they use in observing the ancient private arrangements of the art. Such of your readers as may not be acquainted with this circumstance, will find an instance of it on referring to the signature letters at the foot of the first page of every new sheet in a volume, where it will be found that W is omitted.

As to the purpose for which this coin was struck, I will offer no further opinion than that I think it was not intended for money. The costume of the figure, and the shape of the letter, will allow it to be assigned to the period of the earliest issue of those brass and copper coins called tokens, which were struck in England by tradesmen, as well as by cities and towns. Dorsetshire was nearly as prolific as any county in such coinage, and Lyme and its trading inhabitants were scarcely behind any place within that county, in issuing it. But I cannot think this is a token. For the currency of those coins have a double purpose, which required the inscription of the name and residence of a private person issuing them. As money, the responsibility of a known cir-

culator was indispensable, and as a species of advertisement of the trader, those particulars would certainly not be omitted.

Not feeling quite satisfied with any one of my conjectures on the subject of the coin, and having found none as to its object, I beg to avail myself of a very useful indulgence sometimes afforded by you, and to enquire, through your publication, what the piece may represent, and for what purpose it was executed. I shall feel much favoured by your insertion of this letter, and obliged to any of your readers who will answer my inquiries.

Yours, &c.

G. E. S.

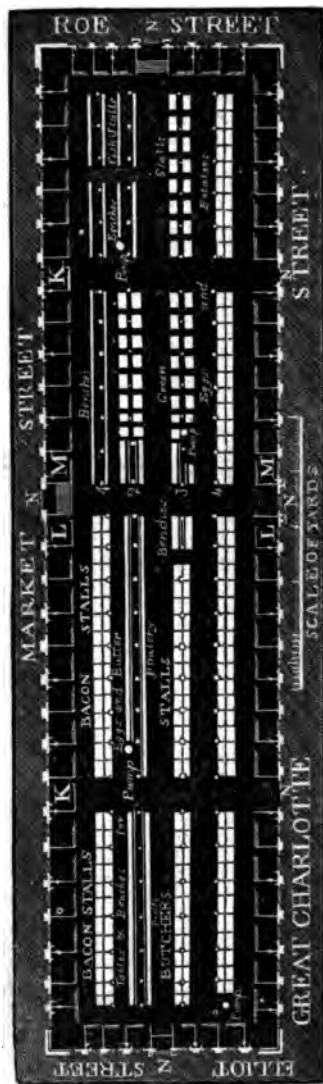
Mr. URBAN, Aug. 4.
MANY words in daily use, though not noticed, have a picturesque beauty in reverting to their derivation; for instance, the word “character” is used for fame, reputation, &c. but it is more serious, it means stamped expression of name; not a moveable, but a fixed impression; it is derived from the Greek word “*χαρᾶσσω* imprimō, incido;” and in deliberate and substantial sense the word “*χαρακτήρ*” is used by Euripides “*Φάνειον χαρακτήρ ἀρετῆς*” (in Chor. Herc. Furen. l. 658, 9,) evidens signaculum virtutis:” this is its original and beautiful sense. Another word, daily used, and equally beautiful, is superficially regarded, the word “offend,” which means not pain so much as sudden hurt, when the contrary effect was expected: Horace impressively uses it, regarding, throughout, its derivation, as “*fragili quærens illidere dentem, offendet solido*:” offend, after this metaphor, in common conversation or writing, is applicable only to sudden pain, whose suddenness being unexpected, encreases the quality of the injury: the expected pain of a surgical operation, and that of a sudden assault, create very different sensations; “offence” may be applicable to the latter, but never can to the former.

Yours, &c. R. TREVELYAN, A.M

*** begs to propose to some legal Antiquary, as a work, “The History and Antiquities of Calais, whilst under the English Government;” there must be many records on the subject, and much curious matter would no doubt be found. Ardres and St. Omer are both places of great note. There is a French History of Boulogne.

THE

VIEW OF THE NEW MARKET AT LIVERPOOL.



GROUND PLAN OF THE INTERIOR.

THE NEW MARKET AT LIVERPOOL.*(Opened on Thursday, March 7, 1822.)*

THIS stupendous building, noticed in Part I. p. 267, was designed by John Foster, jun. Esq. and erected by the Corporation of Liverpool, at an expense of 35,000*l.* It was begun in August, 1820, and finished in February, 1822. It is situated in the centre of the town, in the immediate neighbourhood of Queen's-square, Clayton-square, and Williamson-square, and may, therefore, be very properly denominated **THE CENTRE MARKET**, not only as a distinction from all the other Markets, but as descriptive of its actual situation. Its principal front is in Great Charlotte-street; and the view of it is taken from the footwalk of Queen's-square, the spectator looking towards the South. It is built of brick, with the exception of the foundations, the handsome entrances, the cornices, &c. which are formed of massy stone; and it is roofed throughout, in five ranges from end to end, two of the breadths being considerably elevated for the purpose of affording the advantages of side-lights and ventilation. There are 136 windows, all the casements of which are upon swing-centres, and easily opened. The upper tier of windows serve, together with the open sides of the elevated roofs, to light and ventilate the great body of the place; the lower windows are equally useful to the internal offices and shops, there being one light to each. The length of the building is 183 yards; its breadth 45 yards; forming a covered space of 8235 square yards, or nearly two statute acres. There are six spacious entrances; three in Great Charlotte-street, one at the opposite side, in Market-street, and one at each end.

On entering the interior, the spectator is amazed at the immense size of the structure, its loftiness, lightness, and airiness. It is one large, well-formed, and lightly-painted Hall; compared with which, the celebrated Fleet Market is a miserable shed, and Westminster Hall is a moderate-sized room. The whole floor is substantially flagged, and every person resorting to the Market may walk, dry-footed, in every part of the building, alike protected from the cold and rain of the tempest, or the oppressive heat and glare of a summer

sun. Viewed from one end, the interior is divided into five avenues, there being four rows of handsome cast-iron pillars, 23 feet high, supporting the conjoined abutments of the roofs along the entire building. The pillars are 116 in number, but they are so lightly formed, and regularly arranged, as greatly to improve the appearance of the place. The walls are lined by 62 shops and 6 offices, close to the lower tier of windows, between which and the upper ones the sloping roofs of the shops are placed. The shops, the dimensions of which are 6 yards by 4, and which are provided with fire-places, are let to dealers in various kinds of provisions, namely, Butchers, Pork-dealers, Fruiterers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Cheesemongers, Bread-bakers, &c. The offices are for the use of the Superintendent of the Market, the Collectors of the tolls and rents, the Weighers of provisions, &c. The shops, of course, present their fronts to the interior of the Market, and, there being no necessity for glazed windows, an advantageous display of articles can be made during the day; and, by means of doors and shutters, the whole can be safely inclosed during the night. The great body of the Market is occupied by four ranges of stalls, tables, &c. running in a line with the pillars from end to end, including 160 stalls, three yards each, for purposes the same as the shops; 34 green-standings, three yards each; 18 fruit-standings, three yards each; 44 stone compartments, three yards each, for potatoes; 36 fish-standings, one and a half yards each; 201 table compartments, one yard each, for eggs, poultry, and vegetables; and 122 forms or benches, one yard each, for similar articles. There are 144 gas lights, by which the place is brilliantly illuminated every night; one being attached to each shop, and the remainder branching out of the iron pillars at convenient distances. On the side of the building next to Market-street, there are 29 store-cellars under the shops; the declivity of the ground visible on the right hand of the above view, leaving sufficient space for such conveniences under the level of the floor. In different parts of the Market, there are four cast-iron pumps, supplied from beneath by excellent wells; and every evening, as soon as the place

is

is cleared, a signal bell being sounded half an hour previously, the floor is well washed and swept by twelve scavengers; after which all the gates are closed, and two watchmen are locked in to guard the property from depredation.

The principal Market-days in Liverpool are, Wednesday and Saturday; but there is a considerable Market every day. Mr. J. P. Walker, the Superintendent, enforces the observance of the By-laws framed by the Corporation for the government of the place. Of those laws, the principal part affect the Dealers, who must, of course, duly study them; but a short abstract of those in which purchasers and strangers are interested may here be useful. Any purchaser may have provisions weighed by authorized Weighers, who have two offices on the spot, on paying a halfpenny for articles under a hundred weight, or a penny per hundred weight, if heavier. Butter must not be sold by any other weight than sixteen ounces to the pound.—Persons employing Carriers from the Market, must pay them for carrying articles not exceeding forty pounds weight, at the rate of twopence for the first 400 yards distance; threepence, if not exceeding 800 yards; fourpence, if not exceeding 1200 yards; and sixpence for any greater distance within the limits of the borough: twopence, if detained more than half an hour previous to being despatched; and twopence, if called and not employed. The Carriers having badges on their arms are such as are registered by the Superintendent, on account of good character. Persons resorting to the Market, must not bring dogs therein, under a penalty of ten shillings.

YEARLY RENTS.—The rents charged in this Market, if the various places be taken by the quarter, are as follow: Shops, 18*l.* per annum; Cellars, 5*l.*; Stalls for Butchers, 8*l.*; the corner ones, 10*l.*; Vegetable and Fruit Stalls, 6*l.*; Potatoe-compartments, 3*l.*; the corner ones, 3*l.* 4*s.*; Table-compartments, 1*l.* 12*s.*; Bench-compartments, 12*s.*; Outer Fish-standings, 8*l.*; the inner ones, 4*l.* Occupiers of shops pay 2*l.* 12*s.* per annum, each, for a gas-light.

Brief Particulars, with reference to the Ground Plan.

The six Gates are marked N, in the Ground plan.

The Office marked L, next to the centre Gate, in Great Charlotte-street, is the Superintendent's Counting-house.

The Apartment marked K, next to Elliot-street, is a Store-room for tools and implements.

The Apartment marked L is the Office for the Collectors.

That marked M is a Room for the Market Weighers.

The Apartment K, next to Roe-street, contains a cistern of water.

The Apartment M, next the centre Gate, is another Room for the Market Weighers.

The 34 Shops on the left of the centre Gate are occupied by Butchers, Pork-dealers, &c. Of the other 28 Shops, 5 are occupied by Fruiterers, 9 by Fishmongers, and 14 by dealers in Salt Provisions, Butter and Cheese, and by Bread Bakers, &c.

The Stalls and Tables throughout the Market are occupied as described in the Plan, and present a striking and beautiful appearance.

To give an idea of the ease with which persons may walk about in the Market, it may be stated, that the central avenue, from end to end, is seven yards wide, and the others in proportion.

COUPLAND CASTLE, CO. NORTHUMBERLAND.

(Continued from p. 20.)

JOHN DE WODEHOUS, receiver of the aids North of the Trent, was ordered, 8 Dec. to pay all the reasonable expences of Thomas de Rokeby, Sheriff of Yorkshire, in conveying David to the Tower: and on the 10th of the same month, Copeland and other persons of distinction in the North, were summoned to be at Westminster on the eve of the Epiphany, to confer with the Council about certain important state affairs.

Dec. 15, 1346, John Darcy the elder, was ordered to accompany and assist Thomas de Rokeby in conducting David, and the Earl of Wigton, to London; and Dec. 20, Rokeby had another order to convey him thither, and deliver him to the Constable of the Tower, as had been agreed on by indentures tripartite made for that purpose. These facts seem to bear out Mr. Johnes's suspicions, that Froissart's account of Coupland's Journey to Calais is without foundation.

Edward

Edward was not, however, content with rewarding Copeland's fidelity and valour with honours and estates; he put him into offices of great responsibility. From 1347 to 1355, his name frequently occurs as Governor and Constable of the Castle of Roxburgh, and Sheriff of Roxburghshire; in which last year he had an order to resign these offices to Henry de Percy. By an indenture between him and the king, made in 1352, it appears that he had 100*l.* a year as Warden of Roxburgh Castle. 20 June, 1348, he was one of the Commissioners for treating with the Scots about prolonging the truces. 17 Feb. 1352, William de Emeldon was ordered to resign the Collectorship of Roxburghshire, and of the Forests of Selkirk, Etrick, and Peebles, to Coupland; and 26 Feb. in the same year, the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer were directed to permit him to levy, collect, and receive the fee-farm rents, proceeds, and profits of Roxburghshire.

From 1349 to 1355, he was high sheriff of the county of Northumberland.

Sept. 5, 1351, there is an order to Coupland to keep David de Brus securely in the Castle of Newcastle, unless Henry de Percy and Ralph de Neville agree at Berwick to release him at that place, for certain hostages. March 28, 1352, he had directions to receive David, who had been permitted to go into Scotland on business, at the hands of the Bishop of Durham, and other Commissioners, and to release all the hostages for him then detained at Berwick.

July 7, 1353, Peter de Nuttle was appointed to convey David de Brus to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and there to deliver him up to John de Copeland; and there is another order of the same date to Coupland, as Sheriff of Northumberland, to receive that monarch, whose days of captivity were not, however, yet completed. Negotiations appear to have been frequently entered into for his release; but either the sum for his ransom could not be fixed, or the frequent hostilities of his subjects on the English borders, or some scheme of aggrandisement, or subtilty of state policy, determined Edward still to hold him as a hostage, and to keep Scotland in awe with apprehensions for the safety of a favourite and gallant monarch. On the 5th Oct. 1354, the

Bishop of Durham and other Commissioners were again empowered to receive David from John de Coupland, under whose custody he remained; and on the 10th of the same month, letters were directed to Coupland to deliver the King over to the said Commissioners. Five days after, he had the following letter:—

"The King to his beloved John de Coupland, sendeth greeting:—Since we have sent certain prelates, peers, and others of our noble and faithful subjects to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to liberate David de Bruys now remaining our prisoner in our Castle there—we therefore commission and command you, that you warn and cite all barons and knights of the said county to be present on the day appointed, and to be assisting to the said prelates, peers, and other our faithful subjects, so long as the Scots may resort and continue there about the liberation of the said David," &c.

Oct. 8, 1354, he was joined with Henry de Percy, Ralph de Neville, and William Baron of Graystoke, as a conservator of the truces on the Eastern marches between England and Scotland; and June 11, 1356, he was made, in conjunction with Henry de Percy, a conservator of the laws and privileges of the people of Teviotdale.

In November 1355 the Scots in the night time entered and obtained possession of the town of Berwick. Many of the inhabitants betook themselves to the Castle, through Douglas's Tower. The English in the Castle solicited the aid and advice of Copeland, and with him resolved, that a band of men, secretly admitted into the Castle for that purpose, should enter the town through Douglas's Tower, and surprise the Scottish garrison: but the Scots, having advice of their design, attacked and took the Tower, though they failed in their assault upon the Castle.

Jan. 18, 1357, there is an order to Robert de Tughall, Chamberlain of Berwick, that the works began upon the Tower, called "Douglas Tower," near the Castle there, be completed out of the Treasury of Berwick, upon the view and testimony of John de Coupland, and Richard Tempest.

March 20, 1357, John de Coupland occurs as Governor of Berwick, and employed in overseeing all defects in the walls and other parts of the fortifications there put into repair. There

is also of the same date to the Chamberlain of Berwick, an order to remit to Coupland a fee-farm of 10s. a year out of certain lands and tenements granted to him in Berwick, in part payment of his fee for that year as Governor of Berwick. And 5 Oct. this year, Thomas the son of Robert Erskyn was put into his custody at Berwick, as one of the hostages for the payment of the ransom of David de Bruys.

There are also several mandates to him, respecting the repairs of the walls of Berwick; appointing a market without the walls there, to which the Scots might have liberty to resort for all sorts of merchandize, except war-horses, and bows and arrows; and on different other matters relative to that town. He appears to have holden the office of Warden or Governor of Berwick, till about 8 June, 1362.

Nov. 12, 1359, Gilbert Umfraville Earl of Angus, and Ralph Neville, Wardens of the East Marches, being called from their posts on urgent public business, Richard Tempest and John de Coupland were appointed their lieutenants during their absence. June 24, 1360, the king acknowledges to have received the third payment of 10,000 marks for the redemption of David de Bruys, at the hands of John de Coupland, Warden of Berwick.

Oct. 21, 1361, he was appointed one of the Wardens of the Marches between England and Scotland; and 22 Nov. in that year, he was re-appointed to the sheriffalty of Roxburghshire; and again, 23 Jan. 1362, with directions to repair the Castle of Roxburgh.

June 8, 1362, there is an order to him as late Governor of Berwick, to deliver up that office to Richard Tempest. And 26 Jan. 1364, Alan de le Strother is appointed Warden of the Castle, and Sheriff of the county of Roxburgh, in the room of John de Coupland, deceased. His will is in Bishop Hatfield's Register at Durham, and is dated 9 Oct. 1359, by which he appointed Johan his wife, and Roger Corbett his executors, to whom he gave all his lands and goods, moveable and immovable, to dispose of as they should answer to God and his soul. The will was proved in London by his widow, 12 July, 1365. He died at Werk; and was buried at Carham: but his widow, 10 March, 1366, obtained a licence to remove his body

from thence to the priory of Kirkham in Yorkshire.

Feb. 15, 1371, the king confirmed to his widow certain lands and tenements in Edrington, with a fishery in the Tweed, and the mills of the Castle and town of Berwick, and of the ville of Edrington, for 10 marks a year, and for the term of her life, which possessions had been granted to her late husband before 1339.

Dec. 12, 1375, and May 29, 1376, writs were directed to the Chancellor and Chamberlain of Berwick, to enquire what lands she held in Scotland on the day of her death, and who was her heir. The inquisition on her Westmorland estates was taken on the Saturday next after the feast of Corpus Christi, 1375.

Among the Strother papers there are the following receipts from Johan, who was the wife of John de Coupland, which show that she was, during her widowhood, in the receipt of the profits of lands in Werk:—

"1stly. For 178 acres of wheat, growing in the fields of Werk, at 6s. per acre; 64 acres of barley, at 5s. per acre; 162 acres of oats at 4s. per acre; and 60 oxen at 16s. each, sold to Henry del' Strother for seven score and nine pounds, four shillings: done at London, 13 July, 40 Ed. III. 2dly. For 106l. 13s. 4d. from the said Henry del' Strother, for the farm of the Castle and Manor of Werk, due at Pentecost last past. Dated London, 14 July, 45 Ed. III. 1371."

April 19.

ARCHEUS.

FLY LEAVES.—No. II.

Hollow my fancie, whither wilt thou go?

IT is a moot point whether the Doric reed of the swains of Thames, or of Tweed, shall give this wild and melancholy effusion, as a native strain. The claim of our northern friends, which it is not intended to doubt, except for poetical justice, appears founded upon the insertion of the poem in part i. of Watson's *Choice Collection of Scots Poems*, 1706, again 1713. But as there introduced, it yields only negative evidence for the right of appropriation: "Because (says the editor) the one half of them were writ by Lieutenant Colonel Cleland of Lord Angus's Regiment, when he was a student in the College of Edinburgh, and 18 years of age." This only serves to establish an undoubted claim to the last nine stanzas of the poem as there given, while the preceding lines bear strong internal

nal evidence of flowing from an English pen. Mr. Campbell in the *Specimens of the British Poets*, vol. iv. relying upon the authority of Watson's Collection, has given it as an early specimen of the Eighteenth Century, and without discovering that another specimen, inserted by himself earlier in the same volume, is a close imitation of *Hollow my Fancy*, &c. This imitation is the acknowledged production of Dr. Wilde, and entitled, *Alas, poor Scholar, whither wilt thou go?* &c. It does not require strong critical penetration to discern the original of the two poems. The one commences

In melancholick fancie,
Out of myself,
In the Vulcan dancie, &c.

The other,
In a melancholy study,
None but myself,
Methought my Muse grew muddy, &c.

The fact of this parodical attempt being founded on a still more popular poem, is confirmed by the following lines from a contemporary poet, Edmund Prestwick, printed with the *Hippolitus out of Seneca, together with divers other poems*, 1651. Descanting "on himself being lame," he says,
Make lamentable versés, tun'd with Oh,
And comma'd with ALAS, which, could they
go

But smoothly on a ballad-singer's tongue
Vnto *Holla my Fancy*, might be sung :
But whatsoere thou henceforth writeth,
shall

Serve for waste paper to the Hospital : &c.

It may therefore be concluded, that *Hollow my Fancy* was one of the very few poems worthy preservation, written and popular about the period of the Interregnum. Sir W. Scott inserted the whole poem as *anonymous* in the "English Minstrelsy *," 1810, vol. ii.

A Scottish Verse.

Sir John Harrington in his Collection of Epigrams, 1615, has the following lines so entitled :

Rob, Will, and Davy,
Keep well thy pater noster and ave ;

* In that elegant selection (vol. ii. p. 236) is a short poem on "Love" by Mr. Southey, which the author afterwards used, with trifling variation, in the *Curse of Ke-hama*, and the passage formed the favourite quotation of the critical journals.

And if thou wilt the better speed,
Gang no farther than thy creed :
Say well, and do none ill,
And keepe thy self in safety still.

Thomas Ford (the dramatic writer) in his *Familiar Letters*, 1661, says, "There is some reason in the old Scotch rithme," and repeats the above without naming authority. But in the *Mercurius Britannicus, or the English Intelligencer*, tragi-comedy, 1641, we have, probably, the original, as "that old but fatal rime which we once heard in Brytany.

Tacke tent to my saw my sons three
Rob. Will, and Dave,
Keepe well your pater and your ave :
And if you mind your father's reed
Stand close to your auld creed.
But for my daughter Gillon
I wad she were well bolted with a bridle,
That leaves her warke to play the clark ;
And lets her whele stand idle :
For it saves not for she ministers,
Farriers, nor furriers,
To descant on the Bible."

EU. HOOD.

VOYAGE FROM WICK TO ABERDEEN.

BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

ON Tuesday the 26th of May, 1807, I had the honour of being unanimously chosen Member for the County of Caithness, with the most flattering marks of the confidence and regard of the respectable Freeholders, who were assembled upon that occasion.

I proposed to set out next day for Edinburgh, either by land or by sea, if a favourable opportunity presented itself; and having accidentally heard that a vessel was to sail in the course of the following evening to Aberdeen, was tempted to try that mode of conveyance, the wind being fair, and the weather promising.

The vessel lay at the harbour of Staxigo, about two miles from Wick, but the Master promised to be at the entrance of Wick Bay on Wednesday the 27th at three o'clock. The uncertainty of the sea is, however, proverbial, and this I soon experienced; for, instead of three, it was half-past six before the vessel hove in sight; owing to the high sea at the mouth of the harbour at Staxigo; in consequence of which the ship got out with much difficulty, and some hazard. Had there been a harbour at Wick, we might have

have got to sea at three o'clock, and every thing would have gone on to a wish.—At half-past six I got into a boat to be put on board of the vessel, leaving on shore, with much regret, a number of friends who attended me to the beach, and who accompanied their good wishes for a successful voyage with three hearty cheers. There was a considerable swell where the ship was sailing about, yet by the backing of the sails, and other skilful manœuvres, the boarding was soon accomplished, and I found myself in *The Swift of Aberdeen*, Charles Brown master, burden 75 tons, with a crew consisting of only two men, and two boys besides the master.—The vessel was almost in ballast, and my own servant was the only other passenger. Upon enquiring a little into the history of the ship, I found, that it had formerly been of smaller dimensions, *but having been wrecked*, (no great encouragement to a fresh-water sailor), had been enlarged by Mr. Tower of Aberdeen, the owner, to its present size. The Master, however, assured me that it was a very strong vessel, that he had made two voyages in it to the Baltic, and that he usually sailed in it twice a year from Aberdeen to Caithness, and that with a wind not more favourable than the present, he had performed the voyage in 16 hours. He added, that if it were necessary, he would land me at Banff, Frasersburgh, or any harbour on the opposite coast. All hands were now employed in pulling up every sail that could be hoisted. When we were out of the shelter of Wick Bay, the swell became very great, and being across our course, the vessel rolled so much, that I soon enriched the Moray Firth with a large proportion of a very excellent dinner a friend had provided for me at Wick, to enable me to bear the fatigues of the voyage. I now found it necessary to repair to the cabin, which turned out to be of the humblest description, in size only six feet by eight.—At each side there were places called *Cabin* or *Box Beds*, but so close, so short, and so dirty, that I resolved to try some other expedient for getting sleep, and accordingly got the chests in the cabin arranged close to each other, some bedding put over them, and with the assistance of some excellent blankets, (which a friend at Wick, who foresaw how useful they

would be, had put on board), contrived to make as comfortable a couch as could be expected in such a vessel. After a sleep of some hours, I awakened, and anxiously enquired if we were near Peterhead, or Aberdeen. "No," answered the Captain. "We are only half way across the Moray Firth: it became a dead calm about 10 o'clock, and has continued so for these eight hours," (it was then about six o'clock in the morning). But, he added, "a breeze is rising to the Eastward which is much in our favour."—As I had taken nothing for some time, he proposed breakfast. I had some sea stores with me, as cold meat, wine, and spirits, but had forgot a more material article, *tea*. I would recommend it therefore to any person who may be induced to take a similar excursion, not to neglect having some tea, sugar, and a bottle of milk or cream, among the other stores they carry with them. As it was, I was obliged to put up with the contents of the Captain's *lockers*, as he called them, which could not be expected to furnish articles of the very best quality.—In fact, the sugar was uncommonly brown, and the tea remarkable for the darkness of its colour. No milk or cream was to be had, one broken pewter spoon answered all the purposes of the table. My servant, whose experience in sea voyages had never gone beyond the extent of the Queensferry, had very early found it necessary to take shelter in one of the cabin beds, where he lay quite sick, and when urged to share in the repast, declared it was impossible; the very sight of the breakfast having increased his sickness. "I see," (says the honest Captain, for his consolation), "that it will be impossible to make a sailor of you." The Captain did the honours of the tea-table with much adroitness and good-humour; and though rather sick, I was tempted to take two cups of *his brown potation*, which he assured me would do me good. He then proposed going on deck, informing me that it was a very fine morning, and that the fresh air prevented, and even cured sickness. Such an argument was not to be resisted, and, accordingly, I got upon deck; but during the time we were at breakfast, the weather had changed. The slight breeze had become a violent gale, and so intolerably cold, that I in vain added one blanket to another

ther in order to procure warmth, and was at last glad to return to my old birth. The closeness of the air there soon made me disgorge the little breakfast I had taken, and my stomach was completely cleared of all its contents, in which state it remained for about twelve hours.

Sea sickness is supposed to be healthy. The Captain has known several who have taken a sea voyage in the summer-season for the benefit of their health, and have derived advantage from it, though they have sometimes thrown up blood. It has certainly been found of use in various disorders, but the vessels, more especially in cases of debility, ought to be furnished with more accommodations than the *Swift of Aberdeen*.

From eight in the morning till eight in the evening, I lay on my chest couch, unable to write or read, with nothing to look at but a small dirty cabin, or black clouds, through a damp sky-light. Nothing at the same time was to be heard but the trampling of seamen upon the deck, the creaking of ropes, and the fury of the elements. It was a state therefore abundantly uncomfortable. About 12 o'clock we got off Frasersburgh. "Is it possible to land, Captain?" He answered, "No, the wind blows so fresh, that no boat can venture out." About four o'clock we got abreast of Peterhead. "Can we get a boat or sail into the harbour?" I cried. "No, not a boat is to be seen, and as to getting into the harbour, that cannot be attempted, for I see a vessel already upon the rocks." I then desired the Captain to push away for Aberdeen, where I hoped he would be more successful.

Even at Aberdeen, though better protected, no pilot-boat could venture out beyond the bar. The tide, however, was in, and the master knew the entrance so well, that he sailed in without hesitation, and we were safely moored about eight in the evening. Unable to walk, I sent for a carriage, and ordered a dinner to be ready at the Inn as soon as possible. On the recommendation of the Captain, it consisted of barley broth, boiled fish, (white fish is better than salmon), and a boiled fowl. My stomach, however, was not prepared to take much nourishment, and it required to be very tenderly and cautiously dealt with

after so much sickness. I tried white wine negus, but I believe that mulled port would have been better.

On the whole, notwithstanding some unpleasant circumstances, the voyage may be accounted rather fortunate than otherwise, more especially towards the conclusion, in getting so well into the harbour of Aberdeen, considering the weather, and the lateness of the hour; for if we had not got in at that time, it would have been necessary, either to have attempted the Firth of Forth, or to have beat about all night in the bay of Aberdeen in squally weather.

Several reflections have occurred in consequence of this naval excursion.

1. The advantage to be derived from the intended harbours along the East coast of Scotland, to the navigation of that part of the kingdom, seems abundantly evident; for if there had been a harbour at Wick, the voyage would have been performed in sixteen, instead of twenty-five hours.

2. It is much disputed, whether it is better to go the whole, or at least part of the road to and from Caithness, by sea or land. Were there harbours along the coast, a traveller might be sometimes tempted, by very favourable weather, to cross the Murray Firth in a good vessel, but in general, I would prefer travelling 100 miles by land, to even 50 by sea, the sickness being extremely distressing, the duration of the voyage uncertain, and the risk much greater.

3. When a voyage is undertaken, every preparation should be made to render it as comfortable as possible, by laying in tea, and other articles above mentioned, and securing clean bedding if possible.

4. Many means have been recommended for preventing sickness at sea, as the smell of lemons, of fresh earth, of saffron, &c. But in bad weather, rolling about in a small vessel, and breathing the unwholesome atmosphere of a confined and damp cabin, with the effluvia of perhaps bilge water, and other nauseous articles, sickness can hardly be avoided by any person unaccustomed to the sea. A little tea, or port negus, is sometimes of use for making the puking less severe.

5. It is necessary, after a voyage accompanied with sickness, to treat the stomach with a good deal of attention. Nothing cold or heavy should be taken for

for at least a day or two after the voyage is over. The meat taken should be light, and easily digestible, and the liquids, as well as the solids, should be warm. On the whole, I am rather inclined to think, that sea sickness, *for a short time*, and with proper precautions afterwards, may contribute to health.

6. Without having been at sea, it is impossible to form an idea of the hardships of the seafaring life. One of the sailors remarked to me that the coast of Caithness was not amiss, when there are 16 hours of day, and only eight of night; but as there are no safe harbours in the neighbourhood, it is dreadful in stormy weather, when there are only eight hours of day, and 16 hours of night. The master said, that neither he, nor any of the sailors got to bed, except when they were in harbour, the crew being so few; but that they slept any where on the deck, (wherever they could find a place to lay their heads on), that they might be ready on a moment's notice. Every body knows that it is much more dangerous to sail along a coast, with the risk of encountering shoals and rocks, than in the open sea; and along the East coast of Scotland in particular, there is hardly a bay or promontory one passes that is not distinguished by some unfortunate shipwreck, and consequently the passing along them does not furnish the most pleasing reflections.

7. Captain Brown, who seems to be an intelligent, as well as a worthy man, gave me also some information regarding the coast of Caithness, and the fisheries in its neighbourhood. He thinks that the herring spawn on the coast, and that the fish caught there do not come from other places. They are seldom to be met with on the opposite coasts of Banff or Moray, excepting sometimes a small shoal off Frasersburgh. The high land and the deep water upon the coast of Caithness furnish shelter for fish, and account for their abundance there; but unfortunately the same circumstance is extremely unfavourable to the formation of harbours calculated for the protection of the vessels that may be employed to catch them. There is no coast freer than that of Caithness from shoals and sunk rocks, but many wrecks happen there, not only owing to the want of safe harbours, but also

to another circumstance, (which might easily be obviated by the erection of a light-house, or some other building); namely, the great resemblance between Noss Head and Duncan's Bay Head, in so much that Keiss Bay is often mistaken for the entrance of Pentland Firth, and the vessel who falls into that error can hardly escape shipwreck.

To conclude, I thought it a pity not to endeavour to derive some advantage even from this short voyage, though it was almost entirely spent in sleep or in sickness.

Edinburgh, 1st June, 1807.

It strikes me Capt. Brown's observation has a foundation by analogy; we know salmon come to the rivers where their progenitors had deposited their spawn. I have always heard that the fish of the Spey, of Divern, Findhorn, &c. were distinguishable from each other, in shape, or proportion, size, and flavour.

Mr. URBAN,

August 5.

I HAVE read the different queries and observations contained in your valuable pages upon the subject of the Cherubic Symbols with great interest, and awaited for some time the appearance of any remarks likely to throw a light upon the question. The consideration of the matter in all its bearings belongs rather to the deeply-read Theologian; yet little qualified as I am, I cannot refrain from laying before you my ideas, and most happy shall I feel to see that they elicit notice from others, better qualified than myself to communicate information upon a subject of considerable importance. It certainly is taking a very narrow view of the case, simply to enquire at what æra the symbols of the Lion, the Ox, the Man, and the Eagle, were applied to the four Evangelists, which we have often seen associated in prints with their effigies; because such communication would open no view of the way in which they were used and applied, a matter of primary importance, as probably involving some object of religious improvement. The exact point of time at which such facts originate, is, usually, the most difficult to ascertain and decide, being generally transmitted by, and resting upon traditional authority; but I perfectly accord with your Correspondent, "R.C." p. 392,

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in considering them as adopted from the Cherubim of Ezekiel, and not from the Standards of the Israelites; in fact there is no ground whatever to be found in Scripture for placing these *Symbols* in the Standards of the Israelites, and the notice of them principally appears in the Rabbinical writings of Ebn Ezra and Jonathan, who, not contented with arranging the four leading symbols under the four leaders of the camp, proceed also to appropriate a standard to each tribe, 12 in number; they, however, disagree upon the exact symbols used, Jonathan asserting that the tribe of Dan bore a basilic on its standard (the sacred asp of Egypt), while Ebn Ezra argues that the symbol of Dan was an eagle, so that most probably the whole matter existed only in their own glosses. Sir William Drummond, indeed, has also treated of the twelve tribes of Israel, bearing the symbolic standards, in his fanciful and pernicious work, "The Œdipus Judaicus," which needs only to be honoured with the imprimatur of Benbow's piratical press, to be equally prized with its compeer, the sixpenny Cain: building, however, upon the reveries of Dupuis, Sir William attempts to deduce these standards from the twelve Zodaical signs, and in *one point* they assuredly accord, in *their number*, but nothing can be more strained and conjectural than he becomes in the other parts of his argument.

Thus much may be fairly assumed, that at whatever epoch these emblems were applied to the Evangelists, they expressed the sense in which the Fathers held them, and the import and meaning in which they understood the cherubic emblematical forms; it is also a matter of deep interest to reflect that these mystic representations run throughout the whole series of the divine economy. Taking the true meaning and sense of the Hebrew words of the text, they will appear to have been the same at the gate of Paradise; as they were in the sacred adytum of the Tabernacle in the Wilderness; and in the Holy of Holies in Solomon's temple; they were seen in his vision, and minutely described by the prophet Ezekiel; and they were also parts of the grand scene vouchsafed to the favoured St. John, of the Church and Throne of God, prefiguring the end

of this state of human trial, and the restoration of our race to their forfeited privileges of immortality. In what way these gratifying and important considerations arise out of the investigation into the meaning of these symbols, will be the subject of my next communication; and, as is not unusual with matter of sacred origin, the enquiry into these early manifestations of the divine government, will, I flatter myself, evidently throw an interesting light upon some of the leading symbols of the Pagan World, and show that they copied them, with many other of their leading tenets and ceremonies, from the pure sources of the Patriarchal dispensation.

Looking at the subject in this light, and weighing the symbolic sense wherein these types were most probably bestowed on the four Evangelists, I should consider that no writers of the Christian Church were more likely to have adopted these emblems than the disciples of the Alexandrian school, knowing, as we do, from the works of Clements Alexandrinus, as well as of Origen, how deeply they were read in Pagan learning, and how strongly they were addicted to a vein of allegorizing all the Christian doctrines. E.

MT. URBAN,

August 5.

GREAT men, in whatever sphere they move, generally experience the envy of their own age, but on the other hand, they are sure to be amply repaid by the gratitude of posterity. This debt is, in every respect, a national one. The Statesman, whose wisdom has saved his country, and the naval and military commanders, who have overcome her enemies, are entitled to; and enjoy public honours and rewards; their descendants are not unfrequently maintained from the revenues of the State, and all the fascinations attendant on wealth and nobility surround and render them respectable. And shall those to whom Greece and Rome would have dedicated crowns, and erected statues, those who have instructed their fellow men by lessons of morality, who have employed their time in adorning the literature of their nation, and occupied their genius with making their native land celebrated and conspicuous, pass away without notice, and their posterity remain unhonoured?

To

To the credit of England, the munificence of Addison and Queen Caroline were extended to the daughter of Milton, while his grand-daughter was snatched from want and obscurity, and the nation, assembled as it were in a crowded theatre, presented her with a donative, to which Johnson, the stickler for monarchy, most generously contributed, thus offering up an oblation to the offended shade* of the great republican, and largely, but sincerely acknowledging, that genius is confined to no political creed.

The name of Dryden, the other great poet of the last century, has also a just claim to public gratitude, and it is to be lamented, that he did not experience all the attention his merits entitled him to from his contemporaries; for we find him expressing himself with an indignation, in which after the lapse of more than a century, we reluctantly participate, "that he has few thanks to pay his stars that he was born among Englishmen!" His memory, however, has been amply avenged, for he is now not only considered as the first poet of his time, but also as "the father of English Criticism;" the Bard, who gave elegance and majesty to our versification, and the author who laid down rules for the Drama, and subjected composition to the test of fixed and certain principles.

Such a man as this does honour to his age and country, and concerning his relatives, the public cannot be indifferent.

The Drydens are supposed to have come originally from Scotland; but they must have settled in Northamptonshire some time before the dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII. being then in possession of Canons Ashby, which is still their favourite place of residence. Like the other great English families, it profited, by the dispersion of the lazy ecclesiastical drones, who devoured the honey produced by the working bees, and became possessed of one of their con-

ventual hives, with the land annexed; the former has not been pulled down above thirty years.

Erasmus Dryden, Esq. so named from the great Erasmus, with whom he cultivated an acquaintance, was made a Baronet by James I. His eldest son, Sir John, distinguished himself in a civil capacity, during the Civil Wars; his third settled at Tichmarsh, and had two children, one of which was John Dryden, the great Poet, about whom Dr. Johnson has made many mistakes, particularly concerning his patrimony, of which he denied the existence, and contradicted the better authority of Derrick, his former biographer, who seems to have been well-informed, at least on this subject †.

The present Lady Dryden, the subject of this article, is the great-great-granddaughter of the third son of Sir Erasmus, Baronet. He settled at Tichmarsh, in Northamptonshire, as before related, and had two sons, John Dryden, Esq. mentioned above, and Erasmus, afterwards Sir Erasmus Dryden. The family estate was at length separated from the title, and left to this lady's grandfather, the Poet's younger brother; but the estate and title were again united in the person of her late uncle, Edward Dryden, Esq. afterwards Sir Edward Dryden, Bart.

The grand niece of the English poet received an education admirably calculated to make her a good wife, and an excellent mother. Her person, though not tall, was formed with great symmetry, her features were regular, and her complexion possessed all the bloom incident to youth and a life spent in the country. With such accomplishments, added to the prospect of a large fortune, it is not to be wondered that she had many admirers. She, however, preferred John Turner, Esq. (then an officer in the guards, and second son of Sir Edward Turner, of Ambroseden, in Oxfordshire, a gentleman at that time no less remarkable for the elegance of his dress and address, than he was always for the sprightliness of his conversation,)

* Dr. Johnson was accused of patronising the forgeries of Lauder, intended to lessen the reputation of Milton; and Sir John Hawkins, perhaps rather rashly, asserts, that it was rather from a hatred to the great Poet's political principles than a love of truth. The great Lexicographer, however, by his conduct in respect to the grand-daughter, wiped away every suspicion of this nature.

† The Writer of this article is in possession of some curious and authentic particulars, never yet published, concerning the birth, situation, and opinions of the Poet, which he intends soon to lay before the public.

versation,) to the rest of her suitors, and accompanied her hand with some circumstances bordering on romantic generosity.

On the death of the Dowager Lady Dryden, Mr. Turner came into a large estate by his Lady, and was first knighted, and then made a baronet, having previously assumed his wife's maiden name. He, however, did not long enjoy either his honours or his fortune; for he was cut off in April 1797, to the great sorrow and regret of his family and his friends.

No sooner did this melancholy event occur, than Lady Dryden, abjuring all the folly and parade of a great capital, retired to the paternal mansion, where she now affords a noble example to the mothers of the present age; as she is entirely occupied, not in the frivolous dissipation of the times, but in the education of her children, and the management of their fortune.

Indignant at the relaxation of discipline, and the neglect of morals, which too often prevail in our great schools, as well as in the Universities, she is educating her eldest son, Sir Edward, under her own eye. Having a numerous family, and being sensible that this nation has been rendered great by commerce, she scorns the prejudices generally attendant on birth, and surveying human affairs, through the medium of a masculine understanding, she hopes to see her younger children extend that trade, which at once increases the riches, and constitutes the glory of her country.

Mr. URBAN, August 6.

I AM an Englishman and a Christian. I need say no more to satisfy you and every rational enquirer that my principles are loyal, and my disposition charitable. There are three characteristics of my country. Government has had, and will have, my conscientious support in every measure connected with the welfare of the People, and yet I am no party man—I can see error and lament it—I am not so much of an *Ultra* as to blind myself to the faults of any Administration—nor so alive to the morbid sensibility of modern patriots, as not to feel that sympathy may run into a dangerous disease, and *liberality* become a most uncharitable principle.

Thus much it seemed necessary to say, before I propose a question, which

in the estimation of many good men, deserves consideration in a political, moral, and rational view of it.

The condition of the Poor in Ireland is most deplorable, and to turn coldly, and with indifference from their petitions in the dreadful moment of their distress, is a thing impossible—it is not in nature to do so. Some, indeed, will say, their treasons and their crimes are justly, and not more than justly visited, even by their sore afflictions, and that it is only common prudence to let them suffer a short lesson of adversity, to teach them a better conduct for the future. That the lower classes of this unhappy People have been deluded of late into very horrible atrocities, and that death itself were but an inadequate measure of punishment for crimes almost unparalleled in the annals of a civilized and Christian country, is most true; but that we are therefore to sit by and watch the infliction of torture, and the operation of despair, without offering to administer consolation or support to the sufferer, is absolutely irreconcilable with our feelings and our profession as men and Christians. The inhuman savage, who, to gratify religious phrenzy, would glut his eye with the writhings of agony on the rack, in some poor creature condemned and suffering for his virtues, had still some compunctious feelings, and would spare the extreme of misery, and give the *coup de grace*, before nature was screwed up to the last point of torture; and when we know that so many of our fellow creatures are absolutely dying from the want of common necessities, and starving while we are in the midst of abundance—it is not possible to hesitate—the impelling power of benevolence impinges with a momentum not to be resisted—the *Vis Inertiæ*, or *Justitiæ*, is as nothing, and we are carried with incalculable rapidity to the object so deserving all our care. For myself, I would deny all fellowship of love or courtesy with the cold and selfish heart, which in an hour like this, would seek into the cause of the calamity, before he administered the medicine that might give instant, though it were only temporary relief. But, Mr. Urban, this is not the question, our fellow subjects are perishing from the want of that with which God hath blessed us in abundance, and we must

must give as we would have it given to us; and, indeed, well has the call been answered, and strong and full has been the stream of Christian benevolence—may it continue to pour forth consolation and life throughout our sister land—may it never cease to flow so long as there is misery to be relieved, or the life of an individual to be preserved. But I am tedious, and will come to the point, a question not invidiously asked, or in any spirit of proud superiority, or from party-views, or selfish interest, or uncharitable suspicion, but only that the truth may be seen and known; and that those persons who have done well may not be unjustly censured, as if they had looked with indifference on the calamities of their own countrymen, their own people, their own property. There is daily given to us a long and glorious list to sanctify the character of our country, and there is scarcely a little village in the kingdom, I believe not one, which has not thrown into the common treasury of national benevolence more than a small and solitary token of brotherly love and Christian charity. It is only therefore reasonable to ask, what is the amount of subscriptions and benefactions made locally by the great landed proprietors in Ireland, or by the still greater proprietors, the absentees in England? I have reason to believe that the statement would be a record of most unbounded mercy, and that the sums contributed, and the relief administered, have been commensurate with the miseries and the wants on one side, and with the opulence, the duties, and the sympathy of the other. Still the record should be made, and we should see that Englishmen are not the only, or the chief benefactors of Ireland in the time of her peril, and in the season of her despair. K.

Mr. URBAN, *August 7.*
THE precocity of intellect, which to many gives promise of future excellence, affords me no satisfaction. I have lived long, and have been conversant with the human mind at all stages and in all conditions of life. Man has been my chief study, and the texture, complexion, and capability of his understanding, have afforded me constant sources for enquiry and argument—and I declare upon a long experience, that I have never yet found

the *forward* boy, to be advanced in more mature years one single step beyond his cotemporaries.

Some spirits shew themselves in greater strength, even in very infancy, than others do; but then they become stationary, or decline sooner than those others; like curious plants of a rare and costly nature, brought forward by judicious cultivation, they put forth all their beauties at a season, when others keep the cautious capsule closed, and perfect the inward structure before they expose themselves to general observance.

I do not, therefore, send you the following little theme as a production of great skill, or very wonderful sagacity in an infant girl—but only to satisfy the feelings of a parent delighted with the unexpected developement of sound good sense, in a beloved and amiable child.

There is no particular point in this little effort to catch applause from the Philosopher; but there is a plain declaration of knowledge and sound faith made in terms not unhappily conceived, or weakly expressed.

Blessed in a wife, whose natural talents are of the highest order of excellence, and whose acquirements are more substantially useful than those we commonly meet with, as we range the walks of fashionable life, I cheerfully commit to her sole guidance and conduct the entire education of my girls, and most admirably has she justified my confidence, in thus entrusting to her the important charge. A fond father and an affectionate husband, of some five and twenty years and more, will babble, friend Urban, and you are not of that fastidious order to condemn that garrulity which prates with pleasure of domestic happiness.

My daughter is in her fifteenth year, a creature more volatile, more innocent, or more full of harmless gaiety and a thoughtless spirit, did never dance in the summer's noon-day beam; and I cautioned her mother to be extremely particular in the modes and measures of instruction communicated to her previous to the then approaching Confirmation; and by gentle but forcible admonition, to bring her mind into a serious mood, fitted for sober and solemn meditation; thus imposing a task I considered hardly to be accomplished. What then was my surprize and joy, when this dear child put the enclosed

enclosed paper into my hand, and assured me, that without any assistance whatsoever in the composition, or any other help than she derived in the daily course of her studies, she had, by desire of her mother, thrown her thoughts together;—"and my dear papa," said she, "in putting them into your hands, I shall not fear the criticisms of a severe judge."

My wife solemnly assures me she has not corrected even the punctuation of a single sentence; and I as solemnly protest, that I could not round a period, or erase a letter, to make the whole more acceptable to myself, or more worthy of my darling girl. Was it the production of another man's child, I should still read it with infinite satisfaction; and perhaps you may not consider it undeserving a page in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Yours, &c.

L.

ON CONFIRMATION.

Confirmation is the ratification of the vows made for us at our Baptism, by our Godfathers and Godmothers, when we are to take all responsibility on ourselves—and which ceremony all, at a certain age, are bound to attend. Those who have done wrong and repent of their transgressions, feel it still more incumbent on them to do so than others, and look forward to it, and receive comfort from knowing that in this they are doing their duty—and those who have done good, from a consciousness of having done well, gain fresh strength to continue in the path they have chosen.

The great end of Confirmation is to prepare us for the Holy Communion, in receiving which we shall feel our minds and bodies strengthened by the prayers and pious exhortations there made to us—and in knowing that we are doing that which is expressly commanded by our blessed Saviour.

Do we not, when we receive the Lord's Supper, offer up our souls and bodies as a lively sacrifice to God?—and will it not be a crime at such a moment, to have our hearts filled with vanity, or any thought but of that merciful God who sent his only Son to take upon him our sins? Let us, therefore, continue in the practice of those Commandments laid down for us in the Catechism—for if we do follow them, shall we not be worthy

of that divine protection promised us by Jesus Christ?

When we come to the Holy Table to communicate with our God, and to confess those sins into which our passions or thoughtlessness have hurried us, ought we not to be sincere, and to beg for forgiveness at the mercy seat of Him, who never fails to listen to those who call upon him in faith and sincerity?

Having performed this sacred rite, let us return to our accustomed duties with renovated spirits and determinations of future amendment and perseverance in well-doing, and we may be assured of God's assistance in our endeavours, through the merits of his only son Jesus Christ our Lord.

Yours, &c.

MR. URBAN, *Tottenham, Aug. 10.*

AS the account in your Supplement (vol. XCII. part i. p. 607.) of the tools necessary for obtaining water by boring*, differs in some degree from those used under my direction in this neighbourhood†, and as the system of boring for water is likely to become general, I send you a further account of the tools, and method of using them. The auger as described by "W**" is the same as used by me, but the rods instead of being four feet long, should be twenty feet, and have no joints but where they screw into each other.

This system of boring has been greatly improved by the stage or platform being made 17 or 18 feet high, so as to allow the rods to be drawn at once from the surface of the bore, to the top of the platform or stage, by the windlass; thereby avoiding the trouble of shifting the dogs two or three times within the intermediate space between the joints—these joints are at least one inch larger than the rod.

The chisel should always be the same size as the auger, otherwise the hole would not be punched sufficiently large so as to admit the auger to work its way, for the purpose of bringing up the pulverized stone which the chisel causes by its operation. The method of using the chisel is this:—the men

* This ingenious method of obtaining water was first proposed by a French Philosopher.

† The tools mentioned by our correspondent "W**" are the same as those used in Lancashire and Leicestershire.

that

that are at the windlass draw it up about six inches, then let it suddenly down, and the moment it touches the rock, the man at the handles gives it a turn, thereby cutting the sides of the hole perfectly round and smooth—thus by keeping good and equal time, the work is done with much ease and certainty.

The auger is turned, or, in other words, the boring is done by the man below, and not by the two men above; their business is simply to draw up and let down the rods by means of a two handled common well roller, fixed to the stage. Sometimes, when at great depths, there are two men below as well as above. There is no need for any particular scale to be observed as to the filling of the auger, for it cannot excavate so many inches of solid earth as will be found in the auger when pulled up; for instance, the quantum of solid earth to be raised is three inches, or, if you please, nine inches, being the general rule by which round bodies are calculated; viz. three times its diameter. Now as the interior of the auger is reduced by means of the thickness of iron necessary for its proper strength, full half an inch in the diameter, the space is reduced where the excavated earth is deposited in the auger to seven inches and a half; therefore, if you could *possibly* compress the earth, when worked into the auger, to as close a body as before it was disturbed, still it would fill seven inches of the auger, when six only is raised from its original state, the difference of the interior and the exterior of the auger being one sixth; but as it is impossible to press the earth when once removed into so small a compass as before, you will find that if the auger makes a distance of six inches, the quantity contained in the auger will be nearly twelve. I have watched its progress often, and never found it to make more than 15 inches, and then the auger, which was 30 inches, was always full, and very often filled at a much less distance; neither is a scale necessary, as the auger when full turns with so much ease, that the man working it immediately gives orders for its being pulled up.

In regard to the pipes used in this process, where there are land-springs the first one is generally cast iron, sufficiently large to admit the auger to work within it; and as the earth is

excavated, the pipe is driven down till it has passed the land-springs, and got a firm bedding in the clay. The tin pipes are not used till the boring is done; they are generally made in lengths of 10 feet each, and the same size as the bore. The first which is to reach the spring, is mostly perforated with holes; before this one disappears, the next is soldered on to it, and so on, till the whole are passed down the bore, and becomes one pipe, from the bottom to the top.

After these pipes are placed in the bore, a shell is generally used for the purpose of getting out the sand which may have accumulated at the bottom of the pipes; this is simply a tin tube about four feet long, and within four inches of the bottom is a common pump bucket or valve, thus by allowing the end to fall upon the sand with a sudden motion, it will collect a considerable quantity of sand and water; this is repeated for some time by means of a cord which is tied to the handle at the upper end of the shell; after that, a small but very long tin pump is employed for the purpose of drawing the water with more than its natural velocity, by which means the sand is drifted up and discharged with the water, by the impetus which the weight of the reservoir gives to it, the height of water being reduced in the bore many feet by the assistance of the pump.

As I have had several letters on this subject, since the account of the Springs and Fountains at Tottenham first appeared in your Magazine, the insertion of this will answer all Correspondents at once.

N. M.

Mr. URRAN,

Aug. 12.

THE currency of nations is a subject of such vast importance, it is so interwoven with all laws and institutions, its condition is so intimately connected with the elevation or depression of the State, that every attempt to shew how national currency can be rendered perfect ought to excite attention. Such an attempt is the object of my present communication.

I presume it to be an axiom, that the perfection of money would be its *invariability*: but hitherto, this quality seems to have been considered as desirable rather than attainable. The reason is, that men have always been seeking after an invariability of *value* which

which gold no more than any thing else can possess, and overlooking its invariability as a standard of *price*, which from the function assigned to it, it does possess. (See your Magazine for Oct. 1820, p. 317, and several subsequent numbers.)

My own opinion of the matter stands thus:—*To prevent the occurrence of depreciation, is a work both simple and easy; to re-establish currency when it has become depreciated, is a work of great labour, inconvenience, and expence; to repair the evils of depreciation, after they have happened, is impossible.*

The basis of currency in all nations is now nearly similar; the precious metals, as they are called by distinction, being everywhere chosen for that purpose. But the necessities of commerce, and the ingenuity of modern times, have introduced a new species of money;—the *promise to pay* in a great measure, supplies the place of actual payment, and where confidence is unimpaired, the circulation of the promise promotes the circulation of commodities with greater facility. But, both the principal and its representative—the coin, and the promise to pay in coin, are liable, in various ways, to depreciation. Coins, by wear and by iniquity, become deficient in weight. The promise to pay may be doubted; and moreover it must be deficient in proportion to any deficiency in its principal: and I must also add, that the promise to pay may have a varying price, which gold (where gold is a legal tender) cannot. From these circumstances, it is evident there may arise, in each, a diminution of value. Respecting the first, the depreciation of coin, it may be said, and truly said, that it requires nothing but vigilance in the ruling power to prevent it; and indeed, the evils of a depreciated currency may always be ascribed to the negligence of Government, in suffering coin, short of weight, to continue in circulation. The cause of this negligence can only be, an erroneous notion that it is the province of Government to provide a Nation with its currency. But a very little reflection will convince, that it is *not* the province of Government to provide the *material* of which currency is to be made, but to be ready at all times, first, to give it the stamp of currency, and afterwards, to guard it from depreciation, by pre-

serving its weight. It is the province of buyers to provide money, and of Government to see that it is good; and always to stand between the seller and the buyer, enforcing the former to give full measure, the latter full weight—that neither the commercial pound, nor the pound of price, should be deficient.

In the infancy of states, the introduction of the metals must have been by slow degrees; the first quantities being the most valuable, and every succeeding addition tending to depreciate the value of the former; but we have no more right to complain, when the value of the metals is lessened by an increase of their quantity, than we have to complain of a plentiful harvest because it makes bread cheap.

In our earliest histories we read that the purchasing money was a *weight*. Abraham gave four hundred shekels of silver by *weight* for a burying place for his wife Sarah. In a succeeding period, and amongst a more commercial people, we meet with what was probably coin:—the Midianites merchant-men bought Joseph for twenty *pieces* of silver. From that time to this, coins have been used within the districts of every government, as a medium for the circulation of commodities, their value being estimated by their weight, and their weight and purity being accounted for their names as affixed by the Government. But where commodities are transported beyond the confines of a Nation, the calculations of value are not made upon the coins of the exporting people, but upon those of the country to which the goods are consigned: the seller in this case, will revert to weight, and will consider both the quantity and the quality of the precious metals he expects to receive, in return for the goods he has sent away. Now, if the coins of the nation to which he has sent his goods, have become depreciated by a deficiency of weight, he will require as many more in *number* as will make up that deficiency. Hence it always happens, if the coin of a country is suffered to circulate after it has lost any considerable part of its weight, the inhabitants of that country must *nominally* pay more for their commodities according to the increased number of pieces which are required. In a nation thus circumstanced, the commodities sold will be said to be dearer,

dearer, and on the same account the bullion of that nation will be said to have attained a higher price, being calculated by the number, instead of the weight, although the greater number of pieces does but make up the same weight—in other words the par of exchange. But this could not occur in any country if the people were not suffered to circulate their coin after it has declined in weight below a fixed standard. It is true a continual diminution of the currency would thus arise, and a continual supply be required: but in a country where money is coined with facility, this could be no great inconvenience:—is not every operation of nature subject to the like condition? and if so, how can we expect, that so important an operation of art should be free from it? The enforcement of such a measure is so simple, so natural, would be attended with so little trouble or expence, its neglect is so ruinously prejudicial, and its advantages so very apparent, that it seems matter of astonishment, that any nation, even in times of great calamity, should have suffered the evils of a depreciated currency to take place amongst them. That a nation so enlightened and so truly commercial as England, should at *several times* have had to encounter the expense and inconvenience of calling in its old, and re-issuing *all at once* a new coinage, will, to future ages, be deemed surprising. Posterity will attribute the earliest inconvenience to ignorance; the latest, by supposing that England depended too much upon her representative, and neglected her real currency; but posterity will have learned, that the true support of the representative, is maintaining the *weight* of the constituent currency. It should always be remembered, that there can be no real buying or payment without the intervention of the metals, because the transaction we call buying arose only with the use of the metals as money. Commerce, before that time, was carried on by exchanging one commodity for another, and is so still, when the metals are not employed. Commodities may be circulated among the dealers quite as well by means of bills as by the metals, but there is a great difference in the result. If a bill is cancelled by the receiving of commodities, then has there been a barter or exchange, and value received for

value; the debt is discharged but not received; on the contrary it is spent; for if any person has money owing to him, and he consents to accept goods instead of money, it must be clear that he has spent his money, and not received it;—he has accepted commodity which he is forced to consume or resell; he has none of that imperishable article which he can lay by in his coffer—which he can put out to interest, or with which he can travel into foreign land, and there spend it, without the trouble of trading. Neither is he paid if he consents to receive a bill; bills renewed to infinity are no payment. The bills of the Bank of England, whenever they are paid, will and must be paid in the full weight of bullion. The possessor of money, whether representative or real, must have given value for it, he must have sold some commodity;—if the sale was in England, the negotiation was for pounds, shillings, and pence; and the principles of justice require, that where the measure of value has been given, the weights of price should be received; but when a government permits the circulation of money deficient of weight, the vender of commodities does not receive the value of his stipulation, and from the same circumstance the state itself will suffer in a deficiency of its revenues. But justice would be done to all parties, if the *full weight of bullion* were secured to the vender of commodities. This is always done while *coins* of full weight are in circulation; for the promise to pay cannot then be depreciated. Circumstances however may arise in a nation (I speak of war or famine) so urgent, as to cause all the coinage to be withdrawn, and then, recourse must ever be had to the promise to pay; and under such circumstances it becomes the imperative duty of the government to secure to the vender of commodities a just equivalent. This can effectually be done by a very slight extension of the royal prerogative, namely, *by subjecting the bullion holder, in all his purchases, to the same restriction as the holder of coins*, by which regulation, the representative would be entirely saved from depreciation, with these advantages, that a bullion price is much more easily supported than a coin price, and there would then be no occasion to make either the coin or the representative compulsory in payment,

ment, except to a very small amount. But if the bullion-holder is suffered to pay with a less weight than the holder of coin, or if he is suffered to obtain a higher nominal price at the market than he can at the mint, all new coinage will be prevented, all bills will be depreciated, foreigners will discharge their debts with a less quantity of the metals, and commodities will every where encrease in price. But as gold is now become, by general consent, the superior metal, the universal equivalent for commodities; and as depreciation can arise only by a deficiency of weight, if the possessor of gold bullion were not suffered to purchase commodities with a less weight than the mint proportion, the absence of the gold coins would be less felt, and all the inferior money, *being promises to pay*, would be secured from depreciation; the same weight of metal, whether coined or in bullion, being always of the same denomination. Bullion at all times, and all places, is money;—it has always the power to purchase commodities, and as money, it ought to be controuled in the same manner as coin. But having always been represented by commercial men as commodity, monarchs have forborne to exercise their prerogative, thinking that it would be an improper interference with an article of commerce. The cherished notion, that gold can increase in price, and thus increase in value, like commodities, has furnished such plausible arguments to those persons who denied the existence of depreciation in the bills of the Bank of England, that the adverse party have been deterred from attempting any remedy. *And although every argument, founded on a supposed price of gold, in a country where gold is a legal tender, must lead to erroneous conclusions*, yet, the phrase “*price of gold*” still continues not only to obscure, but to render unintelligible the writings of all who treat upon the science of money.

The whole of the British nation have been so completely misled by a supposed rise in the price of gold, that even the Bank and the Government have been deceived by it, and instead of upholding the weight of the currency, and thus preventing its depreciation, the one sought for, and the other commanded a depreciation

of 10 *per cent.* in one day. On the 19th of March, 1811, the Bank Token, which the day before was a promise to pay, and circulated for five shillings, was, by command, to be accepted for five shillings and six-pence. These silver tokens were in danger of being melted, because silver in a state of bullion, had been suffered to obtain a higher nominal price than in a state of coinage. The expedient served only to raise the nominal price of bullion still higher, and sunk the value still lower; for on the same day, silver in bullion, was raised nominally two pence per ounce, and gold bullion, before the end of November, in the same year, was nominally raised seven different times, its advance being thirteen shillings per ounce! The immediate effect of all these changes was, that the seller was oppressed by the buyer; the ultimate effect was, that the seller retaliated by raising the price of commodities; both depreciated the value of the currency, and every body was injured by it; but the cause being ascribed to a rise in the price of gold, and not to a depreciation of the currency, every body was deceived, every body acquiesced, and no remedy was applied.

The sum of the whole is this; that all injury and inconvenience would be prevented, and no depreciation take place, in any country, if the holders of bullion were not suffered to purchase with less weight than those who carry their bullion to the mint for coinage.

A LOMBARD.

ORIGIN OF THE GLOBE AND CROSS SURMOUNTING THE IMPERIAL CROWN.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

HENRY, Duke of Bavaria, grandson of the Emperor Henry, to whom Otho the Great, his brother, had granted the Duchy of Bavaria, afterwards named Henri le Salique*, and who as cousin of the then late Emperor Otho III. claimed the right of succession in A. D. 1003, demanded of the Archbishop of Cologne the

* Because his mother was a French woman, and he lived according to the Salic law; he had no children, and at his death his wife returned a virgin to her relatives the Counts Palatine.—Maimburg, l. 187.

Imperial

130 *Origin of the Globe and Cross surmounting the Imperial Crown.* [Aug.

Imperial Crown and Insignia, to whose hands Otho had confided them at his demise. As the States then held the power of election of their Sovereign, it was necessary, for his success, to obtain the suffrages of all the princes and deputies, after attending the magnificent obsequies at Aix la Chapelle, where the deceased Emperor desired to be interred, near the remains of Charlemagne, whose tomb he had repaired and enriched.

As the Italians ardently aspired to the recovery of the empire, Ardouin, Marquess of Jery, a man of skill and enterprise, had not much difficulty in persuading the Lords of Lombardy to cause him to be proclaimed King of Italy, with a view to his obtaining the Imperial Crown. At the opening of his campaign he had considerable success, having, at the foot of the Alps, defeated the army which Henry had promptly sent against him, under the command of Otho, Duke of Saxony; but Henry having joined them in person in the following year, God was pleased to bless his arms with victory, and the rebels implored his clemency, to which he readily accorded; he was received with great applause by the people, and was crowned King at Pavia. He then repassed the Alps, and defeated the Polonese, who had made an irruption into Germany. During a peace of seven or eight years which ensued, he devoted his attention to the reform of all the orders of his kingdoms, and especially of the Ecclesiastical State, by frequent synods, in which he assisted with the Bishops, who paid him the highest honour; he founded Churches at Bamberg, his own city, and other places; and greatly encreased his fame by raising many rich monuments of his piety, and many edifying examples of royal and christian virtues, until he was obliged to visit Italy a second time, A. D. 1004.

After the death of Pope John VIII. who did not hold the Holy See five months, and of John XVIII. who occupied it five years and a half, without having done any memorable act, the election fell to Peter, Bishop of Albano, who took the name of Sergius IV. A. D. 1009; he was a man of great sanctity, joined to a consummate prudence, and to all the other high qualities which are desirable in a Pope for the wise government of the Church of God; but the short duration of his

power, which did not extend beyond two years and a few months, afforded him no time to execute the important plans which he had conceived, and especially the first, of driving the Saracens out of Sicily, from whence they were accustomed to make sudden and dangerous incursions into Italy. The death of this Pope caused troubles to the Romish Church by the schism which ensued; for the opponents of the Counts of Tuscany and Segni, who had always had much power and influence at Rome, and especially in the papal elections, wherein they had too frequently abused their power, could not endure that the majority of the Clergy who had elected the Bp. of Porto, a man of great wealth, of that illustrious house, and who had assumed the name of Benedict VIII. should be supported in that election. They therefore set up an Anti-pope, named Gregory, whose party rendered itself so powerful in arms, that Benedict was driven from Rome, and obliged to seek refuge in Germany at the feet of Henry. The pious Emperor received him with great honour, and promised to set out soon with power to re-establish him.

In the month of September following, he issued forth with all the forces of Germany, which had been augmented during the spring by those which he had in Lombardy. This measure created so much terror among the seditious of Rome, that they hastily returned to their duty, sent away their Anti-pope, and recalled Benedict, to avert the punishment which awaited them, A. D. 1013.

St. Henry then defeated a second time the army of the Usurper Ardouin, encamped near Verona, and seeing that all was at peace, both in Italy and Lombardy, he proceeded on his march at the opening of the following year, to receive the Imperial Crown at Rome. The Pope, with all the Clergy, Senate, and People, assisted in the ceremony: and it was on this august occasion that Benedict performed what was then entirely new and very interesting; he presented to this pious prince a crown of gold, enriched with precious stones, having fixed in its centre a globe, surmounted by a cross, as an emblem to shew that the Emperor's duty was to govern the world in subduing it to the Cross of Christ.

It was with excessive joy that Henry received this mysterious present, and after having said that it ought most justly to belong to those who best bore the Cross of the Saviour, he resolved to send it to the Monastery of Clugny, which at that time flourished above all others, in every Christian and religious virtue. He then made his entry into Rome, and on the following sabbath, the 24th of February, he was solemnly crowned in the Church of St. Peter, with the Empress Cunegonda, his wife, as pious as her husband.

After this august ceremony, he confirmed by his patents all the donations which the French Emperors and the Othos had made to the Roman Church, adding others, but reserving to himself and his successors at all times the sovereign power, and the right of sending commissaries to receive the complaints of the people, and to render them justice against their oppressors: and he finally established the liberty of election of the popes, and willed that such as should be freely and canonically elected, should be consecrated even before they should take the usual oath in the presence of the Imperial Commissioners. This, however, was altered in the subsequent reign of John XIX. A.D. 1027; and it is seen, by historical experience, that the elections which were made by authority of the Emperors, either in their presence, or in that of their commissioners, were much more regular, and have given Popes to the Church far better than those which were made either by tumultuous assemblies of the people and clergy of Rome, divided into different factions, or by the absolute power of the petty tyrants of counts and marquesses, who often disposed of the Holy See according as their passions ordained.—This narrative will be found in Maimburg's History of the Fall of the Empire after Charlemagne. Liv. 2. p. 134. whose authorities are Ditmar. l. 5.—Gloss. Du Cange.—Otto Frising, l. 6. c. 27.—Sigebert. Sigon. Ciacon. Platin. Marian. Hermann.

As this celebrated French Historian represents this splendid present to have been "une chose tres particuliere et toute nouvelle," it may be deemed the origin of the Crown surmounted by the Globe and Cross, which has since, during eight centu-

ries, been adopted as the ensign of great monarchies of the Christian Faith; and forms part of the Royal Insignia at coronations, and now stands most conspicuously eminent upon the summit of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. A. H.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF
POOR PIOUS CLERGYMEN OF THE
ESTABLISHED CHURCH, RESIDING
IN THE COUNTRY.

(Extracted from Highmore's "*Philanthropia Metropolitana*," p. 414.)

THE well-known fact, that piety and usefulness were, in many cases, inadequately remunerated, or at a rate below what was necessary to the comfortable subsistence of a Minister's family, led to the formation of this society in the year 1788. Its twofold objects are inseparably united—to relieve distress, and to promote the cause of true religion. In other words, to facilitate the progress of real godliness in country parishes, by administering pecuniary aid to such truly serious, diligent, and exemplary Clergymen, as, from the smallness of their income, are exposed to discouragement and distress. By this, the Society hopes to render the ministry of such useful Clergymen more respected, and thereby to further the progress of vital religion in our excellent Establishment in the distant parishes of the kingdom.

The persons to be relieved must be poor, pious, and active ministers in the Establishment, of unexceptionable character, and resident in the country; the tenor of whose preaching is according to the articles of the Church of England. Single Clergymen, whose total incomes from every source do not exceed 80*l.* per annum in England, or 50*l.* in Wales, are eligible to relief. Married Clergymen, having no children, and whose total incomes from every source do not exceed 100*l.* per ann. in England, or 70*l.* per ann. in Wales, are likewise eligible. Married Clergymen, having at least two children, and whose total incomes from every source, do not exceed 120*l.* per ann. in England, or 85*l.* per ann. in Wales, are also eligible. And married Clergymen, having four children, whose total incomes, from every source, do not exceed 150*l.* per ann. in England, or 100*l.* per ann. in Wales, and so in proportion, are also eligible.

The

The widow, or family of any Clergyman who has been relieved, is eligible at any time within twelve months after his decease.

In any extraordinary case of distress or necessity, the Committee, of whom nine being present, have a discretionary power to deviate from the foregoing regulations, in affording relief to persons whose incomes may exceed the sums there specified. And in any case of extraordinary distress they may grant relief, provided the applicant be eligible in every other respect, although he may not reside in the country, to be determined by a ballot, in which two black balls shall negative the vote.

No relief can be granted, nor any motion carried in the Committee without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Upon every application, a statement of eight questions is to be answered and transmitted before the 20th day of the month, and the applicant is requested to waive the expectation of an answer, unless the result should be interesting to him. The Society is managed by a Committee of twenty-six clergy as well as laymen, Ambrose Martin, Esq. of 22, Finch-lane, Treasurer; Rev. H. G. Watkins, of St. Swithin's Rectory, 3, Turnwheel-lane, Gratuitous Secretary; Mr. Samuel Downer, 140, Upper Thames-street, Assistant Secretary and Collector. A Subscription of One Guinea *per ann.* constitutes a Member. Ten Guineas a Member for Life. Two Guineas *per ann.* an Annual Governor, and Twenty Guineas a Governor for Life.

The Benefactions from the foundation to the year 1821, amounted to 4291*l.* 8*s.* exclusive of annual subscriptions, and the sums remitted in reliefs during the same period to 37,628*l.* 17*s.* During the last year, 1820, the receipts by donations were 162*l.*; annual subscriptions were 915*l.* 8*s.*; which, with the dividends on 5000*l.* consols, the legacy left in trust by the late W. Fuller, Esq. and on 9500 consols (600*l.* of which was afterwards sold); and on 2000*l.* 4 *per cents.* amounted together to 2236*l.* which afforded the means of distributing relief to the amount of 1780*l.* the incidental expenses amounted to 155*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and left a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of 301*l.* So that the arrangements and benefits of this society are

become very extensive, and when it is considered that it is established for the relief of men who, by their education, habits of life, and refined pursuits, acquire a peculiar delicacy of mind, which unfits them for the usual modes of acquiring wealth, or enduring the pressure of poverty or distress, every one who reaps the consolation of their instruction will be alive to the acuteness of their sensibility, and drop a small tithe of their prosperity into this treasury of Christian love.

It is to the æra of the Reformation, that the wise and salutary law is to be traced which excludes ignorant and illiterate persons from the sacred functions of the Christian ministry, and from that Establishment it acquired the force which it still retains in the greatest part of the Christian world. The consequent length of time, and arduous assiduity requisite to attain the qualifications of a Christian Minister, seem to demand the utmost consideration for its support and consolation. The earlier as well as the more matured favours of education, alike contribute their united aid to open the way that leads to the treasures of solid wisdom, to the improvement of genius, and to the facilities of promulgating the fruits of ecclesiastical erudition: and when these are conscientiously delivered, "both reason and religion are freed from the prepossessions of ignorance and the servitude of superstition*."

The Correspondence published in the last Report is very interesting, but of too great extent to be admitted in this place.

A. H.

F. C. N. inquires, "1. In what cities or places upon the Continent, and especially in France, Holland, or Russia, does there exist places for public worship, according to the rites of the Church of England? 2. How are they supported, and by whom are they governed? 3. When were they established? 4. What is the stipend of the Ministers? 5. In whom is the appointment of the Ministers vested? 6. What are the names and academical degrees of the present Ministers? Similar information is requested respecting Dissenting places of worship upon the Continent.—A proposal was made some time since to establish Chapels in the Azores or at Madeira. Perhaps some of your Readers could state what was the fate of this proposal."

* Maclain's Musheim, 160. 1.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

17. *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century. Consisting of authentic Memoirs and original Letters of eminent Persons; and intended as a Sequel to "The Literary Anecdotes."* By John Nichols, F.S.A. Vol. IV. pp. 888. Eleven Portraits.

"WITH mingled emotions (says our venerable Editor) of gratitude, apprehension, and confidence, I deliver to the Publick a FOURTH Volume of "*Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*:" of gratitude for the unparalleled indulgence I have received on various similar occasions for sixty years—of apprehension, lest I should in this, *probably my concluding volume*, be trespassing on that indulgence—yet confidently hoping that my intentions will be favourably received, and my imperfections, if not wholly overlooked, kindly forgiven."

"This Volume (Mr. Nichols proceeds) "consists almost entirely of the Epistolary Correspondence of men distinguished by their Literary talents in almost every department of Science, and principally of those who are more or less connected with the subjects before noticed in the "*Literary Anecdotes*." They are in general on interesting subjects; though in the immense number here presented some exceptions may appear."

It is with much pleasure, and indeed high gratification, that we have gone over the contents of this Volume, which appears to us more rich in *historical* information than most of its predecessors: we allude to that most pleasing of all the species, the *history of literary labour*; the first thoughts, the varied arrangements and propositions, and the final conclusion, in a state fit to meet the public eye; the kind communications between men of similar tastes and pursuits, free (and this gives most of the letters in this volume a peculiar charm) from petty jealousies and illiberal concealments. If any other consideration adds to the pleasure with which we have perused the volume, it is that our Editor, whatever he may feel from increasing age, betrays no symptoms of any necessary relaxation of labour, and therefore we may yet reasonably indulge the hope that this will *not be his concluding volume*.

The publication of the letters of eminent men, found in their repositories after their deaths, has been always accounted a trust of much delicacy and difficulty. It depends wholly on the judgment of those to whom the lot of such publication may fall, to answer the objections which it is customary, and perhaps not unjust to make. Among these objections, one of the least important is, that letters may fall into the hands of those who know not how to distinguish between what are really interesting to the publick, and what are not. This, we remark, is one of the least important, because that publick, that "many-headed monster," is not always in the same humour, and is sometimes trifling and pleased with trifles, and at other times serious, and content with nothing short of serious discussion. But there are other considerations which ought to impress the mind of him who has to select from a vast mass of correspondence, carried on in private confidence, and without any view to publication.

Care is to be taken that nothing shall appear which is offensive to public morals, or injurious to private character; and that forgotten animosities should not be revived, unless in defence of the conduct of men of worth and merit, which in the warmth of controversy may have been misunderstood or misrepresented. We have not adverted to these circumstances in our notice of the former volumes of these "*Illustrations*," because they were not particularly pressed on our attention, but in consequence of the publication of some late works of this kind, which, for the credit both of the writers and the editors, we think had better been suppressed, it becomes an imperative duty, which we discharge with the utmost pleasure, to say, that in all the essentials of judicious selection, and in all the delicacies that belong to morals and character, our laborious Editor is entitled to unqualified praise. In the whole range of his painful endeavours to illustrate the literary history of the eighteenth century (now extending to thirteen bulky volumes), we know not

an instance of any series of correspondence exhibited which the writers would have wished to be suppressed, from any other motive than that of modesty; and, on the other hand, it is surely not too much to affirm, that from so copious a development of what was once private communication, and might have been totally lost to the publick, Mr. Nichols has laid the lovers of Biography and of Literary History under the highest obligations; under such obligations, indeed, as no man in our time has had the power, and the will, and the industry, to confer. By what means he originally acquired that power, his former labours must explain, without our inquiry, but the haste with which the possessors of literary correspondence continue to contribute to his stores, is a proof that in their opinion at least he has made the most judicious use of their property, and continues to be entitled to their confidence.

He says, in his Preface,

"If I now retire, it will not be from want of materials—for I have many hundred (I might say thousand) Letters well worthy of publication; but that I feel scarcely equal (as I fear will be too readily perceived) to pursue an investigation attended with no small degree of labour, as those accustomed to search for *dates* will best appreciate."

The "rich stores of Dean Moss, Dr. Zachary Grey, Dr. Ducarel, Mr. Gough, and Mr. Da Costa, have been the grand sources" of the information contained in the present Volume. The biographical notices, we are told in the Preface, "though numerous, are not, generally speaking, very long; many of them being little more than a connecting link to characters introduced in the preceding Volumes."

From this, however, we must except the first article in this Volume, a life of Sir Isaac Newton, followed by a variety of documents which will be of no little importance to him who shall attempt what is still a *desideratum*, a scientific life of our matchless philosopher. It is much to be regretted, that when Bishop Horsley published Sir Isaac's works, he did not bend his own great mind to this task. We have here a very considerable collection of Newton's private letters, all indicative of zeal for science, and of an amiable and open temper.

The article is followed by a miscel-

laneous collection of Letters from eminent persons who were contemporaries or nearly so: Sir Roger L'Estrange, Dr. Nalson, Sir William Twyssden, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir Godfrey Copley, Sir Philip Sydenham, Sir Henry Chauncy, Bishop Gibson, &c.; a life of Dr. John Batteley, with letters addressed to him by his learned contemporaries, Wotton, Woodward, Brett, &c. &c. on questions of antiquity and biography.—But we must refer to the Table of Contents for the very many names of those whose letters are admitted in this Volume, which, chronologically considered, come down to our own times, as we find specimens of the correspondence of Priestley, Sir Joseph Banks, the late worthy Bishop of Cloyne (Dr. Bennet), Lord Kaimes, Thos. Watson, Mr. Hayley, Dr. Beattie, &c. The correspondence of Anstis, Ballard, Lewis, Ames, Zach. Grey, Gough, Ducarel, &c. are particularly interesting, as to Antiquities and Bibliography. Of the memoirs, the most original are those of the Rev. Sayer Rudd, Mr. Wise, Dr. Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne, Dr. White, Mr. Michell, Dr. Whitaker, and Dr. John Calder, begun in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 805, but enlarged here by some communications from his family, and particularly by an account of his undertaking a new edition of "Chambers's Cyclopædia."

"One of the most important events (says our Editor) of Dr. Calder's literary life was a contract which he made, in 1773, to prepare for the press a new edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia. This project unfortunately terminated to the dissatisfaction of all parties, and was the cause of some unhappy years to Dr. Calder; and as this circumstance may possibly find a niche in a future volume either of the "Quarrels" or the "Calamities of Authors," some further account of it shall here be given."

The account which follows is in truth one of the most curious in the volume, and may probably, as Mr. Nichols suggests, find a place in some future volume of Mr. D'Israeli's composition, whom we consider as one of the most judicious, as well as pleasing, of our literary historians. Of Calder we had some personal knowledge, but perhaps not so high an opinion as our worthy Editor; and, although we think he was not treated with much delicacy in the affair of the Cyclopædia, we are

are decidedly of opinion that he was very unfit to have executed the task. His sectarian prejudices showed themselves very early, and he retained them to the last. His article concludes with some very pleasing and characteristic letters from certain learned contemporaries. Mr. Nichols, however, must excuse us if we make some deductions from his high praise of Mrs. Knowles. When she accuses Boswell of "fabricated dialogues," in his *Life of Dr. Johnson*, she advances what she could never prove. As to her own dialogue with Dr. Johnson, we always thought, and still think, that it *was* fabricated. All internal evidence is against it.

As we have sympathized with our Editor in his endeavours to select from the vast mass of correspondence before him, we must claim some indulgence in our endeavour to afford a specimen of the entertainment and information which the reader has to expect from the present volume. Those, however, who are acquainted with the preceding Volumes, and who know that there is a connexion in the various series of correspondence, which cannot be very profitably broken, will probably be satisfied with the two following articles, neither of which, if we are not mistaken, have ever met the public eye:

"MR. WILLIAM LAUDER TO DR. MEAD.

"Honoured Sir, *Piccadilly, April 9, 1751.*

"As I have a very uncommon esteem for your judgment, learning, and probity; so it gives me infinite uneasiness to understand that I have incurred your displeasure by my late offence. But allow me to assure your honour (though I have not adventured to give this reason in my printed letter addressed to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as not being willing to be the author of any public disturbance) that my offence proceeded from no design to impose upon the publick, as no one ever had a better cause than mine, even when stript of all adventitious assistance, but rather from a well-meaning zeal to undeceive mankind, in a very curious particular, relating to a book, concerning the true author whereof much noise has been made in the world, by disclosing a master-piece of fraud and forgery committed by Milton against the memory of King Charles the First, which very few persons seem to be acquainted with. The story is as follows, and is extremely well vouched:—

"We are credibly informed by the Rev. Mr. Birch (in his Appendix to the '*Life of Milton*,' prefixed to a late Edition of that author's political works) that Milton, in

order to blast the reputation of King Charles the First, the undoubted author of a book entitled, '*Elkon Basilike*,' stole a prayer out of Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, and obliged the printer of the King's book, under severe penalties and threatenings, to subjoin it to his Majesty's performance, and then made a hideous outcry against his own action, as committed by the King, merely to create a jealousy, as was observed just now, that if his Majesty was not the author of the prayers in that treatise, he was far less the author of the treatise itself; which thing is believed by thousands to this day, solely on the credit of Milton's affirmation, when he was the architect of the imposture himself!

"As Milton therefore has acquired immense reputation by publishing a poem, in composing whereof he derived great assistance from the writings of others; and as the King has been denied the credit he had a just title to from a work he seems to have composed without any assistance from others; so I imagined I could not either requite Milton's action against the King more properly, or give people a juster idea of the nature of it, than by transcribing his worthy pattern, that mankind might see the odiousness of that action in Milton, which they were so forward to condemn in me; which they would never have been so sensible of, had not I acted so by him, as it is natural for people to be more affected where they are interested themselves, than where they are not concerned, and with present things more than with things long since past, and out of their reach.

"Now, if Milton's forgery against the King, a character in dignity far superior to his own, should pass uncensured, and be reputed devoid of malignity, as it seems to be amongst his admirers (Milton being reckoned a man of a fair character), why should the same action be deemed so criminal in me? And if it is culpable in me, as all the world has judged, and as I admit, it is also equally culpable in Milton, or more so, as he was the first transgressor; and as I only acted by Milton, in retaliation of his having so acted by the King; the fairness of which procedure against Milton (though I pretend not thereby quite to exculpate myself) is sufficiently justified by the approved maxim of the poet:

'*Sua quisque exempla debet æquo animo pati.*'

"I declare therefore sincerely that had not Milton acted so by the King, as I am convinced in my conscience he did, and for which we have indisputable evidence given us, I would have submitted to any punishment sooner than either have offered such violence to truth, put such an imposition on the publick, or attempted to blast Milton's reputation by a falsehood.

"ON

"On this topic I was at first resolved to defend myself, had I not been advised to the contrary, as it was easy to foresee the disturbance such a method might be apt to produce betwixt the admirers and enemies of the English poet, both which your honour well knows are very numerous in this kingdom; to prevent which I chose rather to derive the whole blame upon myself, than by disclosing Milton's forgery against the King, become the author of any public disturbance, by sowing the seeds of jealousy betwixt, or administering fuel to inflame the animosity of contending parties.

"As for the interpolations, whereby not above twenty or thirty lines at most of Milton were affected, notwithstanding the hideous outcry that has been raised against me on account of them, greater perhaps than if I had denied or ridiculed the doctrine of the Trinity, I hope I have it in my power to replace them twenty-fold, which I am resolved shortly to do, to the conviction, I trust, of all persons of judgment, candour, and learning; for some persons there are in the world whom I know it is impossible to convince.

"As my offence, therefore, is attended with such favourable circumstances, and appears plainly to have been occasioned rather from an honest, though it may be an imprudent zeal to disabuse mankind with regard to their ignorance of a curious particular in History, as also to vindicate the character of a much injured Prince with relation to private property, and assert his title to a performance, which by an unfair contrivance of Milton, has been hitherto by thousands adjudged to another, than from any malicious or sinister design of imposing on the publick in general; so I hope your honour's usual candour and goodness will pardon my offence, and honour me once more with your favour and patronage, which, God willing, I shall take care never to forfeit again by any miscarriage whatever. I am, with great respect and esteem, honoured Sir, your most obedient, most obliged, and most humble servant,

WILLIAM LAUDER.

'*Beati Misericordes! Quoniam, &c.*'

Our other extract relates to a Forger whose punishment was somewhat more severe:

"*Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Dr. DODD, written a day or two before his Death.*

"TO PHILIP THICKESSE, ESQ.

"Dear Sir,

"I am just at present not very well, and incapable of judging. I will communicate your kind paper to my Friends. My brother will be at Mrs. Porter's this evening. Many thanks for your attention. I rather think it would do harm, and be thought a mob.

"Yours, &c.

W. DODD."

"Remarks by MR. THICKESSE.

"When I consider the real character of this man, I suspect that though mankind have complimented themselves with the idea of being rational creatures, I am apt to doubt it. That we are the most artful and cunning of all created beings, is true; but does that prove that either Dodd, me, or you, are rational? Dodd was one of the best tempered men on earth; generous, charitable, and happy to serve or assist every man who required his time, his purse, or his advice. He had great susceptibility, and went through what was worse than a thousand deaths during his long confinement. Visiting him one morning, I asked him how he had slept? 'I have slept none to night,' said he; 'they have been all night unrevivifying and knocking off the chains of the felons who suffered to day, and every blow they gave was to me as an electric shock!' The last time I saw him (going unfortunately when Mrs. Dodd was taking her last farewell of him), I found them with their hands closed in each others, lost and insensible to every object which surrounded them, with such distress of mind painted on their countenances, that I should have thought it an act of charity had some benevolent hand struck them instantly dead. It was a tragedy scene of such horror, that the tears now roll down my cheeks while I am relating it, as they did while I was the sad spectator of a scene undescribable, and horribly affecting. It was the minute in my whole life in which I coveted power. I quitted the room, but the scene can never be effaced from my memory. I am persuaded, that though both their eyes were wide open, and their hearts fluttering with inconceivable agitations, they neither of them had the power of sight, speech, or motion! That was the minute to have been a King!

"After Dodd's death, I heard of some transactions of his, which lessened, though not removed, my concern for his fate.

"When I arrived in England from France, I asked the Custom-house Officers for news. They told me a Doctor of Divinity was in Newgate for forgery; and I instantly (I know not why) said in my mind, *Then it is Dr. Dodd.* P. THICKESSE."

The Portraits of this Volume, which are engraved in a superior style, are those of James Bindley, esq. F.S.A.; John Anstis, esq.; Rev. John Lewis; Dr. Zachary Grey; Dr. Thos. Birch; Dr. Richard Busby; John Thorpe, esq.; Rev. Dr. Sam. Pegge; Rev. Thomas Warton; Rev. Henry Michell; and the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D.

18. *A General History of the County of York.* By Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL. D. F.S.A. &c. &c. Parts I. to IX. Richmondshire. Vol. I. pp. 442. Vol. II. pp. 164. Longman. The Plates superb.

AS to the ancient History of Counties, so far as it is connected with the landed proprietors, Sir William Dugdale, by his copious research into record, has left to succeeding Antiquaries an exemplar to be religiously copied. Still, however, he was rather a Dædalus than a Prometheus. From the state of knowledge and taste in his day, he could not vivify his work by picturesque, biographical, archæological, and architectural assistances; and his book accordingly partakes of the heavy character of law books and peerages. Browne Willis added to the dulness, however laudable his industry, by substituting for the well-executed sepulchral effigies of Dugdale's manner, absolute skeletons, i. e. he published the indexes, and left out the books. The taste of his day was little better than that of Dugdale's, and though an excellent Antiquary, his enthusiasm was awakened chiefly by Clocks and Bells; and if men had had the good fortune to have lived a few centuries before him, and loved Church and King, he was satisfied that they had neither error nor vice. "And so he played his part." He did not alter the standard. Manuscript and record continued to be deemed the *only* legitimate materials of County History, and the *chief* materials they ought ever to be: but it was next found, that bread without butter or cheese, may be a valuable, but cannot be a pleasant edible; and this discovery produced the effect intended by the Divine who began a thanksgiving sermon with "Shout, Christians, shout!" A friend of ours, who compiled a County History upon the standard plan, had accordingly a *shout* raised against him, because he had not made a novel of his stubborn untractable materials. The great grievance was the epitaphs: reading absolutely limited to genealogists, often benevolent canonization of pretended saints; but fully as often a man's whole history, and, as matter of record, important. For this difficulty, there is, in our opinion, an easy remedy. Take the date of the first perfect parish register, publish all the epitaphs prior to

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that date, those also of persons of any consequence, and as to the rest, give alphabetically the surnames of all the families mentioned in the register. In addition to the *shout* for entertainment, it was further discovered, that all persons wished to have the fullest information which was possible to be obtained concerning the places of which they were natives, or in which they had an interest. Accordingly our learned and venerable coadjutor, Mr. John Nichols, produced in his "*Leicestershire*," that which a County History ought to be, a Thesaurus. By that means, these elaborate and difficult compilations have been exalted above their index character, though that character, and abstraction of MS. and record, is still the test of their utility and literary wealth. To the paper issue of the County Historian, no more than that of the Country Banker, we have therefore no objection, provided there be a basis of real property; and, to suit what Whitaker calls (p. 292) "an age of slight and dissipated reading," we tolerate pretty apostrophes out of novels and poets, sage saws about woeful changes in the times, savoury relishes of anecdote, sentimentalities about spouts of cascades, and marvellous stories of longevity, fecundity, monsters, witches, ghosts, and self-taught geniuses, with as much complacency as we receive cash-notes with a pretty symbolic engraving in the corner, fives and tens in deep mourning (because to be executed in London), exquisite flourishes in spirals and serpentine, an *aurora borealis* of the Royal Arms issuing from a thunder-cloud of labyrinthian scroll-work, and all the gandy colouring of Country banking Titians and Claudes.

Dr. Whitaker, to whose high merits we have borne witness by a portrait and memoir in our February Number, was, what he professed to be, a philosophical Antiquary,—a deep-thinking man,—a magisterial man,—a mixed business and knowledge man,—a weight and measure man,—a statesman-like spectator of things,—a Quarterly Reviewer,—an oracle,—a most respectable, patriotic, and useful man. Like Dr. Clarke, of lasting fame, he possessed the art of making every thing a subject of useful or pleasing instruction; i. e. a sort of philosopher's stone, by

by which such men turn lead into gold, and form china from the meanest earthen. The work before us is accordingly a superb court dress, and, we trust, that it will not be considered a depreciation of it, if we take up a few false stitches in it. It is a wise custom in Parliament not to make sweeping positions; and we wish it was the same in Science. Unfortunately, we know of no man, except Sir Isaac Newton, who has not committed this error. Winckelman affirms, that the Egyptians had no bas-reliefs, except in bronze, that the explication of those of the Greeks is to be exclusively sought in mythology, and (he or others) that no horse is to be seen in the monuments of the country first mentioned, all which pretended aphorisms we know to be unfounded. In the elaborate *Nouvelle Diplomatique*, general rules for ascertaining the æra of charters are laid down, which general rules, as to five out of ten of them, are only presumptive. In the same manner our eminent Author has advanced certain positions which he considered to be accessions to the general science of Archæology, but which we know to be untenable, and shall exhibit some of them.

In page 5, and again in page 104, it is affirmed, that arches on the North side of a chancel were primarily intended for sepulchres, devoted to the play of the Resurrection, but afterwards made places of interment, for which affirmation Dr. Whitaker honestly confesses that he can only quote a passage from Blomefield's "*Norfolk*," which merely directs "a sepulchre for Easter Day to be *cunningly graven* on the tomb;" a thing which we have seen painted on the walls of churches, and a mere emblem of the Resurrection. It is true that Dr. W. in page 5, speaks of his hypothesis diffidently, but latterly he makes it a confirmed rule. In p. 131, we are told, that open embroidered copes * *cannot be earlier* than Henry VI.; though in p. 251, an *earlier* instance is admitted. In short, we find one upon a figure holding a book open, in

an illumination of the twelfth century (Strutt's *Dresses*, I. pl. 48); for it is no more than the Norman dress-mantle, or State-habit, often a present made to priests. (See *Id.* pl. 33.) In the same spirit of generalizing, we are told, that the heads of croziers on the tombs of Bishops are turned *outwards* to denote external jurisdiction; those of Abbots *inwards*, to imply their limited internal episcopal power. Of the ample experience of the late John Carter in such matters, there can be no doubt, and in his drawings (engraved in "*British Monachism*," 890) we find, under Classes 2 and 3, a Bishop of Durham, and another of Lichfield, with the heads of the croziers *turned inwards*; and in Classes 4 and 5, an Abbess and Abbot, with the same crooks *turned outwards*.

In page 94 we are told, that Norman castles were *never* without a borough, as if any body ever heard of burgenses at Goodrich or Penyard in Herefordshire, and hundreds of others. These instances are sufficient to give the reader a proper feeling concerning the temerity of making sweeping positions, which ought to be as well supported by evidence, as a claim to an estate in a Court of Justice. Dr. Meyrick (of whose merits, as an elaborate writer and recondite investigator, and of whose promised work on antient Armour, as likely to be of high and excellent character, we entertain no distrust) has felt hurt because we have found sweeping positions of *his* contradicted by other writers not to be despised. That we may not be supposed capable of indulging in the meanness of detracting from the just fame of distinguished writers, we shall add our reasons for using these strictures. *First, then*, we idolize Archæology. We know that both happiness and wisdom may be derived from this delightful study; we know that it preserves the memory of what man has done, and shows what man can do, and leads him to, and sustains him in, his grand exhibition of superior animal character, civilization. We do not, therefore, like to see it brought into disrepute, by exceptionable syntheses, which will not enable a school-boy in it to parse his lesson, and which will introduce into it the inglorious uncertainty of the law. *Secondly*, we have been informed, that certain gentlemen

* What Dr. Whitaker calls the *close cope*, is only the *chesuble*, of which, as worn by the first Christians, Bosius gives us representations in his "*Roma Soterranea*." It was the Roman *perula*, properly so called. The open cope has a different origin.

tllemen who have taken up the execution or support of County Histories, have thrown out, that they shall do so upon a plan which is perfectly infallible, and most superior; and through which, we old performers of the company of Dugdale will be degraded from actors to candle-snuffers. Such gentlemen must allow us to state our opinion, that no improvement is wanting in Topography but to render it pleasant reading, which is best done by intermixing it with archæological science.

We now come to the more pleasant task of extracting from the work before us, in which extracts Dr. Whitaker will appear in his real light, as a Philosophical Antiquary of very masterly character.

The first extract will show the effect of luxury in humble life. Dr. Whitaker is endeavouring to account for the magnificence of many parish churches*. Of the men of antient times, he says,

"Their fare was probably more sparing, and therefore they had some superfluity of labour to bestow, where our farmers and peasantry have none. The former did not then drink each their bottle of port at every market ordinary, nor the latter spend half his weekly earnings at the ale-house. Then again, rents were out of all comparison lower (lower I mean with reference to the produce, than at present), and therefore church-work might reasonably be called for by the parish priest, as well as military or rustic services by the lord. On the other hand, throughout the whole of society at that day, and long after, there was a careless uneconomical kind of plenty, from which, as soon as the principle of zeal began to operate, much might always be extracted. The lords themselves, with the same dispositions, were usually in the same easy circumstances. They had vast tracks of land in demesne; crowds of labourers but half employed, and teams of lazy horses and oxen that enjoyed all the repose and plenty of their masters. A little superfluous exertion, therefore, on the fabric of a parish church, to them was unfelt. Then again, if oak were wanted for a roof, wood was considered at that time rather as an incumbrance than an ornament to a great estate, so that instead of planting, a regular process of 'essarting' was uniformly carried on." P. 7.

The subject is further pursued in page 429, thus,

* We shall shortly have to notice this point in a review of the new Dugdale's Monasticon.

"Day wages were then extremely low; an opinion which is not to be negated by urging that human wants must always keep pace with human demands and expectations; and that the difference in this respect between different periods is merely in terms of money. For, after all, the fact is not true. The wants of these men were the wants of nature; those of modern artisans are unnatural and vicious; they must be paid for the labour of half the week, high enough to supply the other half with the means of idleness."

Now it is manifest, that the respective modes of subsistence do most materially affect the commercial interests of a State. Let A and B be respectively two workmen, who earn each twenty shillings per week. A spends ten in tea and spirits, B nothing. The export of manufactures or money necessary to supply the wants of A, and with which he replaces the capital of the vender, is a stimulus for higher wages, through which he augments the price of labour, and, of course, of commodities. By these means, he diminishes both the foreign and home consumption, and occasions that resort to unconsuming machinery, of which he so grievously complains. B, on the contrary, lays out nearly all his money in home productions, and drinks no spirits. This is mostly the case with agricultural labourers; and hence, lower as their wages are, they appear more healthy and in better circumstances than the manufacturing poor.

In page 31, we find an Elias *Talairandus* (of the same family as Prime Minister Talleyrand), Archdeacon of Richmond in 1322.

"In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, mankind do not appear to have understood that they could live where grain could not be grown." P. 52.

It seems that they did not think that it could be brought to any place by roads, a subject of which they were so ignorant, that the road into Richmond was for seven centuries up and down precipices, though there was a short rectilinear and level approach. (p. 97.) It can only be vindicated, in our opinion, by fortification views of the subject; as there was a castle at Richmond.

From Domesday Book it appears that the proportion of tillage to pasture, common and meadow (of the latter but little), was as one to four and a fraction. (p. 53.)

From

From p. 120, we find that no Greek was to be taught in grammar schools; because, we presume, that the Testament should not be read in the original. In page 142, we have the disputed fact of coins being halved and quartered for currency, undeniably confirmed. In page 149, an unknown station at Rokeby is very ably elucidated. At Eggleston Church (p. 151) there is the singular deformity of a steep descent to the high altar. In p. 235, we have the extraordinary fact, that as the veins of lead in the Richmondshire mountains decline to the East, they become at once more slender, and change to copper. How would such a phenomenon have been rapturously hailed by our antient alchymists. In p. 244, we find that a cure of souls was deemed the most proper provision for a man, after he had become, by age and infirmities, unfit for any thing else. In p. 255, upon a rude bas-relief at Danby Whiske Church, we see that unsightly and curious costume of the twelfth century, the pocketing sleeves of Strutt, pl. 40. As to the intrenched lines of Stanwick and Forcett, we have no hesitation in affirming that they are neither British, Roman, Danish, or Anglo-Saxon fortifications, but merely boundaries; "perhaps (as Dr. Whitaker conjectures, p. 207) enclosures of a British city, of unknown antiquity:" we say merely such, for it is to be recollected, that before acquaintance with the Romans, the Gauls (see Polybius, B. ii. c. 2) had no walled towns, nor, of course, the Britons.

We shall here leave this costly work, with its beautiful plates, after the inimitable drawings of Turner, under the hopes that it will long be esteemed a fine monument of its good, its learned, and its ingenious Author; and that he may continue to do good after his decease, we shall present to public notice his judicious observations concerning the disgraceful modern manner of repairing churches:

"Strip off all the lead from the nave, choir, and side-aisles (this will pay for the following improvements); next take away the battlements, clerestory, with the East end of the wall of the nave, and cut off the East end of the choir at the square, so as to remove all the fantastic tracery of the East window, and leave five plain round headed lights. Next construct a roof, of which, to save the expence of a plan, the

scheme may be taken from the next barn, of good white New England pine. Memorandum; do not be anxious about the dry rot, and cover the whole with one sweeping surface of blue slate, gracefully descending North and South within about six feet of the ground, and presenting another fine unbroken line to the eye, from the tower to the East end." P. 263.

We have only to add to this, that much of the ruin of our fine old churches is owing to the immense fees and expences, attached to Briefs. Whether it be correct or not, the people have an opinion that eight pence out of every shilling given is sunk in expences, and therefore will not contribute. The right ought to be bought off by Parliament, and the office abolished; for the collections might be made by mere episcopal circulars, and the proceeds paid in at the adjacent banking houses, or at the visitations. We do not say that thus money enough would be collected to build churches; only that there might be a sufficiency obtained to put the old churches in such a state of repair, that they would afterwards be easily kept up.

Copy enough is left prepared by its lamented Author to complete the History of Richmondshire.

19. *The History of Stamford, in the County of Lincoln; comprising its antient, progressive, and modern state; with an Account of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, and Great and Little Wothorpe, Northamptonshire.* 8vo. pp. 621. Stamford, J. Drakard; London, Nichols and Son.

THIS Work commences with a regular sifting of the antient history during the British and Roman æra; and we think that the Author has well separated the chaff from the grain. It seems that there was a ford (*stean* or *stone ford*, whence *Stamford*) close by a Roman road; and whatever may have been the actual history of the town in the early periods alluded to, we have little doubt but that it grew out of the ford, upon the decay of Casterton, only two miles distant, in the same manner as Hereford sprung from Kenchester. In both the towns mentioned, Stamford and Hereford, the ford was probably guarded by a detachment, and some sort of settlement made, which, from superior convenience of site, became the town, upon the Roman evacuation of Britain. As to the objection of the Author (p. 33, seq.) concerning the castle built here by Elfreda,

Elsted, we beg to observe, that her fortresses were in the main, mere hills of earth (like that at Buckingham), and that there is reason (notwithstanding Gough, Camden, II. p. 225) to dispute the artificial mount near St. Peter's Hill being the castle in question, though subsequently enlarged by the Normans.

In page 51, we find that the soul of John Warren, Earl of Surrey, who died in 1303, was ordered to be prayed for throughout the kingdom by the

King's orders, "an honour now never paid to a subject."

Academical lectures and exercises were formerly read at Stamford by the Carmelites; and the Friary here was particularly eminent, and the house large and magnificent. It was certainly in existence during the reign of Edward I. and further benefactioned by Edward III. whose arms are over this venerable Gateway; a view of which we have been permitted to copy from this publication.



Among the classical ancients, statues of the gods were placed on town gates; afterwards those of the Emperors. Hence came the custom of affixing the arms of princes; and accordingly here in token of foundation and dominion, are three niches, over each of which there were formerly arms, tho' the two side ones are now defaced. The rule of this order prescribed their houses to be on lone spots; and here, as elsewhere, the Friary was out of the town.

William Bruges, first Garter King of Arms, about 1450, rebuilt the Church of St. George; and in his will is the following curious item:

"Item, I bequethe to the seyd chyrch of Seynt George, a solempnitie of array for the fest of Corpus Christi, oon partie wrought in the plate of sylver and over-gilt; and that other in tymbre to be born between the Decon and Sub-decon; the tymbre is peynted and over-gilt with fyne gold. And for every sign of the passion, an aungel berynge

the sign of the crosse, and of the crowne of thorne; another aungel beryng the pillar and the scourges; another aungel beryng the spere and the sponges; another aungel beryng the remnant of the signs of the passion; and in the middle of the feretorye, a gret round black cower; and one peynted with gold and azure, and peynted with sterres of gold in the middell of that round blok, for a gret coupe of sylver, and over-gilt, to stand on, upon a pynne of tre. And in the seyd couple [coupe], a lital box of sylver and over-gilt; to put in the Sacrament. This gret coupe and the litle together, first to be set upon the gret blok of tre, with a gret croun of over-gilt, garnished with stones, clepid dublets, redde, blue, grene, and yellowe, garnished wyth counterfeyt perles made of sylver; the croun of the cocight of C. S. This croun fyrst to be set upon the gret round blok of tre, and thanne upon the pynne standyng in the seyd blok. The seyd coupe to be crouned withoute wyth a small croune, ordeyned redy therefore. Item, I bequethe to the seyd feretorye a tabernacle wele ywrought of sylver and over-gilt, of the wight of one marc,

marc, or thereabouts, goyng with a byll to be set on high, upon the coupe. And above, upon the poynt of the seyde tabernacle, a litel crosse of sylver and over-gilt, goyng also by a vyce." P. 253.

In 1558, Alderman John Houghton built the Town-hall upon the bridge. Chapels on bridges may be traced to the Roman æra; but we never before heard of Town-halls.

The book before us contains full and copious accounts of every thing appertaining to the town; and the plates are good. Of the archæological investigations in the notes, some are unsound; nor do we join in the depreciating accounts of the justly-famous William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Elizabeth's Prime Minister, and his family. Upon Religion and Politicks people will quarrel *ad infinitum*. The influence of property cannot be destroyed but by military despotism, a remedy worse than the disease (if it really be so), which we do not, generally speaking, admit; and we regret that the work is so full of political hostility, because we think that such commixtures may do unmerited injury to an able compilation. Why not have made a separate pamphlet of the grievances?

20. Napoleon in Exile, &c.

(Continued from p. 44.)

WE resume our notice of these Volumes, and, abstaining from any lengthened commentary on the extracts we purpose to select, we shall leave our Readers to their own opinions, admitting, however, the impossibility within our assigned limits, of giving any thing like a digested analysis of their multifarious contents. We recognize in Mr. O'Meara much of the laborious and patient industry of the Biographer of Johnson,—the same veneration for his idol, and an increased portion of Boswell's credulity. Of this latter weakness, Buonaparte seems to have taken most undue advantage; and aware that he was inditing to an amanuensis, he has foisted upon his listener many as improbable stories, as fiction aided by malice ever attempted to devise. Much of the odium of this *rhodomontade*, this hyperbolic exaggeration, will doubtless rest upon the narrator; and as Mr. O'Meara never ventures upon a qualifying remark of his own, as he never hints a doubt,

nor hesitates distrust of any anecdote he communicates, we fear he must occasionally choose between the dupe and the fabricator, and render suspected either the soundness of his judgment or the strength of his moral principles. As craniologists, our own opinion is, that the organ of invention belongs to Buonaparte,—that of credulity to the Journalist. To such of our readers as may have perused this Work, the assertion of Buonaparte that the Emperor Alexander employed as his Aid-de-Camp the assassin of his (the Emperor's) father, will fully explain our meaning.

Of the men of talent, by whom the Ex-Emperor was once surrounded; of those who shared his confidence, who divided the peril, and partook the danger, the companions of his fame, and the partners of his glory; of each we have a moral portrait, and first of Talleyrand, by no means flattering:

"Talleyrand (said he), *le plus vil des agitateurs, bas flatteur. C'est un homme corrompu*, who has betrayed all parties and persons. Wary and circumspect; always a traitor, but always in conspiracy with fortune, Talleyrand treats his enemies as if they were one day to become his friends, and his friends, as if they were to become his enemies. He is a man of talent, but venal in every thing. Nothing could be done with him but by means of bribery. The Kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria made so many complaints of his rapacity and extortion, that I took his portefeuille from him: moreover I found that he had divulged, to some *inbrigants*, a most important secret which I had confided to him alone. He hates the Bourbons in his heart. When I returned from Elba, Talleyrand wrote to me from Vienna, offering his services, and to betray the Bourbons, provided I would pardon and restore him to favour."

Of Fouché he speaks thus:

"Fouché is a miscreant of all colours, a priest, a terrorist, and one who took an active part in many bloody scenes in the Revolution. He is a man who can worm all your secrets out of you with an air of calmness and of unconcern. He is very rich," added he, "but his riches were badly acquired. There was a tax upon gambling houses in Paris, but, as it was an infamous way of gaining money, I did not like to profit by it, and therefore ordered, that the amount of the tax should be appropriated to an hospital for the poor. It amounted to some millions, but Fouché, who had the collecting of the impost, put many of them into his own pockets, and it was impossible for me to discover the real yearly sum total."

To

To the fate of a traitor, the unhappy Ney must submit to the shame of his master's reproaches,—on hearing of his death, Buonaparte observed,

“He was a brave man, nobody more so; but he was a madman. He has died without having the esteem of mankind. He betrayed me at Fontainebleau: the proclamation against the Bourbons which he said in his defence I caused to be given him, was written by himself, and I never knew any thing about that document until it was read to the troops.”

Soult is described as “an excellent Minister at War or Major General of an army, one who knows much better the arrangement of an army than to command in chief.”—Of Marechal Jourdan's military talents he had a poor opinion; and Massena was a greater favourite, though with a considerable drawback:

“Massena (said he) was a man of superior talent. He generally, however, made bad dispositions previous to a battle; and it was not until the dead began to fall about him that he began to act with that judgment which he ought to have displayed before. In the midst of the dying and the dead, of balls sweeping away those who encircled him, then Massena was himself; gave his orders, and made his dispositions with the greatest *sang froid* and judgment. This is, *la vera nobilità di sangue**. It was truly said of Massena, that he never began to act with judgment until the battle was going against him. He was, however, *un voleur*. He went halves along with the contractors and commissaries of the army. I signified to him often, that if he would discontinue his peculations, I would make him a present of eight hundred thousand, or a million of francs; but he had acquired such a habit, that he could not keep his hands from money. On this account he was hated by the soldiers, who mutinied against him three or four times. However, considering the circumstances of the times, he was precious; and had not his bright parts been soiled with the vice of avarice, he would have been a great man.”

Marmont is “a traitor whose name will never be mentioned in France without horror, reserved for the fate of Judas; and Bernadotte is an ingrate.”

Prince Leopold appears to have narrowly escaped a military connexion with Buonaparte:

“Prince Leopold (continued he) was one of the handsomest and finest young men in Paris, at the time he was there. At a mas-

querade given by the Queen of Naples, Leopold made a conspicuous and elegant figure. The Princess Charlotte must doubtless be very contented and very fond of him. He was near being one of my Aid-de-camps, to obtain which he had made interest and even applied; but by some means, very fortunately for himself, it did not succeed, as probably if he had, he would not have been chosen to be a future King of England. Most of the young princes in Germany (continued he) solicited to be my aid-de-camps, and Leopold was then about eighteen or nineteen years of age.”

The following is an amusing specimen of the Ex-Emperor's talent for the facetious. After describing Madame Talleyrand as a very fine woman English or East Indian, but *sotte* and grossly ignorant, he proceeds:

“I sometimes asked Denon, whose works I suppose you have read, to breakfast with me, as I took a pleasure in his conversation, and conversed very freely with him. Now all the intriguers and speculators paid their court to Denon, with a view of inducing him to mention their projects or themselves in the course of his conversations with me, thinking that even being mentioned by such a man as Denon, for whom I had a great esteem, might materially serve them. Talleyrand, who was a great speculator, invited Denon to dinner. When he went home to his wife, he said, ‘My dear, I have invited Denon to dine. He is a great traveller, and you must say something handsome to him about his travels, as he may be useful to us with the Emperor.’ His wife being extremely ignorant, and probably never having read any other book of travels than that of Robinson Crusoe, concluded that Denon could be nobody else than Robinson. Wishing to be very civil to him, she, before a large company, asked him divers questions about his man Friday! Denon, astonished, did not know what to think at first, but at length discovered by her questions that she really imagined him to be Robinson Crusoe. His astonishment and that of the company cannot be described, nor the peals of laughter which it excited in Paris, as the story flew like wildfire through the city, and even Talleyrand himself was ashamed of it.”

Our Readers, we are persuaded, will readily forgive us the length of our next extract, which gives an interesting and not unimportant account of the intercourse and communication kept up with this country by means of the Smugglers:

“During the war with you (said he), all the intelligence I received from England came through the Smugglers. They are terrible

* True nobleness of blood.

terrible people, and have courage and ability to do any thing for money. They had at first a part of Dunkerque allotted to them, to which they were restricted; but as they latterly went out of their limits, committed riots, and insulted every body; I ordered Gravelines to be prepared for their reception, where they had a little camp for their accommodation, beyond which they were not permitted to go. At one time there were upwards of five hundred of them in Dunkerque. I had every information I wanted through them. They brought over newspapers and dispatches from the spies that we had in London. They took over spies from France, landed and kept them in their houses for some days, then dispersed them over the country, and brought them back when wanted. The Police had in pay a number of French emigrants, who gave constant information of the actions of the Vendean party, Georges, and others, at the time they were preparing to assassinate me. All their movements were made known. Besides, the Police had in pay many English spies, some of high quality, amongst whom there were many ladies. There was one lady in particular of very high rank who furnished considerable information, and was sometimes paid so high as three thousand pounds in one month. They came over (continued he) in boats not broader than this bath. It was really astonishing to see them passing your seventy-four gun ships in defiance." I observed, that they were double spies, and that they brought intelligence from France to the British Government. "That is very likely (replied Napoleon). They brought you newspapers; but I believe, that as spies, they did not convey much intelligence to you. They are *geni terribili*, and did great mischief to your Government. They took from France annually forty or fifty millions of silks and brandy. They assisted the French prisoners to escape from England. The relations of Frenchmen, prisoners in your country, were accustomed to go to Dunkerque, and to make a bargain with them to bring over a certain prisoner. All that they wanted was the name, age, and a private token, by means of which the prisoner might repose confidence in them. Generally, in a short time afterwards, they effected it; as, for men like them, they had a great deal of honour in their dealings. They offered several times to bring over Louis and the rest of the Bourbons for a sum of money; but they wanted to stipulate, that if they met with any accident, or interruption to their design, they might be allowed to massacre them. This I would not consent to. Besides, I despised the Bourbons too much, and had no fear of them: indeed, at that time, they were no more thought of in France than the Stuarts were in England. They also offered to bring over Dumourier, Sarrazin, and others,

whom they thought I hated, but I held them in too much contempt to take any trouble about them."

Mr. O'Meara asserts, that soon after the transmission of the foregoing communication to his Majesty's Government, the Preventive Service was established.

Of the horrors of the Russian campaign, and the conflagration of Moscow, we have Buonaparte's own description, though he seems totally unable to appreciate the noble act of heroism and self-devotion which consigned this city to the flames:

"While I was at Moscow, the cold was at three of the thermometer, and was such as the French could with pleasure bear; but on the march, the thermometer sunk eighteen degrees, and consequently nearly all the horses perished. In one night I lost thirty thousand. The artillery, of which I had five hundred pieces, was in a great measure obliged to be abandoned; neither ammunition nor provisions could be carried. We could not make a *reconnaissance*, or send out an advance of men on horseback to discover the way, through the want of horses. The soldiers lost their spirits, fell into confusion, and lost their senses. The most trifling thing alarmed them. Four or five men were sufficient to frighten a whole battalion. Instead of keeping together, they wandered about in search of fire. Parties when sent out on duty in advance, abandoned their posts, and went to seek the means of warming themselves in the houses. They separated in all directions, became helpless, and fell an easy prey to the enemy. Others lay down, fell asleep, a little blood came from their nostrils, and, sleeping, they died. In this manner, thousands perished. The Poles saved some of their horses and artillery, but the French, and the soldiers of the other nations I had with me, were no longer the same men. In particular, the cavalry suffered. Out of forty thousand, I do not think that three thousand were saved. Had it not been for that fire at Moscow, I should have succeeded. I would have wintered there. There were in that city about forty thousand citizens who were in a manner slaves. For you must know that the Russian nobility keep their vassals in a sort of slavery. I would have proclaimed liberty to all the slaves in Russia, and abolished vassalage and nobility. This would have procured me the union of an immense and a powerful party. I would either have made a peace at Moscow, or else I would have marched the next year to Petersburg. Alexander was assured of it, and sent his diamonds, valuables, and ships to England."

(To be continued.)

21. *The Life of John Goodwin, M.A. some time Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London. Comprising an Account of his Opinions and Writings, and of the Controversies in which he was engaged in Defence of religious Liberty and general Redemption, with a Review of several public Transactions in Great Britain during the Civil Wars and Interregnum.* By Thomas Jackson, Esq. pp. 458. Longman.

LET a Philosopher be asked, whether he would choose his children to be educated in religious and moral principles; or, leaving the mind uncultivated, have the inculcation of them attempted by Fanaticism? His answer, we think, would be, "Man is entirely the creature of education and circumstances, and History records the failure of Fanaticism for want of these adjuncts. It has succeeded in the Monastery, but not in the World, because the love of pleasure and the love of action, not the desire of romantic purity, constitute the leading principles of human conduct. Poor children, like beasts of burden, are from infancy exposed to perpetual labour, which excessively stimulates the appetite for indulgence and relaxation. Of course, when they become adults, we find them absorbed in worldliness, and those gross pleasures which have been the natural results of excessive bodily exertion, from the antient Grecian hero to the Indian or modern Fox-hunting savage. Against this worldliness and excessive appetite for pleasure, created by want and severe labour, the Religionist, with the best intentions, presents strong fanatical impressions, which certainly check pleasurable indulgences, but produce alarm and misery, and cause character to be estimated, not by philanthropy and elevation of mind, but by austere perversions of the Divine Benevolence, and ascetical abstinence from pleasure, without which man may be good, but cannot be happy. If so, I prefer the formation of principles and character by vigilant education, good example, and wholesome discipline; and if you doubt its success, look (not at the religious and civil tenets of the Quakers), but at their philanthropy, wisdom, and virtue, entirely created by the means mentioned."

Under the same view of things, we

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have ever had a bias towards the preferable substitute of Education to Fanaticism, which the book before us shows, may make the Bible the best weapon with which the Devil ever combated, because it may make men think that they do God service, by breaking the whole code of our duty towards our neighbour. The Philosopher further knows, that it is always dangerous to push any principle whatever, however meritorious *in se*, beyond good sense, unless we mean to invite abuse of it; that reason was expressly given for our guidance in this world, as is proved by Providence rewarding prudence with prosperity; and that Revelation was never intended to go further than to inform us of our future state, and to instruct us in our duty towards God and man; for otherwise it would have entered into Natural Philosophy, and told us the physical principles of things. As soon as religious enthusiasm is universalized, the State is completely at the mercy of Pulpiters and their unphilosophical followers; and the book before us shows, that such a state of things may produce an absolute dissolution of all social ties, a mere barbarous government of folly, violence, vulgarity, and ignorance.

A Philosopher often wonders at the strangeness of calling upon men, under the dread of pains and penalties, to give opinions upon subjects about which they cannot possibly know any thing; and with a most salutary display of folly of this kind, Mr. Jackson's book abounds. It is impossible clearly to comprehend numerous things upon which we cannot reason *à priori*: and, in our judgment, we have a precious specimen of this in p. 169, where we find poor Goodwin charged with error "concerning man's power to do good supernatural." The hero of the work was in fact an able man, who broached various opinions among conceited Egotists, who valued only their own; and would gladly have devoured each other, if they had been able to elevate themselves. Goodwin's dogmas offered nothing conducive to their interest; and as he or they were unsuccessful, obstruction would ensue, with regard to one or the other. The work of Mr. Jackson, a most amiable and benevolent writer, and one of research, shows us the horrid consequences of polemical

polemical habits, dispersed through society, namely, that men may thus be induced to act, without shame, upon the principles of fiends, and exhibit the manners (we use the term coolly) of ruffians.

22. *The Royal Exile; or, Poetical Episodes of Mary, Queen of Scots, during her Captivity in England, with other original Poems. By a young Lady. Also by her Father, the Life of Queen Mary, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Longman.*

MARY, Queen of Scots, has been the delight of many women and some men; who have strangely made of her another Jane Grey, an immolated victim.

There are two particulars in the history of Mary of considerable interest; one, the accuracy of the respective portraits of her; the other, her innocence or guilt.

As to the *first*, we have examined the original gold coin (engraved by Pinkerton, Medals, ii. pl. 2), compared it with her effigy in Westminster Abbey, and found the latter correct. The print given in the work before us, from a fine medallion, only varies from the general features in the nose, which is that of a Minerva, whereas upon the coin and monument the curve undulates.

Upon the *second* head, we find the following counts of the indictment against her, in our fair authoress:

"The three great crimes which have been laid to the charge of the Queen of Scots, are, 1st. An illicit intercourse with Rizzio. 2d. A participation in the murder of her husband Darnley; and 3d. The marrying with the man who was the principal agent in the murder."

As to the first charge, all we pretend to know is, that traditions still prevail among the Scots of the libertinism of Mary (we believe that these traditions are recorded in Birt's Letters), and we have also read that the murder of Rizzio is ascribed to the jealousy of Darnley. He was a fool, and women cannot love fools. We agree with our fair authoress, that "no human being can long hide the follies of a fool." i. 48.

The second charge as to details, is, that "she spent the evening of the 9th of February with her husband till eleven o'clock, but that she then left him, kissing him, and putting one of her own rings on his finger, as a token

of love and reconciliation. At two o'clock, an explosion took place, and the house was blown to pieces." i. 20.

Bothwell was acquitted of the murder, and on the 14th of April, was recommended by Parliament as a proper husband for the Queen. On the 24th, Bothwell seized her, when on a journey, and placed her in the situation, according to our fair Authoress, "of living or dying perhaps the mother of a bastard child," i. p. 62. On the 15th of May she was married to him.

Such are the facts, and we do not deny that Mary was placed during life in most cruel and arduous situations. We admit that the most able advocacy has been employed in her behalf; but advocacy is not evidence. Unfortunately, no positive testimony, not the fabrication of enemies, is to be obtained; and, moreover, indiscreet persons will often act in such a manner by disregarding appearances, that a case may be involved in unfathomable mystery. It is no exoneration of her, that she might have had Bothwell, whom she had seen, when she was unmarried (i. p. 47), for possibly he had made no advances. But it is as utterly impossible to suppose that Bothwell would have ventured upon such a horrible outrage, as a rape of the Sovereign, without a previous understanding on her part, or presumption of want of principle, as that the whole story does not bear the thunder-storm aspect of a plot. Circumstantial evidence, says Paley, cannot lie; and though it may not be absolutely conclusive, yet it must excite a suspicion which advocacy alone, however able, cannot remove. Mary was either weak and indiscreet in an inconceivable degree, or absolutely guilty. We do not pretend to decide either way. All we can positively affirm is, that Mary was unfit for her Royal situation, and that Elizabeth, regardless of the sacredness of the persons of sovereigns, was, in taking the life of Mary, inexcusably criminal. That she fully believed Mary to be capable of plotting against her, or abetting conspiracy, cannot be denied; and that she acted under that persuasion, is the only thing which can be said in mitigation of her cruelty. It is to be recollected too, that through the wickedness of faction and ambition, state policy cannot be limited to the strictness of religion and morals; nor, when men become devils, have they

they any right to complain of being punished according to the statutes of Satan. Goodness of heart, and an excellent understanding, are not sufficient for safety. An excellent understanding (says Gibbon, i. 102) may be often deceived through goodness of heart, by artful men, who study the passions of princes, but conceal their own. He adds, "that as it is impossible for the most able statesmen to subdue millions of followers and enemies by their own personal strength, the world, under the name of policy, seems to have granted them a liberal indulgence of craft and dissimulation." (Id. c. v. p. 143.) We say this in vindication of Elizabeth, who is sadly traduced by our enthusiastic authoress. She does not seem to remember, that wise government is a supreme excellence, an assimilation of Providence, and that Elizabeth had no vices which affected the well-being of her subjects in general.

The prose of our fair Writer is eloquent, and the poetry respectable. She amiably devotes the profits of her publication to the benefit of a Society for alleviating the sufferings of aged Females; sufferings very commonly severe.

23. *Europe; or, a General Survey of the present Situation of the principal Powers, with Conjectures on their future Prospects. By a Citizen of the United States.* 8vo. pp. 411. Longman.

IT is a rule with us, in reference to political prognostications, *first*, to be present among the people, concerning the fate of whom we prophesy; *secondly*, to have precedents from which we may deduce our conclusions. There is only one autocrat in the world (Providence), and one Prime Minister (Time), which possess actual irresistible power, and we believe that their modes of action are only to be learned from history. Of our sapient hesitation with regard to political writers, our readers shall judge, when we inform them, that a M. de Haller, who modestly styles himself the modern Bacon, professes, that in leaving the Protestant Religion, he is only the precursor of the return of us all to the Catholic Faith (p. 99), and such a laudable and probable project our Author insinuates is seriously adopted by the ruling powers of Europe (p. 100, seq.) *Hum!*

Our Author treats his subject according to countries: and his leading opinion, as to general principles, is, that the more democratical a nation is, the stronger and the better it is.

"The political constitution of France is sound and vigorous in its essential parts, beyond that of any other nation in Europe." P. 105.

Our opinion is, that property under the system produced by the Revolution, is so subdivided, that a military force or police must always predominate, to prevent faction and anarchy; and that the Constitution both is and must be nominal only.

We pass over Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece, because we have not the smallest conjecture what Prime Minister Time has orders to do with them. In the enfranchisements of Prussia, we agree with our Author (p. 175, seq.) especially in the remark, that the Prussians, by their conduct in the late war, "nobly developed the most generous feelings in the best of causes." (p. 179.) In p. 188, we are told, that the Memoir on the German Universities, ascribed to M. de Stourdz, was really written by the Emperor Alexander.

What our Author has written concerning Germany deserves a serious and attentive perusal; because, as our press is free, very beneficial services may be rendered to the people, in regard to the continuance of various unwise feudal vexations. But we must forewarn our Readers, that our Author (who is yet a sensible man of temper), like most other political writers, thinks it perfectly reasonable that the Great and Clergy are to consider sacrifices matters of course, as having no rights whatever. We are not, however, disposed to quarrel with him on account of his honest confession, that the geographical situation of America [and we add its poverty] is the sole cause of a perfection, ascribed to its constitution; one, which when the nation has become rich, will be just as rational a mode of government as a Quarter Sessions would be for our own. Without an hereditary constitutional Monarchy and Nobility, all the evils of elective Government must ultimately ensue: and, as our Author's private feeling ascribes all perfection to this plan, we beg to make a quotation

tion from Goldsmith, in order to show its fallacy in a light certainly not commonplace :

“ Elective monarchies discourage schemes of public utility and improvement. This is instanced in the Popes. Their tenure was only for a short life. Present advantage was what they chiefly studied; to squeeze and to amass, rather than to ameliorate, was their object.”—(Lett. on Eng. Hist. L. iii.)

Popular assemblies are incapable of carrying on war or making peace.—(Robertson, ch. v. anno 1522.)

Our Author then recurs to Great Britain. He observes (p. 237), that the publications of Payne and Carlisle on religious subjects have excited no interest in America—a pretty convincing proof that they have been only published and supported here, as an auxiliary tool of sedition. In pages 244, 245, he satisfactorily proves, that Parliamentary Reform, unless the nation consisted of small landed proprietors, would make no alteration. He admits “that it is natural, and of course just, that assuming any given state of property, the proprietors constituted by it should in substance govern.” (p. 247.) But our Author insists, that all the grievances of England, admitting that they have a solid foundation, the existence of the radical party, the sufferings of the poor, &c. &c. do not grow out of King, Constitution, Ministers, or Opposition, “but the vast augmentation of wealth in few hands” (p. 281), by which the necessaries of life have been raised to an *insupportable price*. Do facts support this theory?

It is our duty to view with distrust any political work which is not founded upon statistical data; for otherwise we cannot distinguish between things which grow out of circumstances, and those which really proceed from modes of government and misrule. If, for instance, an injudicious tax prevents consumption, it is manifest mal-administration; but if evils are said to arise from the wealth of a nation, as our Author assumes, being in a few hands, we consider it not proved; and such wealth to be a strong support of national power. If, however, we differ from this respectable Writer in some points, we admit his ability and the usefulness of his work, as a beacon.

24. *A Short Vindication of the General Penitentiary at Millbank, from the Censures contained in a Letter, addressed by L. C. Western, Esq. to the Lord Lieut. and Magistrates of the County of Essex; to which are added a few Remarks on the Punishment of Juvenile Offenders.* By G. Holford, Esq. M. P. 8vo. pp. 35. Rivingtons.

25. *Thoughts on the Defective State of Prisons, and Suggestions for their Improvement; together with Hints for the Discipline, Police, and Labour of Prisoners, with the Plan of a Gaol and House of Correction for the Accommodation and Labour of 280 Persons.* By Thomas Le Breton, late Captain of the 71st Regiment, &c. 8vo. pp. 45. Rivingtons.

THE instrument employed by Providence for producing reform is adversity; and, therefore, what a criminal deems such is the proper mode to be employed. We apprehend that he will not fail to feel the wholesome severity of the Tread-wheel labour by day, solitude by night, and a diet exclusively vegetable.—(*Vindication*, p. 15; *Le Breton*, 26, seq.)

Mr. Holford's pamphlet is in reply to Mr. Western, who, it seems, thought that there was too much food, and too little hard labour in the Millbank Penitentiary. Mr. Holford successfully rebuts the accusation; but, cases of females excepted, we think it a very unnecessary expensive system. As to juvenile offenders, we have the direct authority of old naval officers, for affirming that they may be usefully trained for Marines. But instead of Penitentiaries, and the Botany Bay alluring excursions, where can there be a more effectual ready-made prison than a mine? Let them not emerge from them during a given period, and work as convicts, under the honest workmen; or let the same regulations be adopted as in other countries, where mines are made places of punishment, but tempered with more humanity.

Capt. Le Breton enters into the whole economy of prisons with manifest judgment; and we conscientiously recommend his work as an excellent Grammar on the subject to all young Magistrates just entering upon office.

We shall end with observing, that while all persons are obliged to economize, it is perfectly ridiculous that an exception should be made in favour of thieves, who, with regard to society, are vermin.

26. *Considerations upon the Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures of the British Empire, with Observations on the practical Effect of the Right Hon. Rob. Peel's Bill for the Resumption of Cash Payments by the Bank of England; and also upon the Pamphlet lately published by David Ricardo, Esq. entitled Protection to Agriculture.* By Sam. Turner, Esq. F.R.S. 8vo. pp. 109. Murray.

THERE are now two several classes of political economists on the subject of Agricultural Distress. One refers it to superabundant produce; the other to Mr. Peel's Bill. Among the latter is Mr. Turner, who, as having been a Bank Director for sixteen years, merits particular attention; and treats the subject in a most masterly and luminous manner. We are not, however, convinced (1st), because similar fluctuations have formerly ensued; (2dly), because it is not shown that the resumption of Cash Payments has before had a like effect in other countries; (3dly), because the same distress exists abroad; (4thly), because the fall of prices commenced in 1816, while paper currency was in full circulation. The evil seems to be this, that the farmer cannot afford to sell under high prices, and cannot obtain those high prices, nor force a consumption like manufacturers. We ourselves occupy for convenience sake a rich meadow. The gross proceeds are now only worth 27l. and the rent and expences amount to 30l. To a farmer the rent ought to be only a third of the gross returns, which rent would be thirty shillings an acre, ten shillings more than the highest rent in 1792. The war-demand, in our opinion, began the extraordinary rise; and we do not see how the effect can continue by means of paper money only, when the cause has ceased to exist. With regard to the Bank of England, the obloquy thrown upon it is not only absurd, but base; and Mr. Turner has left its enemies scarcely a shadow of reason, much more any pretensions to knowledge of the subject. Although we differ from Mr. Turner in his premises upon one point, we have seldom read a more instructive book; and admit that he is a Hercules in Political Economy. We are thus concise, because we have gone fully into the subject in our notices of the works of Messrs. Spence and Reynolds, in our last Number, pp. 47, 65.

27. *General Account of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.* pp. 344.—*Report of the same Society.* pp. 165. 1821.

IT is by Education alone that the Poor can be properly Christianized, without deterioration of the national character. Fanaticism reduces kingdoms to the low standard of Spain and Portugal; nor is it necessary; for a benevolent Parochial Priest, who cultivates the acquaintance of his poor Parishioners, and preaches plain and impressive sermons, will be sure to have his Church well filled, and his character venerated. We therefore hail with enthusiastic feelings their laudable and patriotic exertions (truly and purely such), in accelerating the national education. As to the grumbles on the subject of spoiling servants, &c. wheels cannot turn without friction; but wheels are notwithstanding very useful things. As to moral offences, Philosophers know, that in nations where there is a great deal of hard labour, wealth, and luxury, there must be many who will avoid the one, and try to enjoy the other, and thus become thieves and debauchees. It is the state of things which produces or fosters vice. All the Clergy can do is to oppose every check in their power; and the best means are Religion and Prudence; not inculcated by feelings only, but by good sense and reason, of which the impression is permanent. As to the great (the education of the better orders being almost exclusively in the Clergy), they should be taught that phenomena cannot be resolved by any other than the Christian system, without making God the author of evil, which is absurd; and they should be also informed, that Scripture does not authorize us to determine precisely the nature of our future happiness or punishment. The common attempt to do this has alienated whole hosts from Christianity. It has caused them to think with Lord Byron, and to say with D'Arlincourt, "The Christian is escorted in his march by the afflictions and pangs with which his religion surrounds him, and by the fear of a resurrection more terrible than annihilation." If Christianity be a sublime system of philosophy, founded on faith, it cannot excite the latter to misrepresent the attributes of Deity, by inculcating literal interpretations of figurative expressions. We speak from facts.

facts.—Having thus thrown out some hints, we have only to observe that the patronage of this Society being infinitely more respectable, and its plan more extensive, than those of any other, it is of course more powerful, and therefore every subscriber to it is the instrument of twice as much good as can be effected by others of inferior character and object.

28. *Sir Egerton Brydges's "Res Literariæ," Bibliographical and Critical.*

(Continued from Part i. p. 539.)

WE noticed this Miscellany in our Magazine for June more slightly than it deserves.

It is a Review of Books principally of Italian Literature, of the 16th and 17th centuries; or of the early Revivers of Classical Learning following the splendid age of Leo X.

The first article is a long discussion of the life and character of Petrarch, drawn principally from an examination of his own voluminous collection of Latin Epistles. From these a belief in the Story of Laura, as related by *De Sade*, is strongly urged.

The author is an enthusiastic admirer of the genius and poetry of Petrarch, and a zealous advocate of his amiable moral virtues.

Some account is given of the most eminent Italian writers of Latin poetry, Bembo, Fracastorius, Nangerius, Vida, Cotta, M. A. Flaminus, Casa, Sannazarius, &c. and a copious account of the treatise of Valerianus "on the misfortunes of the learned," with notices of Politian, Poggio, Leonardo Aretino, Pontanus, Paulus Jovius, &c.

Catalogues of the historians of Naples, and of the authors of the Literary History of Italy, are also given.

In the second volume are numerous restitutions of intelligence on Italian poetry: registries of almost all the principal *Raccolte*: criticisms on the principles of poetry: memoirs of Apostolo Zeno; and of the *Aldus* family: notices of many rare Italian books: and account of Volpi (or Comino) editions, &c. &c.

The subjects are, or ought to be interesting to every cultivated mind, which has a taste for polite literature. Without a recurrence to the class of authors here descanted on, there can be little pretence to enlarged and genuine erudition: nor can there be any

more wholesome medicine to the contagious depravity of corrupt extravagance in fashionable composition, prevailing especially in England, in which capricious, monstrous, and glaring combination is mistaken for eloquence and genius.

29. *The Pioneer; or, Strictures on Maritime Strength and Economy, &c. &c.; by Capt. Layman of the Navy, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 87. Bridgewater.*

IF the very momentous points discussed in this work do not receive the most solemn attention in the proper quarters, we hope that Parliament will compel it. Capt. Layman (p. 83) makes the loss to the nation for want of durable ships, *twenty-two* millions; and he ascribes this mischief (p. 70, seq.) to the *cookery* of the timber in the dock-yards, producing the *dry-rot*. Mr. Pocock (Architectural Designs, p. 23), after diligent examination, thinks that the dry rot proceeds from the germs of vegetation, as contained in water, not being killed or extracted. It is certain that the classical ancients and our ancestors seasoned the wood *intended for ships by smoke* (see Beckman, ii. 81); and at the present time, oaks are barked the year before falling them, under the presumption that the process is an effectual security against the evil mentioned. At all events, if a method has been used in the dock yards, unsanctioned by previous experiment, or reference to a committee of the Royal Society, a manifest error has been committed. During the wear and tear of ships in the war, necessity might compel the use of unseasoned timber; but now no excuse can be made for neglecting a precautionary remedy. Capt. Layman proposes to publish a Maritime History, and *such a remedy*; we hope, for his own sake, not in the bitter spirit with which this pamphlet is written. He has been unfortunate; but Lord Nelson has vindicated him; and the stage-coachman's aphorism, "*honey catches more flies than vinegar*," will do better, where there is competition.

30. *A Practical, Commercial, and Political Description of Venezuela, Trinidad, Margarita, and Tobago, containing various Anecdotes and Observations illustrative of the past and present state of these interesting Countries; from the French of M. Lavoisier;*

Lavayssé; with an Introduction and explanatory Notes by the Editor. 8vo. pp. 478. Whittaker.

WE conceive that all trade may be made beneficial with a country which exports only raw commodities. Upon opening the book before us, we find that through injudicious regulations of the Spaniards, smugglers carry on a most advantageous trade, and that at Cumana, sailors who open shops with a few dollars, acquire fortunes in a few years (pp. 105, 107). It appears that the smugglers chiefly purchase the commodities with British manufactures, and we throw out these few hints, in order to recommend the serious perusal of this copious work, because perhaps a judicious use may be made of it.

There is, besides a considerable fund of useful information, some curious matter. Of the first kind we shall select the following concerning missions. That extraordinary man, Columbus, chose

"For converting the natives to Christianity and civilization, not ferocious fanatics, but enlightened and benevolent ecclesiastics.....The mildness of their manners gained them the confidence of the Indians, who considered them divine beings." P. 80.

We are decidedly of opinion that meek and amiable characters are more likely to succeed than furious zealots, as to any useful effectuation of the grand object.

The following extracts are very curious :

The inhabitants of the town of Cariaco have told me of a frightful animal, which so much resembles the fabulous winged dragon, that I dare not repeat the description they gave me of it, lest I should incur the ridicule of naturalists. A great many persons, however, assured me that they had seen it on the borders of the Marsh. What can this amphibious animal be? Perhaps an enormous guana, lizard, or some monstrous reptile of the order of Sauriens." P. 113.

The following is a valuable addition to the natural history of the horse, mule, ass, and ox :

"There are thousands of these animals, which are wild in the forests, and do not belong to any one. I was enabled to ascertain a fact, known to all who have travelled in this country. The horses live there in societies, generally to the number of five or six hundred, and even one thousand: they

occupy immense savannas, where it is dangerous to disturb or try to catch them. In the dry season they are sometimes obliged to go two or three leagues, and even more, to find water. They set out in regular ranks of four abreast, and thus form a procession of an extent of a quarter of a league. There are always five or six scouts, who precede the troop by about fifty paces. If they perceive a man or jaguar (the American tiger), they neigh, and the troop stops; if avoided, they continue their march: but if an attempt be made to pass by their squadron, they leap on the imprudent traveller, and crush him under their feet. The best way is always to avoid them, and let them continue their route. They have also a chief, who marches between the scouts and the squadron, and five or six other horses march on each side of the band; a kind of adjutants, whose duty consists of hindering any individual from quitting the ranks. If any one attempts to straggle either from hunger or fatigue, he is bitten, till he resumes his place, and the culprit obeys with his head hanging down. Three or four chiefs march as the rear-guard, at five or six paces from the troop.....I have met on the shores of the Orinoco herds of fifty to a hundred wild oxen; a chief always marched at the head, and another at the rear of these.

"The people of the country have assured me, that the wild asses, when they travel, observe the same discipline as the horses; but the mules, though they also live in troops, are continually fighting with each other, and it has not been observed that they have any chief. They, however, unite at the appearance of a common enemy, and display still more trick and address than the horses, in avoiding the snares which are laid for catching them, and also for escaping when taken.

"I remember to have seen one of these wild mules escape from a park, where he had been kept, at Carupano, by throwing himself on his belly, and feigning to be dead; suddenly he passed his head under one of the bars of the gate, pushed it open, and rushed into the town: above thirty persons ran after him in every direction, and after a pursuit of two hours, they were obliged to give up the chase. It would be too tedious to recount all the tricks and stratagems employed by this animal to escape us." pp. 133—5.

At the end of the book we have an Appendix of State Papers. A speech of General Bolivar observes, that Rome and Great Britain are the nations which have most excelled amongst the ancients and moderns. He adds a warm eulogy of "our Constitution, as the best model to those who aspire to the enjoyments of the rights of

of man." It seems, however, that the Editor purposely omitted the General's opinion of the advantages likely to accrue from an hereditary Senate, because, forsooth, *this Editor and his republican friends did not admire it*, p. 474.

31. *De L'intérêt et du Devoir des Souverains et des Peuples ; ou, Principes de Politique et de Raison pour servir d'Antidote au système demagogue du moderne Philosophe Jeremy Bentham.* London, 8vo. pp. 81.

AS a Philosopher, Mr. Bentham acts in the same way as a man would do who, having a hobby for Mathematics, would insist upon all the fences and mounds of lands being destroyed, in order that they may be newly divided into certain squares, triangles, rhomboids, or other forms, merely for the sake of the map, without regard to rights of property, custom, or claims of any kind. Against this sweeping project our ultra-loyalist author proposes absolute military despotism, and treats all constitutional and representative forms of government as foolish systems founded in error. The English Constitution, he says, owes its perfection to the simple patriotism of the natives.

Though the ideas of either of the parties named, Mr. Bentham or the author, are those, as being in extremes, which no prudent man would adopt, yet there are in this pamphlet some exquisite illustrations. Witness the following, which we shall only verbally translate, in order that they may be more read, and the French idiom be shown :

"Did civilization, such as it existed in France during the years of the Revolution, offer to the mind that sweetness of manners, that calm of the senses, those reciprocal regards, which beget politeness, and form the charm of society? Did it offer those sentiments of respect, amity, interest, and tenderness which unite families, which multiply friends? Did it offer that veneration for Religion which becomes a succour in affliction, and a refuge for the repentant criminal; that submission to authority, that obedience to laws, and that attachment to all social duties [which result from Religion], when the mind is agitated in every form; when a puerile vanity, generated by Science and acquired knowledge, induces men to censure, disapprove, egotize, imagine better systems, in order to destroy every thing

which was good, every thing which was well; when it induces them to dig into the depths of captious metaphysics, in order to find out subtleties; to substitute for real and tried happiness, ideal and chimerical expectations; to assault the innocence of weak minds, with all the seductions of reasoning, all the charlatanism of eloquence, all the corruption of cultivated minds, in order to excite them into disorder of all kinds, to rouse them against authority, and engage them to shake off the yoke of their obligations, and reduce to barbarism; a condition, which time, understanding, and experience, have had so much difficulty to establish." pp. 59, 60.

The author by a very happy illustration, shows that government is the method of domesticating man, a ferocious animal in a natural state :

"A people in insurrection, abandoned to itself, has the character of a wild beast; it delights only in the exercise of its power; and it is from this feeling, which is natural to it, that all its excesses arise. But by the reason that it is infuriate and cruel when it is master of its own movements, it is docile and resigned when it is chained. Then it is susceptible of all the moral impressions. It becomes capable of all the human virtues. It acquires all the social qualities; its soul opens itself, dilates itself to the regards of its fellows; it becomes benevolent, hospitable, active, industrious; it seeks friendship, aspires to rewards, honours, glory; it feels ambition, it proves the desire of distinguishing itself, and voluntarily returns to sociability (il est retourné à la sociabilité), is reconciled to the ties of civil life, that is to say, under the laws of legitimate authority." P. 63.

These are most instructive and luminous passages; nor can there be a doubt but that Philosophers make execrable Statesmen, because they propose to govern mankind by impracticable means, and which means only terminate in generating in the public mind a fancied right of resistance to legitimate authority, i. e. to the grand support of civilization, and public and private good.

32. *Cursory Suggestions on Naval Subjects ; with the Outline of a Plan for raising Seamen for his Majesty's Fleets in a future War*, by Ballot. pp. 97. Rivingtons.

THE subject of this Pamphlet cannot but claim the particular and deliberate consideration of the Admiralty and of the Government. The author, after prefacing his suggestions by informing us that he has been 28 years actively

actively employed in the Navy, and been 11 years of that time in command of ships of war, proceeds to state, that in consequence of the increased demand for Sailors in time of war, their wages are so considerably advanced in the Merchant Service, as to render it absolutely impossible to procure their services for Government by any other than strong coercive measures;—that such measures necessarily create in them a dislike to the service they are compelled to execute, and, in consequence, they avail themselves of every opportunity to desert; which renders it obligatory on our naval officers to deny them the privilege of going on shore: a denial of this kind generates disgust and discontent;—disaffection ensues, and frequent and exemplary punishments become necessary. These evils, great as they are, which thus arise from the disaffection of impressed men, are increased (according to the statement of our author) by the length of time which the crews of his Majesty's fleets have been required to serve without receiving any pay.

The author goes on to prove that these evils are to be principally attributed to the mode in which the Sailors in the Naval Service are paid. To remedy such evils in future, he proposes that they should be paid a proportion of their pay quarterly; and he shows in what manner this may be accomplished with great facility, and with no additional expense to the country.

He next proposes that a Saving Bank should be established in the Navy; and states the expediency and utility of such a measure, and the salutary and probable advantages that would arise from so excellent an institution.

His next proposition is, that Sailors, in time of peace, should be permitted to enter the Navy for a shorter term than three years. Such a regulation he is of opinion would induce many Sailors who have been taught to dislike the Navy, to give it a trial; and by so doing, get the better of those prejudices which they had been taught to entertain in disfavour of it. His observations on the mode of punishing in the Navy, &c. are worthy of attention.

The author is of opinion that one-third of our Seamen who are between

the age of twenty and thirty-five, would, with the assistance of landmen, marines, officers, pensioners, and boys, be amply sufficient to man as effective a fleet as this country ever sent to sea. To procure such a proportion of them in a future war, he proposes that they should be raised by Ballot.

Our author's subsequent observations on this head clearly prove that he has bestowed no common share of attention to the subject. He states the most prominent advantages which his suggestions, if brought into practice, would insure; and the most prominent evils which the adoption of them would prevent. He proceeds to show, that if Ballot was substituted for the Impress, and if all those landmen who may enter for the sea service after the commencement of war, are furnished with protections, there would be no want of such men as would in a short space of time make excellent seamen.

The author proposes that all landmen who are entered for the Navy, should be trained to a knowledge of the active duties of the Sailor before they are drafted into active ships. He is of opinion, that if such men are properly trained, they might be made sufficiently expert, in two months, in loosing, furling, reefing, bending and unbending sails, and in firing at a mark, so as to make efficient top men.

Our author concludes with recommending our Seamen, as well as our Landmen, to undergo a training of the great gun exercise before they are drafted into cruising ships.

This Pamphlet is written with great brevity, strength, and perspicuity; and the writer has proved himself to be the Seaman's friend, as well as an able advocate for the establishment of an improved system of procuring men for his Majesty's Naval Service. He appears anxious to render the Naval Service comfortable, desirable, and popular. He hesitates not to declare that the duties of officers should in all instances be exacted with as much attention as the duties of the men; and he deprecates the results which a relaxed system of conduct with respect to the former, must eventually produce among the latter.

We are persuaded that the system of Ballot here recommended, would, if generally adopted, do away all those unpleasant

unpleasant circumstances which the system of Impressment ever has given, and ever will give rise to between the officers and the men; nor can any attempt to form and perfect a plan that may have a tendency to effect so desirable a purpose be taken into consideration at a more seasonable period than during a time of peace.

Having extended our own remarks on this valuable Pamphlet beyond the limits originally intended, we are compelled to omit several passages we had marked for insertion; but hope that our general recommendation will induce our readers to peruse the work itself, and form their own judgment on the merits and importance of the measures therein recommended for adoption.



33. *Views in Edinburgh and its Vicinity; drawn and engraved by J. and H. S. Storer, exhibiting Remains of Antiquity, Public Buildings, and Picturesque Scenery, 2 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh and London.*

HIS Majesty's present Visit to Scotland having excited so much ardent attention, every work illustrative of the ancient City of Edinburgh will doubtless be sought for with avidity. This work includes one hundred beautiful engravings of the most striking views of a city, which, in regard to appropriate situation, architectural beauty, and the advantages it derives from a vicinity affording varied and almost unparalleled richness of scenery, holds a distinguished rank among the cities of Europe. These engravings are in the best style of those eminent artists J. and H. S. Storer. They are preceded by a well-written History of Edinburgh, and are accompanied by a brief but accurate description of the several public buildings represented.

The lover of antiquity will behold with satisfaction correct representations of the ancient residences of the learned and the noble, who have long ceased to exist, except in the records of their country, and that fond remembrance which tradition never fails to preserve in the hearts of a patriotic people. Those who feel no interest in contemplating the venerable remains of past ages, will doubtless be gratified by beholding the many new and magnificent structures which adorn the Scottish Capital, affording an interesting picture of a city emerging fast from

comparative poverty, and advancing rapidly to commercial distinction and opulence.

The chief merit of a work of this description necessarily consists in its Engravings; and as extracts can only convey a very inadequate idea of the beauty of the original, we must confine ourselves to a simple notice of Heriot's Hospital, the founder of which has gained considerable popularity through the medium of the Author of Nigel:

"This Hospital is pleasantly situated, a little to the South-east of the Castle, on a rising ground, which is interspersed with a few trees, and enclosed by a high wall. It is an irregular, but magnificent quadrangular edifice, and of the Gothic order. Its high angles are crowned with turrets, and it has 200 windows, all of them ornamented with various devices. The sides are each 40 feet long, and include a court of 94 feet square, which gently rises to the centre, in which there is a well. A tower containing a clock rises over the gateway, on the North side or front of the building; over this gateway are placed the arms of the founder; and his statue, in the costume of his age, occupies a niche within the quadrangle. The arms of Heriot, likewise, appear on a handsome portal, which leads from the Grass Market into the grounds. On the South side of the square is the Chapel, which projects so as to form a sort of wing in the rear of the Hospital; its floor is of white and black marble. It has been recently fitted up in a neat and even elegant style. A large hall, in which the boys assemble for meals, extends along the greatest part of the West side. Adjoining to it, and in the angle formed by it and the Chapel, is the Council-room, a very handsome apartment, adorned with a painting of Heriot, and pictures of two of the late Treasurers. The school rooms, the apartments for the governor and teachers, the bed rooms, &c. fill up the remaining portion of the house. The kitchen was partly fitted up under the inspection of Count Rumford, during his late residence in this country.

"George Heriot, the founder of this Hospital, was born in Edinburgh, about the year 1561. His father being a goldsmith there, he was brought up to that business. He began trade with the sum of 214*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* which had been partly furnished by his father, and partly brought him by his wife. In 1597, he had the good fortune to be appointed goldsmith to the Queen, and shortly after, goldsmith and jeweller to her husband James VI. on whose accession to the English throne, Heriot went to London. There in the course of a profitable profession, to which he gave unintermitting attention, he realized a large fortune, with part of

of which he made considerable purchases in the vicinity of the Scottish metropolis.

By his will he bequeathed to the Ministers and Magistrates of Edinburgh, all that portion of his property that should remain after debts, legacies, &c. had been paid, to be applied by them in the erection and endowment of an Hospital for the maintenance and education of so many poor fatherless boys, freemen's sons of the town of Edinburgh, as the funds would allow."

A separate Publication, entitled "*Memoirs of George Heriot*," has recently been announced; see Part i. p. 446.

34. *Sketches and Fragments. By the Author of "The Magic Lantern."* Small 8vo. pp. 189. Longman and Co.

THESE "Sketches" bear intrinsic evidence of an enlightened and highly-cultivated mind. They consist of twelve well-written *Historiettes*, all highly entertaining, particularly "The Ring," and "The Journal of a Week of a Lady of Fashion," which none but a Female in high life could well have delineated.

Among the "Fragments," are some excellent lessons to the mothers of young children, and some good hints on "self-correction."

35. *A Charge delivered in July 1822, at Stokesley, Thirsk, and Malton, to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland; and published at their particular Desire. By the Ven. and Rev. Francis Wrangham, M.A. F.R.S.* 8vo. pp. 65. Baldwin and Co.

THE worthy Archdeacon thus addresses his Reverend Brethren:

"When I last met you in this place, I stated to you, with as much precision as the occasion permitted, the various *external duties* (if I may so call them) over the proper discharge of which, whether as incumbent upon the Clergy themselves, or on the humbler functionaries of the Church, I deemed it to be eminently my office to watch. An extensive Parochial Survey, which I trust ere long to resume and to complete, has furnished me with but too many melancholy instances of the necessity of such vigilance. I then, also, briefly adverted to certain points, more particularly the founding of Lay and Clerical Lending Libraries, and the care of Parish Registers—to which I might have added, the providing of decent Church-Books, of seemly Sacerdotal Vestments, and of fitting Communion-Plate and other Sacred Furniture—as topics for discussion on some future day.

But these topics I am constrained yet further to defer."

Mr. Wrangham then proceeds with the ability of a master of the subject, to vindicate the true and evangelic doctrines of the Christian Church against the subtleties or the sophistries with which the Socinians, or Unitarians, or rational Christians—for this, also, is a name not over-modestly assumed by our opponents, assail us. Unwilling to weaken the luminous argument of this important "Charge," by either analysis or abridgment, we recommend the perusal of it to Christians of every denomination.

One excellent note we copy with feelings of delight:

"Notwithstanding the continuing difficulties of the times, I will record to the honour of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, that Eight or Ten New Churches have risen within the last twelvemonth, or are rising, or will shortly be raised, in various parts of it—at Arncliffe, at Fylingdales, at Marak, at Seamer, at Welbury, at Eston, at Nanthorpe, at Snettton, and at Upleatham, &c.; beside repairs nearly amounting to renovation in some other places, and farther great improvements in meditation."

36. *The Marriage Act of 3 Geo. IV. c. 76, passed 22 July, 1822, and an Abstract thereof, with Notes and Observations, &c. &c. By Rob. Phillip Tyrwhitt, Esq. of the Middle Temple, London. Butterworth and Son.*

THIS well-timed Pamphlet on a subject which has excited such general interest, has so recently appeared, that we have only just time to notice its contents, which are, however, of considerable importance; and "in the Notes annexed to the several sections of the Act, will be found some of those difficulties which it has been thought right to state, as consequent on its terms;" and which Mr. Tyrwhitt (who has already appeared before the Public in conjunction with Mr. Tynedale, as the authors of a Digest of the Statutes) has succeeded in doing in a clear and succinct manner. "The author of the Notes begs to premise, that the observations which may appear to some captious, were solely dictated by his wish to give as full a view as he was capable of the real bearings of so important a measure, as any affecting marriages must ever prove in its consequences."

From a perusal of this Pamphlet we feel

feel inclined to say of the former and the present Marriage Acts, "Better to bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of;" but this will best be decided by watching the effects of the Act when carried into operation.

37. *An Epitome of Roman Antiquities.* By C. Irving, LL.D. and F.S.A. 12mo. pp. 186. Longman and Co.

IN this useful Publication we observe that the Author has adopted the plan which we suggested in vol. XC. ii. p. 539, of printing the paragraphs in numerical order, and giving corresponding questions at the close of every chapter. This method is admirably adapted for refreshing the memories of youthful students, and at the same time avoiding the continual interruption which questions introduced into the narrative must necessarily cause. The Author has not only selected many interesting notices of Roman Antiquities, which are at all times extremely attractive to juvenile minds; but he has, with considerable judgment and discrimination, presented a useful epitome of the Civil Government, Judicial Proceedings, Religion, Games, Military and Naval Affairs, Funerals, Money, &c. of the Romans.

We have no doubt but this Volume will receive the same public patronage which all his preceding Works have experienced.

39. Mr. JAMES SAVAGE has printed a new Edition of the *Customs of the Manor of Taunton and Taunton Deane*, agreeably to the antient Rolls and Customaries of the said manor. Carefully revised by RICHARD LOCKE.

40. *The English Mother's Catechism* for her Children, by the Rev. T. CLARK, is ornamented with 100 neat wood-cuts. It appears to contain much information, desirable for children of an early age, and is calculated to excite their curiosity, attention, and industry.

41. Mr. T. BOURNE has published a third edition of his *Gazetteer of the most remarkable Places in the World*. It contains many valuable additions compiled from the most respectable authorities of modern times.

42. The new Edition of the *Satires of Juvenal and Persius*, with copious English Notes, ex *Cædibus Valpianis*, merits much commendation. The text is printed separately without the Notes, for the use of Schools.

38. *The Spirit of the Lakes; or, Mucrus Abbey; a Poem, in three Cantos, with Explanatory Notes, from the best and most approved Authorities.* By Miss Laby. 8vo. Longman and Co.

WE have carefully perused the Work now before us, and we should be doing the fair Authoress great injustice were we not to rank her talents far beyond mediocrity, particularly in the description of local scenery, which appears to be her forte.

As a specimen, take the following description of Evening:

"The dappled cows on velvet couches lay
In fields all perfum'd by the new-mown
 hay;
The milk-maid's song of happy olden times,
In sweet wild cadence, and unpolish'd
 rhymes,
Stole o'er the gale with touching, nameless
 power, [hour;
And meet accordance with eve's pensive
Then in soft murmurs slowly died away,
And left to silence undivided sway,
Save the soft music of some distant lute
That seem'd to make the very waters
 mute,
All sweetly plaintive o'er their bosom steal-
 ing,
And sounds unearthly to the soul revealing."

But whilst we bestow our approbation on the Poem in general, we cannot help observing that the verses in several of the stanzas seem labour'd, and now and then the metre is rather lame.

43. Archdeacon GODDARD'S *Sermon, preached at the Spital, on Easter Tuesday, 1822, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c.* inculcates the important duty of Benevolence, by sound argument, profound learning, and the genuine spirit of a sound and orthodox Christian.

44. Mrs. M. SMITH, a native of Jamaica, has published a volume of *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*. The chief part of them have been kept by her twenty years in MS. and we regret that they have not remained so. The advice of a judicious friend would have spared the Authoress some expense, and we fear more mortification, as she seems much too confident of the success of this appeal to the public taste.

45. Mr. DARLEY is a handsome man, who has got a trick of making faces. We mean, that his *Errors of Ecstasie* exhibit genius, disfigured by pedantry, affectation, and foppery.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

Euthanasia, or the State of Man after Death. By the Rev. **LUKE BOOKER, LL.D.**
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A Continuation of **Mr. JOSHUA COLLIER's** Pamphlet: being a Reply to a work, entitled, "The State of the Nation," believed to be official, and comprising the four ordinary departments of the public service.

An Abridgment of **Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England**, in a series of Letters from a Father to his Daughter, chiefly intended for the use and advancement of female education. By a Barrister at Law.

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A Description of **Fonthill Abbey and Domesne**, in the county of Wilts. By **JOHN RUTTER.**

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cellaneous Poems. By **ELIZABETH BARNWELL IMPRY.**

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An entire new View of the **Apocalyptic Numbers**, shewing the 666 years of the **Babylonian Beast**, followed by his 42 months power, reach from the third of **Cyrus** to the final desolation in **Judea, A.D. 136**, which **Daniel's Vision** extended to; then, after a thousand years appeared in **Rome** against the **Waldenses, &c.** whose souls rest with **Christ** the present thousand; after which **Infidel Gog** in the last effort will perish with the **Beast** for ever, and the **millies sabbath of rest** begin. By **Mr. OYSTERON, of Chelsea.**

A Treatise on the **Seventy Weeks of Daniel**, wherein the Accomplishment of the Predicted Events is evidently shewn, according to the express Letter of the Prophecy, being a complete Comment on **Bishop Lloyd's Exposition.** By **ARTHUR KERHAW.**

A small neat edition of **Statius.** By **Dr. CAREY.** In addition to the forty-five volumes of the "Regent's Pocket Classics," already published.

The History of **Dudley**, and of **Dudley Castle.** By the Rev. **LUKE BOOKER, LL.D.** At a much earlier period than the History, will be published in a conveniently compressed form, by the same Author, "A Guide to the Castle and its surrounding Scenery," now rendered so interesting and beautiful by their Noble Proprietor.

Graphic Illustrations of **Warwickshire**; consisting of a series of Engravings of the most celebrated Architectural Remains; and the most interesting Natural Scenery of the County; accompanied by Historical and Descriptive notices. The Engravings will be executed by **Mr. Radclyffe**, from original Drawings made expressly for the work by **W. Westall, A. R. A., P. Dewint, J. V. Barber, and F. Mackenzie.**

A Translation of **Legendre's Elements of Geometry.** Edited by **Dr. BREWSTER**, under the sanction of **M. La Chevalier Legendre**, who has communicated several important additions to the Editor. As all the diagrams are engraven on wood, so as to accompany the propositions, this edition will possess a very great superiority over the original work, where they are given in copper-plates at the end of the book.

A concise System of **Mensuration**; containing **Algebra, Practical Geometry, Trigonometry, the Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids, Land-Surveying, Gauging, &c.**, with proper Tables, adapted to the Use of Schools. By **ALEXANDER INGRAM, Mathematician, Leith.**

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A new volume of the Bombay Transactions, illustrated by numerous Plates.

Views of Ireland, moral, political, and religious. By JOHN O'DRISCOLT, Esq.

Anatomical and Physiological Commentaries. By HERBERT MAYO, Surgeon and Lecturer in Anatomy.

A System of General Anatomy. By W. WALLACE, M.R.I.A. Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery, &c. &c.

New Ready Reckoner, on a novel system of Reduction. By W. WRIGHT.

KOKANT TARTARS.

The account which has recently been published of the very interesting journey which the Russian Embassy made to the Tartar country of Kokant (in Central Asia,) informs us that the inhabitants speak the Turkish language in the greatest purity, and are very far advanced in civilization. The strictest probity is stated to prevail among them. Whoever is convicted of imposition, is immediately stripped of all his clothes, without respect to person, scourged with whips through all the streets, and compelled to proclaim himself aloud to be a cheat. Their lawsuits are carried on without any records of the proceedings. The priests are their judges, who in large assemblies, at which the commander in chief presides, hear causes and pass sentence. Treachery and usury are punished with death. The property of a person executed falls to the public treasury; his wives and grown-up daughters are given in marriage to common soldiers. For theft, one or both hands are lopped off, according to the value of the thing stolen: immediately after the execution of the sentence, the stumps of the arms are dipped in boiling oil, and the thief is then suffered to depart as incapable of farther mischief. A murderer is given up to the relations of the persons murdered, who are at liberty either to kill him or sell him. Adulteresses are buried in the earth up to the breast, and then stoned to death by the people.

COLLEGE FOR THE WELSH CLERGY.

The foundation-stone of the intended College at Lampeter in Cardiganshire, for the education of the Welsh Clergy in the diocese of St. David's, was laid on the 12th August, the birth-day of his Majesty, by the Lord Bishop of St. David's, in the

presence of a large assemblage of the Clergy and gentry of the adjacent counties, and a great concourse of peasantry. After Divine Service at the parish church of Lampeter, where an able sermon, admirably adapted to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Vicar of Lampeter, the Bishop proceeded to the site of the intended College, where J. S. Harford, esq. and A. Harford Battersby, esq. advanced towards his Lordship, and the former placing in his hands the conveyance of the ground, addressed him in a speech, expressive of the high honour which he felt was conferred on himself and his brothers, in having it in their power to promote in any degree the noble and important scheme, long since projected by the Bishop, and now about to be realized, for the diffusion of sound learning and religious improvement throughout his extensive diocese. The Bishop made a reply, strongly expressive of his grateful feelings to the above gentlemen, Lords of the Manor of Lampeter, for the important aid they had afforded him, and of the lively interest which he felt in the welfare of the projected institution. The usual ceremonies then proceeded, and in conclusion a band, provided for the occasion, struck up "God save the King," which was sung in full chorus by the whole concourse of people present. A dinner afterwards took place in the Town-hall of Lampeter, the Lord Bishop of St. David's in the chair, which was numerously attended. The most animated concern was on all sides expressed in favour of the College; the utmost harmony and kind feeling marked this festive meeting, and the excellent Bishop, on quitting the chair, expressively declared it had been the most gratifying day of his public life. — This very extensive diocese includes the greater part of South Wales, and such is the poverty of the benefices, that few of the Clergy can afford the expences of an University education. The important institution now about to be commenced, with the view of ensuring a pious and learned education to the candidates for orders, has not only been honoured by a munificent donation of 1000*l.* from his Majesty, but has also been sanctioned by the support of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, each of which has voted a liberal subscription to it from the University chest.

DEVANAGARI TYPES.

The Prussian University of Bonn possesses, through the care of that department of the administration which presides over public instruction, a complete fount of type in the Devanagari character. With the exception of the misshapen types of the Propaganda, which merely sufficed for short specimens, these are the first that have been employed in printing on the continent of Europe. They were cast from the designs and under the superintendence of that eminent

eminent Oriental scholar, Professor A. W. Von Schlegel, who, in the execution of his arduous task, neither adopted as his model the characters used by the Missionaries at Serampore, nor those of the printing-office at Calcutta, nor Wilkins's; but who has in preference followed manuscripts, and studied to avoid sacrificing more of the original character than seemed incompatible with European typography. The matrices were cut by Vibert of Paris, who has been for many years engaged for the office of Didot, sen. and the letter was cast there with great care by Lion. Mr. Schlegel has pursued the method adopted by Wilkins to get rid of the lateral and vertical groups of letters; but what he considers as a new invention is an arrangement by which the vowel and other signs above and below the line are so inserted that each line consists of only one connected series, instead of forming three, as by the old method. Specimens of these new types have been introduced into the periodical work, entitled *Indische Bibliothek* (Indian Library or Collection) published by Mr. Schlegel, who has announced his intention of speedily visiting England, in pursuance of his researches into the literature of India.

THE ARTS IN INDIA.

(From the *Calcutta Journal*, Dec. 17.)

No one who has ever visited or read any thing of the interior of India, can be ignorant of the splendour that characterized its Architectural Monuments, when its Mohammedan conquerors were in the zenith of their power. Among these there are many that would alone be worth a short excursion to see; but there is one which stands pre-eminently above all the rest, in beauty and in fame, that might be worth even a long journey to behold. Every reader will immediately think of the Taj at Agra, which characterizes the splendour and resources of the age in which it was built, as much as the Pyramids bespeak the wealth of Egypt. Of the Taj there have been many exquisitely beautiful and accurate drawings, as far as a vast pile of magnificent architecture can be transferred to paper; but as the artists of France found, at the rich yet massy Temple of Tenbyra, and amid the gigantic wreck of the hundred-gated Thebes, there is a sublimity attached to vastness and colossal dimensions which defies the pencil of the artist to trace or to fix on his canvas; and the Taj has, besides its size, a character of chaste and beautiful simplicity, both in the unity of its design, and the purity and richness of its materials, which it is utterly impossible to represent in a drawing, though from the first pencil of the age. The projectors of this superb work, aware of this impossibility, undertook the task of forming a complete model of the whole of

the majestic pile in ivory, on a scale of three inches to ten feet. It was commenced at Delhi, by the late Captain Fordyce, of the Bengal Engineers; but has been chiefly executed and completed by Captain G. Hutchinson, of the same corps, who carried it on with the most patient care, and constant reference to the original building itself. The white marble is represented by the whitest and best ivory; the black marble that marked the separation of the lotus-leaves which crown the summit of the dome, is represented by inlaid ebony; and even the more costly inlayings of the coloured stones which formed the flowers and other devices of the pannelings and friezework of the building, are also faithfully represented by inlaid substances of exactly the same form and colour. We have before mentioned that it cost a period of nearly twelve years to complete, which was about the period occupied in the construction of the original; the first stone having been laid in 1631, the year in which the Begum died, and the edifice being finished in 1642, when Shah Jehan returned from Lahore. The original was, however, the work of some hundreds of hands; the model has been confined to few. The original cost, in its construction and adornment, sixty lacs of rupees, and the model, if estimated according to the skill, labour, and expense bestowed upon it, might be thought worth as many thousands, to complete the uniformity of the relative scale of proportions between the original and the copy. We have enjoyed the privilege of seeing this splendid work since its arrival in Calcutta, to which it has been brought at considerable care and expence, previously to its being sent to England; where we have no hesitation in saying, that we think it will take the lead of all similar works, and be considered the very first and most beautiful model of architectural skill ever produced to the world. It would be a matter of deep regret to many that it should ever leave India, where it might well be preserved as a monument of the skill, taste, and patient labour of those who have done themselves and their country honour by such a work. Yet it is in England chiefly that such monuments are esteemed as they deserve, and to England it certainly ought to be ultimately sent. Before this takes place, however, we are glad to learn that the Society of Calcutta will possess an opportunity of seeing this beautiful specimen of art, as it has been intrusted to the management of agents here, who are authorised by its proprietors to have it publicly exhibited in some convenient and appropriate place, by which the Society may be gratified, and its expense of transport to England defrayed by the receipts of such exhibition here, before it is embarked.

ARTS

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF STEAM NAVIGATION.
(From the Fifth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Roads from London to Holyhead.)

The first instance of applying Steam to vessels, is that which occurred in 1786, when Mr. Hull obtained letters patent for the construction of a Steam Boat for towing Vessels in and out of port. The application of paddle wheels, now so generally adopted, appears to have been originally suggested by this patent. Mr. Hull proposed to employ the atmospheric engine of Newcomen, which by means of a crank, communicating with the working beam, imparted a rotary action to the wheels and paddles which were placed at the bow of the vessel. Next in succession were the experiments of the Duke of Bridgewater, to use Steam Boats for towing Barges on Canals; and then came those of Mr. Miller, of Dalawinton in the county of Dumfries, in a double vessel with the wheel in the middle. But after Mr. Hull, the Marquis de Jouffroy unquestionably holds the most distinguished rank in the list of practical engineers, who have added to the value of the invention: In 1781 he constructed a Steam Boat at Lyons, of 140 feet in length; and with this, he made several successful experiments on the River Soane. In 1795 Lord Stanhope constructed a boat to be moved by Steam. In 1801 Mr. Symington tried a boat that was propelled by Steam on the Forth and Clyde navigation. Still no practical uses resulted from any of these attempts. It was not till the year 1807, when the Americans began to use Steam Boats on their rivers, that their safety and utility were first proved. But the whole merit of constructing these boats is due to natives of Great Britain; Mr. Henry Bell, of Glasgow, gave the first model of them to Mr. Fulton, and went over to America, to assist him in establishing them; and Mr. Fulton got the engines he used in his first Steam Boat on the Hudson river, from Messrs. Boulton and Watt. Steam navigation seems to have made great progress from this time in America. It appears from the Report of the Select Committee of the Session of 1817, on this subject, that there were then seventeen large Steam Boats in constant employment on the American rivers, besides ferry boats; a list of Steam Boats has been published by Mr. Robinson, that shows that on the Mississippi alone, the tonnage of those in work at present, amounts to 7,259 tons, and of those building to 5,995 tons. There are now, in all, about 300 Steam Boats in use in America.

Mr. Bell continued to turn his talents to the improving of steam apparatus, and its

application in various manufactures about Glasgow; and in 1811 constructed the Comet Steam Boat, of twenty-five tons, with an engine of four horse power, to navigate the Clyde between Glasgow and the Helensburgh Baths, established by him on an extensive scale. The success of this experiment led to the constructing of several Steam Boats, by other persons, of larger dimensions, and with greater steaming power; these having superseded Mr. Bell's small Boat in the Clyde, it was enlarged, and established as a regular Packet between Glasgow and the western end of the Caledonian Canal at Fort William, by way of the Crinan Canal in Argyshire. Mr. Bell about the same time constructed the Stirling Castle Steam Boat, and employed her on the river Forth, between Leith and Stirling; he afterwards took her to Inverness, where she has been for two years plying between that town and Fort Augustus, going seven miles by the Caledonian Canal, and twenty-three miles along Loch Ness. Many other Boats were successfully established about this time on the Forth and Clyde, and several on the rivers Tay, Thames, Mersey, and Humber, and between Southampton and the Isle of Wight; but it was not till the year 1818 that a Steam Boat was made use of to perform regular voyages at sea. In this year the Rob Roy, of ninety tons, built by Mr. Denny of Dumbarton, and with an engine of thirty-horse power, made by Mr. Napier of Glasgow, plied regularly between Greenock and Belfast, and proved the practicability of extending the use of the Steam Engine to Sea Navigation. In the year 1819 the Talbot, of one hundred and fifty tons, built by Messrs. Wood, with two thirty-horse engines made by Mr. Napier, plied daily between Holyhead and Dublin, throughout the whole summer and autumn, and successfully encountered many severe gales. In the year 1820 the Ivanhoe, of one hundred and seventy tons, built by Mr. J. Scott, with two thirty-horse engines made by Mr. Napier, was established on the same station; and in 1821 the Postmasters General introduced Steam Boats at Holyhead and Dover for the conveyance of the Mails. During these three last years, the Belfast, Robert Bruce, Waterloo, Eclipse, Superb, Majestic, and Cambria, were constructed, of large tonnage, and with engines of great power, for conveying passengers between Greenock and Belfast and Liverpool; between Liverpool and Dublin; and between Liverpool and Bagilt in Flintshire. All these vessels, except the Cambria and Belfast, were constructed in the Clyde. In the year 1821 the City of Edinburgh and Moun-

Mountaineer were established to go between London and Leith; and, in the present year, there have already been fitted for sea the *St. Patrick* and *St. George*, at Liverpool; the *James Watt*, for the Leith and London station; the *Swift*, to go between Brighton and Dieppe; the *Sovereign* and *Union*, between Dover and Calais; and the *Lord Melville*, to go regularly between London Bridge and Calais; twelve more are in hand, and will be completed this summer. Ferry Boats propelled by Steam, sufficiently commodious to carry carriages, horses, and cattle, have been established with great public utility on the Tay between Dundee and Fifeshire; at the Queen's Ferry, in Scotland; on the Severn, the Mersey, and the Humber, and at other ferries.

In the Appendix there is a list which has been made by Mr. Field, of all the Steam Boats which have been built in the United Kingdom, showing their tonnage* and the power of their engines; the names of the builders and of the engine makers; the date of their being launched, and also the station where they ply; from this list it appears, that in the space of a very few years the public have been accommodated, in all directions, with this safe, rapid, and economical mode of conveyance.

The experience of what Steam Boats have performed, is fully sufficient to place beyond all doubt their safety even in the most tempestuous weather. The *Rob Roy* plied two winters between Greenock and Belfast, and last winter between Dover and Calais; the *Eclipse* plied the whole of last winter between Glasgow and Belfast, and the *Cambria* between Liverpool and Bagilt; a Steam Boat has plied regularly, through all seasons, between New York, the Havannah and New Orleans; all the other Steam Boats which have been used at sea have been exposed to numerous severe gales. But the trial which the Holyhead Steam Boats went through during the last tempestuous winter, from the nature of the service requiring them to go to sea at a fixed hour every day, proves that Steam Boats, when properly constructed, are able to go to sea when Sailing Vessels could not, and that in some respects they possess, in very bad weather, advantages over Sailing Vessels. The following extracts from the evidence of Captain Rogers, are quite conclusive as to the power and safety of Steam Boats at sea.

"Q. Have you had full trial of the Steam Packets, with respect to gales of wind?—A.

Yes, in every way. I crossed in the *Meteor*, on the 5th of February, in the heaviest sea I have seen during eight years I have been on the station.—Q. Have the Steam Packets sailed regularly during the whole winter?—A. Except a very few days; I have seen them go several times when Sailing Packets could not.—Q. Have you found that the Steam Packets built under the inspection of the Navy Board are as safe as any vessel you ever navigated?—A. Certainly.—Q. Is there any danger, in your opinion, to be apprehended from them as Steam Vessels?—A. No.—Q. Are you of opinion, that in the event of the engine failing, with the assistance of sails and the anchor you may keep a Packet in perfect safety?—A. There is no doubt of it; by putting two cables together, which she has on board, she would ride out any gale in the Channel as easy as a glove.—Q. Are the Committee to understand your opinion to be, that in any weather, however severe, the Steam Boats will stand that weather as well as any Sail Boat?—A. Yes, in any wind; the more wind the better for the Steam Boats; that is where they show their superiority.—Q. In the heaviest gale that could blow, you would rather be in a Steam Packet than a Sailing Packet?—A. Yes; that is, in a vessel of our construction.—Q. Have you found, in blowing weather, that the vessel works at all, either inside or out?—A. No, not at all; I do not see it in the least, not a single thing, she is as solid as a wall.—Q. Was the last winter a worse winter than usual?—A. I have heard it said that it has been the worst winter for fifty years; Lloyd's have paid more this winter than ever they did.—Q. Can you carry one boat on each quarter?—A. We can carry two, but all that is lumber; we never think of being drowned or burnt now." In another place Captain Rogers says, "I never read a novel before I was on board a Steam Packet, and I go down now frequently and read for an hour or two."

The following extracts from the answers of the other Holyhead Captains, corroborate the evidence of Captain Rogers. Captain Goddard says, "These vessels by their performances through the past winter, have exceeded the most sanguine expectations; and certainly have made passages across the Channel, when the Sailing Packets would have found extreme difficulty to have accomplished them; and in so short a period of time as places their performance beyond the necessity of comparison to establish their great superiority." Captain Skinner says, "I am of opinion, a Steam Packet of about one hundred and eighty tons burthen, formed similar to that of the *Meteor*, with a little finer entrance and strength of building, with masts and sails the same, would

* The tonnage of Steam vessels in this Report, and in the Table in the Appendix, No. 1, is stated according to the customary method of calculating it in other vessels.—The way of calculating the tonnage of Steam Boats is specially regulated by 59 Geo. 3, c. 5.

would be the best; a vessel of that description would be able to make a voyage, when it was not fit weather for any other vessel to put to sea." Captain Davies says, "the two vessels on this station have answered wonderfully well."

The testimony of the Holyhead commanders is not only extremely important, in consequence of the experience they have had of the performance of the Steam Packets during the last winter, but also because it is to be recollected, that even after the Talbot and Ivanhoe had been on the station, it was their opinion that no vessel could perform the winter service with safety but Sailing Cutters, such as the old Holyhead Packets. This opinion it was natural they should entertain, knowing as well as they did, the heavy seas and desperate gales which frequently prevail for weeks together in the Irish Channel. But the trial of last winter having now brought them to acknowledge a change of opinion, this circumstance does every thing that by possibility could be wanting to establish, upon the best authority, the safety and superiority of Steam Boats for this service.

Notwithstanding the great number of Steam Boats which have been constantly in use, in different parts of the kingdom, during the last ten years, very few accidents have occurred, and these few were chiefly owing to the novelty of the experiment: so many precautions are now taken that there is no reason to apprehend the recurrence of any serious accidents. The general use of low pressure boilers made of wrought iron or copper has removed the possibility of accidents from their bursting. If one of these boilers gives way, the materials do not fly, but are rent asunder. This part of the subject was very fully investigated by the Select Committee on Steam Navigation in 1817; and the evidence given before that Committee contains every thing that is necessary to remove all apprehensions of danger from the bursting of low pressure boilers. In respect to the furnaces, they are so constructed that there is no danger from fire, because there is water all round them. Mr. James Brown says, "I hardly think it possible that fire can take place, because the furnaces are completely surrounded with five inches of water round every part." The coals are kept in iron cases so as to prevent all communication with the fires; and if, in addition to these precautions, vessels are supplied with extinguishing fire engines, there is no danger of accidents from fire. It has been suggested, that Steam Vessels are not provided with a sufficient number of boats, and that an Act of Parliament should be passed to require every vessel to carry a certain number, according to her tonnage: but your Committee, after the fullest consideration, are strongly of opinion that the policy of avoid-

ing to do any thing that could by possibility check the spirit of improvement which now is so prevalent, and which promises such great advantages to the public, is that which ought to be followed. It is to be remembered, that the expence of fitting out Steam Vessels is very heavy, and that proper experiments of new inventions cannot be made but with the risk of incurring considerable loss; and as nothing would check the zeal of those who are disposed to make such experiments so certainly as the meddling of officers exercising the powers of a regulating Act of Parliament, nothing could be more baneful than the interference of the Legislature with this new branch of science. The Ballast Office of Dublin brought a bill before the House of Commons last year, for the purpose of appointing inspectors over the Liverpool and Dublin Packets; but the Chief Secretary of Ireland, Mr. Grant, very judiciously put a stop to its progress. Individual security in Steam Boats will always be sufficiently provided for, by the interest of the proprietors constantly contributing to lead them to do all those things which will best obtain the custom of the public. Competition in this case, as in all others, will more effectually establish those precautions which are right to be taken, than the best devised regulations of an Act of Parliament. But at the same time that your Committee decline to recommend any Legislative control, they are decidedly of opinion that the owners of Steam Vessels who omit to provide a sufficient number of boats, to secure the safety of their passengers, in case of any sudden accident, are guilty of great neglect, and not deserving of the countenance and support of the public. Besides this precaution, in respect to Boats, there ought to be on board every Steam Boat, for the perusal of the passengers, a certificate of some experienced engineer, to testify the strength of the boilers; the sufficiency of the valves; the safety of the furnaces, and the general good condition of the vessel and machinery.

The speed and regularity with which Steam Boats perform their voyages, is the next point worthy of being brought under the notice of the House.

The average length of the voyages of the Holyhead Packets, from the 1st of June 1821 to the 1st of June 1822, has been about seven hours and a half; the average of the Sailing Packets was fifteen hours. Captain Percy, who commands the *Hero* London and Margate Steam Packet, says, "We generally make the passage in seven hours and a half, the distance being eighty-four miles." Mr. James Brown says, "the *Edinburgh Castle* has gone from London to Leith in fifty-eight hours, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles; but that the *James Watt* is a faster vessel, her speed being ten miles an hour through still water, independent

independent of wind and tide." Mr. Traill states, that the *Majestic* has performed the voyage from Greenock to Liverpool, a distance of two hundred and forty miles, in twenty-two hours; and that the *Saint Patrick* came from Dublin to Liverpool, one hundred and thirty miles, in thirteen hours and a half, against a stiff breeze from the East. The *Lord Melville* goes from London Bridge to Calais in eleven or twelve hours. This great speed with which the voyages are made by Steam Boats, adds considerably to their superiority over other vessels in point of safety; for in the same degree that the time occupied in performing a voyage is diminished, so is the risk of danger also to which passengers are exposed.

It is now evident that the failure of all the early attempts to apply Steam to sea boats, was owing to their being built too slight; to their want of strength, and to the want of a sufficient quantity of steaming power. According as boats have been built with a form planned on better sailing principles, with greater strength of timber, and with engines of increased power, the progress of their success has exactly corresponded with these improvements.

On referring to the list of Steam Boats in the Appendix, the *Talbot* and *Ivanhoe* on the Holyhead station, and the *Belfast*, *Belgic*, *Superb*, and *Majestic* on the Greenock and Liverpool passage, will be found to be the first strong and powerful Boats which were built, and they were the first that completely succeeded. The strength and power of the Holyhead Packets are clearly the cause of their success; and the still greater power which has been given to each of the new boats the *St. Patrick* and *St. George*, lately built at Liverpool, namely, of two fifty-five-horse engines, promises to make them superior to any of their predecessors.

The Committee then proceed to make observations upon the more scientific part of the subject; and in doing this, they divide it under four heads;—1st, The Form of the Vessel;—2d, Her Strength;—3d, The Machinery;—4th, Sails.

STEAM-VESSELS.

Mr. JOHN BARTON has suggested that his Patent Paddle-Drum-Wheel for Steam Vessels, possesses also the advantage of saving the lives of the passengers, in the event of the vessel being stranded, getting on fire, or springing a leak. One of his paddle wheels, of 15 feet diameter, and eight in width, will, if perfectly air-tight, sustain above water upwards of 300 men, or 60 lb. to every cubic foot, without being liable to sink; consequently the three wheels would keep above water all the passengers, crew, &c. till some assistance could be tendered them.

AID IN CASE OF SHIPWRECK,

Several experiments have recently been made before the Trinity Board, and a Board of General Officers, at Woolwich, on a new plan for affording speedy and effectual aid in case of shipwreck. It differs from Captain Manby's plan, inasmuch as the line of communication can be made by means of a rocket instead of a mortar. A roller is also added, and so admirably constructed, as to render considerable facility and safety in reaching the shore. The advantage that must be derived in the night time, from the rocket, is obvious, as it is so constructed that it will burn in the water. The provision by which the line of communication is formed, is also considerably augmented, and the safety of life and property consequent upon having the apparatus ready on board, in case of accident, is paramountly enhanced. The two Boards have spoken in appropriate terms of the new plan, and have made their report accordingly.

AN ARTIFICIAL TRITON.

At Scheveningen, on the 15th ult. Mr. Andrew Scherboom made the experiment of riding on his horse, which he had provided with his newly-invented apparatus, into the breakers of the sea, which rose to the height of 12 feet; and having advanced 400 yards directly into the water, he returned to the shore, waving his handkerchief, amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators.

EFFECT OF HEAT AND COOLING ON THE COLOUR OF THE RUBY.

Dr. Brewster relates the following singular changes in the colour of rubies while cooling after exposure to a high degree of heat. At a high temperature the red ruby becomes green: as the cooling advances it becomes brown, and the redness of this brown gradually increases till the ruby recovers its primitive brilliant red colour. A green ruby suffered no change from heat. A bluish green sapphire became much paler at a high heat, but resumed its original colour by cooling.—*Edinburgh Phil. Journal.*

GASEOUS SPRING.

About a quarter of a mile below the village of Milan, in the state of Ohio, is a place just in the edge of the water of the Huron river, where there is a constant current bubbling from a number of places. These bubbles when touched with a lighted candle or torch, burn with a beautiful clear and brilliant blaze. There is gas enough issues to light the houses.—*American Paper.*

A PERFECTLY SAFE, CHEAP, AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY AGAINST FLIES.

An ounce of quassia to about a pint of water, boiled to a strong decoction, sweetened with a little coarse sugar, dispersed about the apartment in saucers.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO
SCOTLAND.

CARLE, NOW THE KING'S COME!

*By Sir WALTER SCOTT, Bart.**Being new words to an auld Spring.*

THE news has flown frae mouth to mouth,
The North for anes has bang'd the
South;
The de'il a Scotsman's die of drouth,
Carle, now the King's come!

CHORUS.

Carle, now the King's come!
Carle, now the King's come!
Thou shalt dance, and I will sing,
Carle, now the King's come!
Auld England held him lang and fast;
And Ireland had a joyfu' cast;
But Scotland's turn is come at last—
Carle, now the King's come.

Auld Reekie, in her rokela gray,
Thought never to have seen the day;
He's been a weary time away—

But, Carle, now the King's come!
She's skirling frae the Castle Hill!
The Carline's voice is grown sae shrill,
Ye'll hear her at the Canon Mill,
Carle, now the King's come!

"Up, bairns!" she cries, "baith grit and
sma',

And busk ye for the weapon-shaw!—
Stand by me, and we'll bang them a'!

Carle, now the King's come!

"Come from Newbattle's* antient spires,
Bauld Lothian, with your Knights and
Squires,

And match the mettle of your sires,

Carle, now the King's come!

"You're welcome hame, my Montague!†
Bring in your hand the young Buccleuch;—
I'm missing some that I may rue,

Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Haddington, the kind and gay,
You've graced my causeway mony a day;
I'll weep the cause if you should stay,

Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, premier Duke‡, and carry down,
Frae yonder craig§ his antient croun;
Its had a lang sleep and a soun"—

But, Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Athole, from the hill and wood,
Bring down your clansmen like a cloud;—
Come, Morton, show the Douglas' blood,—
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Tweeddale, true as sword to sheath;
Come, Hopetoun, fear'd on fields of death;
Come, Clerk, and give your bugle breath;
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Wemyss, who modest merit aids;
Come, Roseberry, from Dalmeny shades;
Breadalbane, bring your belted plaids;
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, stately Niddrie*, auld and true,
Girt with the sword that Minden knew;
We have ower few such lairs as you—
Carle, now the King's come!

"King Arthur's grown a common crier,
He's heard in Fife and fair Cantire,
'Fie, lads, behold my crest of fire†'—
Carle, now the King's come!

"Saint Abb roars out, 'I see him pass
Between Tantallon and the Bass!—
Calton‡, get out your keeking-glass,
Carle, now the King's come!'"

The Carline stopp'd; and, sure I am,
For very glee had ta'en a dram,
But Oman help'd her to a dram,—
Cogie, now the King's come!

Cogie, now the King's come!
Cogie, now the King's come!
I'se be fou, and ye's be toom,
Cogie, now the King's come!

GEORGE THE FOURTH,
AND A' THAT.

A SONG.

Tune—*Whistle o'er the lave o't.**By JOHN MAYNE.*

KING GEORGE the Fourth is coming
down
To see his friends in Embro-town;
To hold his Court, and wear the Crown
O' Scotland's Kings, and a' that:
And a' the Chieftains o' the North,
Lords, leddies, lairds, and men of worth,
Are flocking to the Firth o' Forth,
To welcome him, and a' that!

* Wauchope of Niddrie, a noble looking
old man, and a fine specimen of an antient
Baron.

† There is to be a bonfire on the top of
Arthur's Seat.

‡ The Castle-hill commands the finest
view of the Frith of Forth, and was co-
vered with thousands, anxiously looking for
the Royal Squadron.

Whole

* Seat of the Marquis of Lothian.

† Uncle to the Duke of Buccleuch.

‡ Hamilton.

§ The Castle.

Whole days or ere he reach'd the land,
A happy People, hand in hand,
Were rang'd for miles along the strand,
Expecting him, and a' that !
For though our Liege has Kingdoms three,
And mony an Island in the sea,
Auld Scotland tries to bear the gree,
For loyalty, and a' that !

Meantime, wi' mony a bonny sang,
The streets and squares of Embro rang :
Minstrels, and music-bells, ding-dang,
Play'd loyal tunes, and a' that :
On ilka house, frae street to street,
On Calton-hill, and Arthur's-Seat,
Were leddies perch'd, like angels sweet
On wings o' peace, and a' that !

At length, amid ten thousand cheers,
Behold, the Royal Barge appears !
And, hither as the squadron steers,
Wi' gilded flags, and a' that,
The joy-bells ring, the trumpets sound ;
And now, while thund'ring guns rebound,
" God save the King " is sung around,
Wi' tears of joy, and a' that !

As nearer land the Monarch drew,
Wi' shouts the welkin run, anew ;
A louder blast the pipers blew,
Saluting him, and a' that :
His stately form, his gracefu' mien,
Majestic, dignify'd, serene,
Increas'd the grandeur o' the scene,
And won our hearts, and a' that !

Thick as the leaves in Birnam Wood,
Frae Leith, as far as Holyrood,
The learn'd, the wise, the great, the good,
The rich, the gay, and a' that ;

Archers, and troops, wi' banners bright,
Clansmen, and Celts, and Chiefs o' might,
And Yeomanry, a glorious sight !
Await their King, and a' that !

O, Scotia ! Land of hills and lakes !
Land o' the brave ! sweet Land o' Cakes !
Whene'er the King his pleasure takes
Among your tow'rs, and a' that,
Where'er he rests, where'er he moves,
Regard him with your purest loves !
And may his coming, like the dove's,
Bring love and peace, and a' that !

Ah ! mony a dowy day has been
Since Scotland saw a King or Queen !
Kingdoms and States, and Thrones, I ween,
Ha'e been o'erturn'd since a' that !
Yet Scotland, without crack or flaw,
Stands fast and firm, and ne'er shall fa'
While Virtue, amang great and sma',
Adorns her bairns, and a' that !
Then cock your bonnets, ilka blade ;
And, buskit in your belted plaid,
Let rites and honours due be paid

To Royalty, and a' that :
Though Kings and Queens of high renown
Ha'e flourish'd aft in Embro-town,
A better never wore the crown
Than GEORGE the Fourth, for a' that !

But, oh ! while guns and cannons roar,
And plaudits welcome him on shore,
The heart is wounded to the core
That we maun part, for a' that !
Yet fill your goblets till they foam ;
And when the KING's dispos'd to roam,
He'll look on Scotland as his home,
And come again, and a' that !

THE KING'S LANDING.

By JOHN MAYNE.

O ! busk ye, busk ye, lad and lass ;
Busk ye, busk ye, man and woman !
Make haste and see our Nobles pass—
The King and a' his train are coming !
O ! heard ye not the cannons roar,
Proclaiming loud to lord and leddy ?
The King is landing on our shore—
He's landed down at Leith already !
He comes ! he comes in gallant trim,
Wi' robes o' State, and banners streaming ;
And thousands, till their sight grows dim,
Wi' tears o' rapt'rous joy are beaming !
O, welcome ! welcome to this land—
This land where a' the Virtues blossom !
Our men shall guard thee, heart and hand—
Our leddies press thee to their bosom !

SCOTCH SANG,

*An Impromptu on His Most Gracious Majesty
KING GEORGE THE FOURTH'S
Visit to Scotland.*

*Respectfully Inscribed to Her Royal Highness
THE PRINCESS SOPHIA-AUGUSTA.*

By Mr. J. Bisset, of Leamington Spa.

Tune—" *There's nae luck about the House.*"

AN hae ye heard the joyfu' News ?
How GEORDIE's coming down—
KING GEORDIE ! o' that ilk the FOURTH,
Wha wears the ENGLISH CROWN.
There's meikle luck if it be sae
There's meikle luck in store ;—
As nane o' *Brunswick's* Royal Race
War ever here afore.

King GEORDIE is a bonnie chiel—
A meikle mon o' might ;
Gude troth, 't will mak us a fu' liel
Whan we see sic a sight.
There's meikle luck in prospect now,
An surely mair in store—
As nane o' *Brunswick's* Royal Stock
War ever here afore.

Gang to Lord Provost's house, my Jo *,
His honor kens fu' weel
Whan Our Gude MONARCH's Royal Yacht
At Leith will rest her Keel.

* A word of great endearment.

There will be luck gif he come doun,
An mair perhaps in store;—
As name o' *Brunswick's* Royal House
War ever here afore.

Ca in upon the *Minister*—

Mess John is unco gude,
He 'll tell ye gif the KING will come
A' doun to HOLY ROOD*.

There will be luck when he gaes there
Aye, meikle luck in store;—
He 'll be the first o' a' that Line
Wha 've grac'd fair *Scotia's* shore.

Ca in, on the *Conveener*, Jo,

An he 'll the *Deacon* bring—

An wi' them, a' the *City Trades*
To wait upon the KING.

There will be luck when he comes here
Aye, meikle mair in store—
As name o' *Brunswick's* Royal Race
War ever here afore.

But hark! I hear the *Castle Guns*—

(The News is surely true)

Gae fetch my kilt, an tartan plaid—

An bonnet o' true blue!

There 's meikle luck the day for us
An meikle mair in store;—
A *Star o' Brunswick's* Royal Line
Shines now on *SCOTIA's* shore!

Arouse! Arouse! ye ARCHERS† brave!

The KING they say 's come doun—

(King GEORDIE! o' that ilk the FOURTH)

To claim the SCOTISH CROWN!

That 's meikle luck!—an since 'tis sae

We 'll welcome GEORDIE here,—

An tender the REGALIA too

To ane, sae unco dear!

Put on the meikle pat, my Jo,

An gies a cog o' broze,

Syne bring some *whiskey punch* to tiff—

"Confusion to his foes."

There 's meikle luck for *Scotland* now

Our honored KING 's come doun;—

King GEORDIE! o' that ilk the FOURTH

Shall hae the SCOTISH CROWN!

'Tis lang syn syne a KING was here;—

But since the way he 's found,—

Heaven grant that we may see his face

Fu' aft on *Northren* ground.

The *Rose* an *Thistle* we 'll entwine,

And knock ilk *foe-man* doun

Who dare dispute King GEORDIE's right

To wear the SCOTISH CROWN!

◆ LINES

In imitation of Moore's Melodies.

"Fly with me!

Oh, yes! I'll fly with thee."

MOORE.

OH, yes! I'll fly with thee

To the happy climes above,

To a land of blessed liberty,

To realms of light and love.

* The Holy Cross.

† Guard Royal.

We'll fly where no storms shall reach us
Beyond where tempests roar,
And spirits of Heaven shall greet us,
As we gain the celestial shore.

We'll drink of the water of bliss
That flows from Jehovah's throne,
And taste th' unmingled happiness
Which belongs to Heaven alone.

We'll join the loud choral hymn
Which peals thro' Heaven's expanse,
And sing to the harps of Seraphim
The praise of Omnipotence!

Eternal shall be our joy,
Increasing eternally,
The bliss of Heaven can never cloy,
For, oh! 'tis all purity.

Oh! hasten then our flight,
For why should we linger here
In a world where Sin has shed its blight,
In a region so dark and drear!

From Oppression's galling chain,
From a world of misery,
From Sin and Sorrow's reign;
Oh, yes! I'll fly with thee!

Aug. 16.

I. R.

◆ TO A RING,

(Presented to the Author)

Containing Hair of His late Majesty

KING GEORGE THE GOOD.

TREASURE reyer'd! more precious so
behold

Than orient pearls, or Ophir's purest gold,
To thee the incense of a tear I bring,
Thou silvery relic of a sainted King!

Peaceful he sleeps in Death's protracted night,
Where long he reign'd in regal virtues bright.
His aim unvarying was the public good,—
His faith unshaken in a Saviour's blood.

O best of Monarchs! now is thine, in
Heav'n,

A Crown of Glory, by that Saviour giv'n.

Windsor, July 29.

LUKE BAKER.

◆ ROME BURIED IN HER RUINS.

From the Spanish of Quevedo.

YOU look in Rome for Rome, oh Peregrine,
And ev'n in Rome, no Rome can find;
her crowd

Of mural wonders is a corse, whose shroud,
And fitting tomb is the lone Aventine!

She lies, where reigned the kingly Palatine,
And her worn medala more of ruin show
From her ten thousand battles, than the
blow

Giv'n to the blazon of her Latin line.
Tiber alone remains, whose rushing tide

Watered the town now sepulchred in stone,
And weeps her funeral with melodious tears;

Oh Rome! in thy wild beauty, power, and pride,
The durable has fled, and what alone

Is fugitive, abides the ravening years!

Woburn Abbey, Nov. 12.

W.

HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, July 28.

Mr. *Canning* brought before the House some cases of horrible cruelty perpetrated by Pirates on British Merchantmen navigating the West Indian seas. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated, on the part of the Petitioners, that while British Merchantmen have been attacked, and our flag insulted, by these plunderers, without protection from the men of war of this country, the cruisers of the United States have, in various instances, seized upon criminals, and given shelter to the commerce of Great Britain.—Sir *George Cockburn* admitted the truth of the statements made in the Petition; but entered into an explanation of the difficulties which opposed British commanders in the apprehension and punishment of Pirates. There was scarcely one of the marauding vessels that had not something of a national character, which, of course, rendered it extremely hazardous to treat any of them as a Pirate. In one instance a British Captain had been exiled from his country by a verdict of 80,000*l.* damages obtained against him for some irregularity into which he had been hurried by an indiscreet zeal.

Mr. *Lennard* moved “for the production of the CORRESPONDENCE between Mr. *Zea* and the BRITISH MINISTERS at Paris and London relative to the proposed recognition of the independence of the South American republics.” The Hon. Member contended at great length for the good policy of a prompt and cordial recognition of those States.—The Marquis of *Londonderry* objected to the unprecedented proposition for the production of papers connected with a negotiation still depending, and this too without giving any pledge to found any ulterior proceeding upon these papers if produced. The South American Republics had, he said, been acknowledged by Great Britain as independent Governments *de facto*, which was quite sufficient for all the purposes of commerce, and with this acknowledgment for the present he had reason to believe, the South Americans were fully satisfied. Some other Members spoke shortly, and Mr. *Lennard*’s motion was rejected by a majority of 53 to 18.

July 25. Mr. *Hume* moved 38 Resolutions on the FINANCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COUNTRY. The general tendency of these Resolutions was, to show the mischievous effect of the borrowing system, which he contended was greatly aggravated by the operation of the Sinking Fund. For

the purposes of his argument, Mr. *Hume* divided the History of our Finances into two periods, the first ending in the year 1817, when the public expenditure ceased to exceed the income of the country; and the second coming down from 1817 to 1829. With respect to the first period, Mr. *Hume* went through a very long calculation to show, that the public debt, which on the 5th of Jan. 1817, amounted to 817,415,887*l.* would not, had the supplies for the war been raised within each year, have exceeded 207,706,535*l.* at that date; and so far, he maintained, had the operation of the Sinking Fund been from reducing the debt, that it had inflamed it in the proportion of 10*l.* 13*s.* 8 per cent. capital, upon every 100*l.* cash paid by the Commissioners; the 100*l.* cash having been borrowed at the rate of 179*l.* 14*s.* 8 per cents. and having redeemed but 168*l.* 1*s.* of the same description of stock. In the interval of five years, between 1817 and 1829, the continuance of the same system, Mr. *Hume* proceeded to show, had rendered an excess of income of 7,528,870*l.* inadequate to the redemption of more than 1,521,856*l.* In conclusion, he inferred from all these premises that the present system should be abandoned altogether; and in illustration of his arguments observed, that a Sinking Fund of five millions at compound interest, would, in ten years, only relieve the country from two millions of taxes, without any intermediate relief; while on the other hand, a present relinquishment of the Sinking Fund, would enable the Legislature to grant relief from taxation to the amount of five millions annually.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* professed his inability to comprehend all Mr. *Hume*’s calculations, upon the accuracy of which he would, therefore, pronounce no opinion. He complained of Mr. *Hume*’s want of candour in not allowing credit for upwards of two millions of unfunded debt, reduced since 1817; and, in conclusion, moved, as an amendment, that the Resolutions should be read on that day three months.—After a few words from Mr. *Grenfell*, who professed himself friendly to the present system for the reduction of the debt, the Amendment was carried without a division.

July 26. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved to receive the Report on the SUPER-ANNUATION FUND BILL.—Mr. *Calcraft* objected to the measure upon the ground, that its retrospective operations upon men already embarked

embarked in the public service had all the iniquitous character of a partial tax. With respect to the present holders of office, he submitted that the contribution to the fund should be made optional.—Mr. *Canning* concurred in this opinion, and treated the Bill as a violation of the implied promise, under which every clerk who took office, since 1810, entered the public service.—The Marquis of *Londonderry* defended the Bill, and argued to the effect, that in the relation between Government and its servants it was necessary to treat power and right as convertible. Some unimportant amendments were suggested, and the Report was received.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 29.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved the third reading of the IRISH CONSTABLES BILL. He admitted that the measure was not in all respects consonant to the liberal spirit of the British Constitution; but asserted that no measure of a less energetic character would suit the present circumstances of Ireland.—Lord *Holland* allowed, that the measure had been much improved since its introduction, but professed that its anomalies and difficulties were still such as must make him object to its adoption at so late a period of the Session. He condemned, in a body, the Magistrates of Ireland; and in allusion to the explanation of the conduct of Marquis *Wellesley*, with respect to the adorning of the statue of King William in Dublin, given on a former evening by Ministers, he adverted to the course adopted by the Duke of Bedford, who, in 1806, had prevented a similar exhibition.—Lord *Holland* also asked whether the Crown Lawyers had not been consulted upon the legality or illegality of suppressing that irritating display; and concluded by suggesting, that if it should appear, that no law at present exists, by which the exhibition may be put an end to, a law might be introduced for the purpose.—The Earl of *Liverpool* replied, that the Duke of Bedford had not prevented the dressing of the Statue. He had, highly to his honour, forborne to take a part in the procession, which, up to the date of his administration, had been made round the Statue, by the Lord Lieutenant and great Officers of State, on every first of July for more than a century; and had also directed the great Officers to absent themselves, and in both respects he had been imitated by the Duke of Richmond, and all the subsequent Lords Lieutenants. As to preventing the ceremony by a special law, the Earl of *Liverpool* submitted, that such a course might be very difficult, and professed a hope that it would not be necessary; inasmuch as the Lord Lieutenant would have succeeded in suppressing the ceremony on the 1st inst. but for a challenge, and defiance, thrown out by some forward person of the class to

to whom it was supposed to give offence.—The Earl of *Limerick* supported, and Lords *Darley* and *Ellenborough* opposed, the Bill. The motion was, however, agreed to without a division, and the Bill passed with some verbal amendments.

The Earl of *Liverpool* then moved the third reading of the ALIEN BILL. The measure was urged by Lord *Liverpool*, and opposed by Lord *Holland*, upon the same respective grounds taken by Ministers and Opposition in the House of Commons.—Lord *Holland* instanced the case of Count Las Casas, as a clear illustration of the abuses to which the powers granted by the Bill was open; but the measure was passed by a majority of 22 to 6.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, the SUPERANNUATION BILL was passed, with amendments, providing, that all payments previously made to the Superannuation Fund, by dismissed officers, should be allowed to be repaid to them upon their dismissal; and that after the 5th of July, no person shall be entitled to any allowance for any time in which he shall not have subscribed to the fund.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 30.

Mr. *Marryat* presented a Petition from the Merchants and Ship-owners of London engaged in the WEST INDIA TRADE, complaining of the depredations committed by Pirates upon British vessels in the American seas; and of the insufficient protection afforded by the Admiralty.—Sir *George Cockburn* explained, that the number of flags in those seas of various independent states, of one or other of which the Pirates could avail themselves, rendered the suppression of Piracy a matter of extreme difficulty. With respect to the exertions of the United States' cruisers, which had been represented as so much more frequent and effectual for the protection of trade than those of the British navy, he observed, that the transactions, which called for such an interference, occurred upon the American coast. The American navy was therefore as much called upon to repress the outrage as the British navy would be, to pursue and punish piracies committed at the back of Spithead.—The Marquis of *Londonderry* declared that Ministers had done all that was possible to protect the West India trade, without involving the country in hostilities with Spain, or one or other of the belligerent States in South America. Some temper and forbearance, he said, was necessary to preserve the commerce with South America; a matter of incomparably more importance to Great Britain than any thing to be gained by the most vigilant and rigid system of protection.

July 31. Dr. *Lushington* complained that the sum proposed by Ministers to discharge the

the late Queen's *British* debts would fall short of that required by about 6,000*l.*—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* objected to the House interfering with the debts of the Royal Family without a message from the Crown.—On the motion that the House should adjourn to Monday, Mr. *Bennet* expressed great satisfaction and much gratitude to the House for the retrenchments and reduction of taxes which it had made during the Session.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 2.

The *Lord Chancellor* brought in a Bill for the improvement of the *BANKRUPT LAWS*, explaining that he did not design proceeding further with the measure, in the present Session, than to have the Bill printed, in order that an opportunity for a full and deliberate investigation of the subject might be afforded before the Legislature should be called upon to adopt it. His Lordship gave a sketch of his proposed improvements, which are chiefly directed against the following evils, at present known to exist to a great extent: first, the creation of creditors by what are called *Accommodation Bills*; to meet frauds of this nature it is provided in the Bill, that creditors claiming under such instruments shall be precluded from voting at the election of Assignees, and from assenting to the Bankrupt's certificate, though they may dissent from it; secondly, the expense incurred in bringing witnesses from remote places. This is to be remedied by empowering the Lord Chancellor to issue auxiliary commissions, for the collection of evidence among other purposes; and thirdly, to render the proceedings under a commission final and complete, it is provided that property in the Colonies shall pass by the usual bargain and sale; and that, after a certain limitation, Bankrupts shall not be permitted to question the titles of purchasers under a commission. There are several other clauses relating to amendments of a technical character, but of scarcely less importance to those interested in our mercantile code.

Aug. 6. PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

—About two o'clock his Majesty arrived in the usual state at the House of Peers, and having taken his seat on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to desire the attendance of the Commons. The *Speaker* of the House of Commons, accompanied by a considerable number of Members, soon appeared at the Bar, and delivered the following speech.

"May it please your Majesty—We, your Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, attend your Majesty with the last Bill of Supply of a Session

most unusual in its duration, and in which subjects of the highest importance to the country, and I may add, too, of the greatest difficulty and delicacy, have engrossed our anxious and unwearied attention. Your Majesty was graciously pleased, at the commencement of the Session, to suggest for our early consideration, the distresses under which the Agricultural districts in this country were labouring, and the disorders and outrages which were prevailing through large districts in Ireland. Sire,—In considering the distress of the Agricultural districts,—a subject over which Parliament alone could have but a very partial and imperfect controul—it was obvious that the only efficient relief within our reach was such a reduction of Taxation as could be effected consistent with an adequate provision for the service of the State, and with a due regard to the maintenance of public credit. After a detailed and scrutinizing examination of the estimates for the current year, a remission of taxation, large in its amount, and we hope as considerable in its relief, has been effected by a new apportionment of the burden arising from the payment of the military and naval pensions and civil superannuations, and by a reduction of the five per cent. annuities, one of the greatest financial measures that the history of this country can afford, and carried into execution with less difficulty, delay, or embarrassment, than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine expectations. And further, we have made such new regulations with respect to the introduction of Foreign corn into the home market, as we hope may relieve the British grower from those inconveniences and losses, to which, under the former law, he might have been subject. In considering, Sire, the state of Ireland, we lost no time in passing such measures as seemed best calculated to restore peace and tranquillity to the disturbed districts. These measures, severe as they were, from the emergency that called for them, were enacted but for a very limited period; and when the time arrived for their reconsideration, though compelled to renew the *Insurrection Act*, it was matter of great consolation to us, that no necessity existed for further continuing the *Habeas Corpus Act*. Scarcely, however, had we concluded these painful deliberations, when a louder and more lamentable call was made on our attention. Famine, with its usually attendant deadly disease, were raging in large and populous districts in Ireland, and were extending their ravages with a speed and malignity that threatened death and destruction to all around. This was no time, Sire, to discuss the difficulty and delicacy (as under more ordinary circumstances) of the interference of Parliament with the food of the people. There was but one course consist-

tent either with the feelings, or with the duty of a British House of Commons—liberally and promptly to advance every supply that your Majesty's confidential advisers in Ireland could conceive necessary to arrest the progress of so grievous a visitation. Sire, we performed this duty most promptly and most cheerfully; and we trust most sincerely that the object may be accomplished. It would ill become me to detail at greater length the various other subjects of great importance with which we have been occupied; but I may be permitted, in conclusion, to express a perfect conviction, that your Majesty's faithful Commons, by their unwearied assiduity of deliberation through this long and laborious session, and by their sincere and zealous exertions to effect whatever might be most conducive to the present relief, and to the permanent interests of the Empire at large, have entitled themselves to your Majesty's most gracious approbation, and to the full and entire confidence of the public. The Bill which I have now humbly to present to your Majesty is entitled 'An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the Service of the Year 1822, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this Session in Parliament, to which with all humility we pray your Majesty's Royal Assent.'

After several Bills had received the Royal assent, his Majesty read the Speech prepared for closing the Session, which was in the following terms:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament, without assuring you how sensible I am of the attention you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you in the course of this long and laborious Session. I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and I have the satisfaction of believing, that the differences which had unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte are in such a train of adjustment as to

afford a fair prospect that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted me for the service of the present year, and for the wisdom you have manifested in availing yourself of the first opportunity to reduce the interest of a part of the national debt, without the least infringement of parliamentary faith. It is most gratifying to me that you should have been enabled, in consequence of this, and of other measures, to relieve my people from some of their burdens.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The distress which has for some months past pervaded a considerable portion of Ireland, arising principally from the failure of that crop on which the great body of the population depends for their subsistence, has deeply affected me. The measures which you have adopted for the relief of the sufferers meet with my warmest approbation; and, seconded as they have been by the spontaneous and generous efforts of my people, they have most materially contributed to alleviate the pressure of this severe calamity. I have the satisfaction of knowing that these exertions have been justly appreciated in Ireland, and I entertain a sincere belief that the benevolence and sympathy so conspicuously manifested upon the present occasion will essentially promote the object which I have ever had at heart—that of cementing the connexion between every part of the empire, and uniting in brotherly love and affection all classes and descriptions of my subjects."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command said—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 8th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 8th day of October next."

The Commons then withdrew from the Bar, and his Majesty left the House.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The act of accusation preferred by the Procureur-General of the Court of Poitiers against General Berton and his accomplices has been received at Paris. Grandmenil is stated to have asserted that he made repeated journeys to Paris, in order to communicate with Lafitte, Benjamin Constant, Foy, and La Fayette; and that he absolutely concerted with them the future operations which were to take place upon Saumur. The avowed object of the conspiracy was to dethrone the King, and to obtain possession of the Royal Family.

The first performance of the English company at the theatre of the Porte St. Martin was given on 30th July, and encountered much opposition from the Parisians. The play was *Othello*, and the temper of the audience was strongly manifested even before the rising of the curtain. The piece proceeded with difficulty to the third act, in the midst of groans and hisses. At that time a serious quarrel in the pit interrupted its progress, and the stage was invaded. More than an hour elapsed before the two last acts could be proceeded with.

SPAIN

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid prove that the King is completely in the hands of the Revolutionary Militia; in his late procession through the streets of Madrid, he was received with unequivocal symptoms of dislike. —The proceedings in the case of the attempt of the Royal Guards are going on; it is said that the Fiscal who is engaged in the judicial pursuit of the guards, had presented several papers to the King, for him to admit or deny their authority, and that he had not hesitated to recognize them as authentic. Nearly all the guards are either taken or have voluntarily surrendered themselves; not more than five or six officers have escaped.

GERMANY.

HAMBURGH HUMANE SOCIETY.—The benefits arising to society from saving the lives of persons apparently dead from drowning, are fully appreciated in Hamburgh as well as in London. Within the last two years the number of persons who have been saved from a watery grave has been 152, of whom 44 were to all appearance dead; but the exertions of the surgeons restored 34 of the latter to life and to their friends. The Society for the encouragement of the Arts and useful Trades have granted various sums of money to 232 persons who had contributed to save them; 15 others have received medals from the Society, as rewards for their exertions.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Government have acknowledged the independence of South America.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Peterburgh, dated 9th July, give as frightful accounts of the deplorable state of the Russian peasantry, as the letters from Ireland contain of the wretched sufferings of that population. The farmers can get no buyers for their produce, and the people are perishing with hunger. The Nobles, so far from reaping benefit from their possessions, find themselves obliged to purchase food for their slaves.

The Russian peasants, lately employed in excavating the foundations of the castle of Old Rasau, on the river Occa, formerly the seat of a reigning Prince, found 35 golden ornaments, set with pearls, amethysts, emeralds, and crystals, and having Greek and Slavonian inscriptions. They weighed upwards of five pounds.

TURKEY.

The *Austrian Observer* contains a letter from Constantinople, dated the 25th June, which confirms the previous reports of the successful attempt of the Greeks against the Turkish squadron at Scio, and gives the following particulars:

“Three Greek fire-ships, disguised as merchantmen, and appearing to be laden with tobacco, anchored before Thirmiana, and had been for some days near the Turkish

fleet. As they had hoisted the Austrian flag, and had Austrian papers either forged or taken from some Austrian vessels, they were considered as harmless, and disturbed by nobody; nor were they hindered when they took a position in the evening, very near the Admiral's ship. On the following night these same vessels (with what materials or instruments is not known) set fire to the ship of the Capitan Pacha and two smaller ships of the line. The crews of the two latter succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but the admiral's ship blew up, with the Capitan Pacha and the whole crew. The corpse of the Capitan Pacha was found floating on the sea, and was buried at Scio the next day. The Greeks had already made two other attempts, which failed. The stratagem of the Greeks must have been contrived this time with great cunning and ability.”

Letters from Constantinople to the 11th ult. say that the intelligence of the destruction of the Pacha, and 2000 souls on board his vessel, had created a great feeling in the Turkish capital: the loss is estimated at 18 millions of piastres. Notwithstanding, these letters state that tranquillity existed: 1500 of the faction's had been seized, of whom between 3 and 400 had been strangled in the bazaars and public streets!—The Greek fleet was cruising off Ipsara, to the number of 55 or 60 vessels, and had been as far north as Scio Roads.

ASIA.

The King of Persia, it is said, has been recently converted to Christianity by the arguments of the celebrated Missionary, Mr. Martin. Such a conversion must have an important effect in spreading the lights of the Gospel through regions of ignorance and idolatry.

Lieutenant Collet, of the Bombay army, having heard that a very large tiger had destroyed seven inhabitants of an adjacent village, resolved, with another officer, to attempt the destruction of the monster. Having ordered seven elephants, they went in quest of the animal, which they found sleeping beneath a bush. Roused by the noise of the elephants, he made a furious charge on them, and Lieutenant Collet's elephant received him on her shoulder, the other six having turned about and run off, notwithstanding the exertions of the riders. The elephant shook off the tiger, and Lieutenant Collet having fired two balls at him, he fell, but again recovering himself, he made a spring at Lieutenant Collet. Having missed his object, he seized the elephant by her hind leg, and having received a kick from her, and another ball, he let go his hold, and fell a second time. Supposing that he was now disabled, Lieutenant Collet very rashly dismounted, with the resolution of killing him with his pistols; but the tiger, who had only been crouching

to take another spring, flew on Lieutenant Collet, and caught him in his mouth. The strength and intrepidity of the Lieutenant, however, did not forsake him; he immediately fired his pistol into the tiger's body, and finding that this had no effect, he disengaged his arm with all his force, and directing the other pistol to his heart, he at last destroyed him, after receiving 25 severe wounds.

AMERICA.

Ancient City.—The ruins of an extensive city, said, in the *Savannah Georgian*, to have been discovered a few years since in Guatimala, Mexico, have been surveyed by a learned Spaniard, and drawings made of its curiosities, which have been sent to London, and will soon be presented to the world. The city had been covered for ages with herbage and underwood.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Saturday, the 10th of August, being the day appointed for the embarkation of his Majesty from Greenwich on his Northern tour, that place presented a scene of animated bustle and activity, such as it has not often witnessed since the landing of her late Majesty on her first arrival in this country. At an early hour on Saturday morning, the road leading to Greenwich from London was thronged with eager passengers of every rank and condition in life, hastening towards the busy scene of expected gaiety and pomp, and multitudes of well-dressed pedestrians of both sexes lining the road-side. The Lords of the Admiralty were in attendance at an early hour. The pensioners lined the principal avenue within the gates, through which his Majesty was to pass. The school of the establishment, consisting of upwards of 1000 children, also formed another line within the gates. At five minutes past three a general "huzza!" announced the approach of his Majesty, and in a short time the King arrived at the Royal Hospital, in a plain green carriage and four, escorted only by a party of the 15th Hussars. His arrival was first known to the multitude on the Thames by the presence of a hussar, who galloped down to the stairs in front of the Royal Hospital, and immediately after the flag, which had been flying all day on the roof of this noble edifice was lowered, and the Royal Standard hoisted in its stead. The hoisting of the Royal Standard was greeted from the river and from the shore with astounding huzzas. In a few moments his Majesty (having rested for a very short time in the Governor's house) appeared at the stairs at which he was to embark. He was attended by two or three Noblemen, and was dressed in a plain blue surtout and foraging cap. He descended to the barge, which was in waiting, with the National Standard flying, and in a very few minutes was alongside the Royal George, and ascended the ladder at the gangway amid the cheers of the surrounding multitude.

When the King and his retinue were safely on board the Royal George, the state barge of the Lord Mayor of London was unmoored, and rowed to the Royal Sovereign steam-yacht, which vessel took her in tow,

and proceeded to the centre of the river. Off the East India Docks a fine breeze sprung up, the sails of the Royal George were unfurled to the wind, and she stood before it in gallant style. At Woolwich, the regiment quartered there (the Buffs) were drawn up in front of the King's Yard and Royal Arsenal, and as the flotilla passed, the band played—"God Save the King," and the corps presented arms. Some artillery at the same time fired a Royal salute from both shores. At twenty minutes after seven the Sovereign steam vessel, towing the Lord Mayor's barge in the most masterly style, passed Tilbury Fort, keeping the centre of the river, and the band on board playing "God Save the King." At this moment the band of the Marines on shore joined in the favourite anthem, and the persons on the shore commenced a loud and enthusiastic cheer. It was nine o'clock before the multitude at Southend were fully gratified, and at that hour the Lord Mayor's barge, closely followed by the Royal yacht, was faintly seen from the shore; and the report of a salute fired from the garrison at Sheerness, announced his Majesty's arrival at the Nore. At this point the Lord Mayor took his leave of the Royal George. A fresh breeze followed the calm which had previously prevailed, and his Majesty proceeded into the Channel, with the good wishes of his faithful subjects. At half-past four on Sunday morning, the Royal squadron, which had laid-to for the night, weighed anchor, and proceeded to sea, amidst the firing of guns from the ships of war stationed at the Little Nore and the batteries at Sheerness.

On Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, the Royal squadron was becalmed off Harwich. The same evening the Royal squadron passed Yarmouth. The Royal yacht was towed by two steam-vessels, at the rate of ten knots an hour. The Royal yacht did not approach the shore nearer than six miles, and the velocity of the steam-vessels enabled her to outrun all the attendant squadron, who were many miles astern.

During his Majesty's voyage, all along the coast, the most enthusiastic affection prevailed among all ranks of people. When-

ever

ever the squadron approached near enough to any town or village, every boat put off with well-dressed visitors to salute his Majesty; in many instances the Royal George was completely surrounded and beset by boat-loads of people, eager to show their attachment. The King, in his usual kind manner, returned by bows and smiles the joyous greetings of his visitors. At Scarborough, the Mayor in his robes, with the Corporation, put off in a boat, with an Address to his Majesty, but as the Royal George was going along with great velocity, the Address was obliged to be handed up alongside, attached to the end of a long stick. The circumstance, however, caused some little merriment among the sailors.

On Wednesday morning the Royal Squadron cast anchor off Leith, about a mile and a half from the shore, at two o'clock in the afternoon. At the time the royal yacht was discerned bearing up the Frith of Forth: it was raining heavily, and had done so for some hours previous; but an immense multitude was, nevertheless, collected, who bore the inconvenience cheerfully, in expectation of being gratified by the sight of the King's landing, and the first to welcome him to his Northern Kingdom. An official communication was, however, made to the magistrates of Leith, who were assembled at the platform and at the Exchange, in readiness to receive his Majesty, that the landing would not take place until the following day. All the vessels in the roads fired salutes as the King entered, and his Majesty, who appeared on deck in a naval uniform, acknowledged in the usual manner the cheers which hailed his arrival. The Scotch regalia were removed on Monday from Edinburgh Castle to Holyrood House, by the Duke of Hamilton and the Knight Marshal of Scotland, under an escort of yeomanry and Highlanders.

On Thursday morning the principal inhabitants of Leith mustered in the High School-yard, clothed in their best attire, and each with a St. Andrew's cross, and white rod. Here being formed according to their respective incorporations and societies, they soon after proceeded to take the stations assigned to them in the line of streets through which his Majesty was expected to pass. While these preparations were carrying on in Leith, similar arrangements for marshalling the citizens of Edinburgh were taking place in that metropolis. At ten o'clock large bodies assembled in Queen-street, to the West of North St. David's-street. At the same time the Lord Provost and Corporation assembled in their full robes, with all the insignia of office, and moved forward towards the barrier in front of Union-street, Leith Walk, the place fixed for his Majesty's reception upon his entering the city. The Corporation arrived on this spot at eleven o'clock. The streets

were lined with the military and the yeomanry of the garrison; the windows and tops of the houses were filled with spectators.

The particular spot prepared for his Majesty's landing was as near as possible to that used on similar occasions by former Monarchs. A floating platform was provided for the occasion, and ingeniously constructed so as to enable his Majesty to land either at low or high water—a broad flight of 20 steps, covered with scarlet cloth on a grey ground, was attached to this floating platform, and communicated with the quay; another platform was erected for his Majesty to stand upon while receiving the homage of those deputed to tender their first congratulations upon his touching the shores of Scotland; and this platform extended to the drawbridge, where his Majesty's carriage was in waiting. Upon it stood in readiness to receive his Majesty, William Childs, Esq. Admiral of the town (a local civil officer); John Macfie, Esq. the senior Magistrate of Leith; James Reach and Abram Newton, Esqrs. the other resident Magistrates, in their Corporate gowns, with their several assistants. Besides these local Magistrates, who were *ex-officio* the principal superintendants, there were also on the platform, the Marquis of Lothian, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, in full military uniform, wearing the star and ribband of the order of the Thistle; the Earl of Fife, wearing a scarlet (and apparently) a foreign General's uniform, with Portuguese orders; Earl Cathcart, who is Lord Vice-Admiral, but he wore a military uniform; the Marquis of Winchester, dressed in the Windsor blue, as Lord Chamberlain; Lord C. Bentinck, in the same uniform, as Treasurer of the Household; the Right Hon. Charles Hope, the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Chief Commissioner, the Lord Advocate, the Lord Registrar, all in full uniform, together with their several attendants.

At five minutes before 12 a gun was fired from the Royal yacht to announce the King's departure from the vessel; it was echoed by the batteries of the fort, the guns at all the stations round the city, and repeated shouts from the multitude on the pier. In a quarter of an hour the guard-boats from the several ships of war attached to the royal squadron rowed into the river, near the Custom-house, and lay on their oars opposite the landing platform. The fourth launch, bearing the Royal standard, conveyed his Majesty, who sat between the Marquis of Conyngham and Lord Graves. His Majesty was dressed in a full Admiral's uniform, with a gold laced hat, in which he wore the cross of St. Andrew, and a large thistle. He took off his hat, and bowed repeatedly to the congratulations of the people

people as he rowed alongside the quay. The Royal barge was steered by Commodore Sir Charles Paget. Upon its arrival at the foot of the steps of the platform, his Majesty was assisted from the launch by the Marquis of Conyngham and Lord Charles Bentinck. The Marquis of Winchester fell upon his knees to receive his Sovereign. The King spoke affably to the Marquis of Lothian and the other Scottish noblemen as he ascended the steps leading to the quay. The Senior Magistrate, Mr. Macfie, advancing to his Majesty with the usual obeisance, addressed him as follows:

"May it please your Majesty—I have the honour to congratulate your Majesty in the name of the Magistrates and Community of the town of Leith, upon your auspicious arrival in this your ancient kingdom of Scotland." The King received Mr. Macfie and the other Magistrates in the most gracious manner. His Majesty then passed along to the extremity of the platform, where his open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful bays, and in the state harness, state liveries, &c. awaited his reception.

After the King had taken his seat, the Duke of Dorset and the Marquis of Winchester occupied the opposite one. His Majesty continued to bow to the multitude who cheered him. As he entered his carriage, at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock, the cavalry, infantry, archers, and Highlanders, presented in their respective forms of exercise their salute, amid the firing of the artillery. The procession advanced towards Holyrood House, headed by a division of Scotch Greys, and the Yeomen of the Guard, in their Tower dress. His Majesty's carriage was flanked by the Royal Archers, each flank under the command of the Earl of Elgin, Ensign General, Dragoon Guards, and General A. Duff, Brigadier General, Dragoon Guards.

At ten minutes past one his Majesty's carriage arrived at the City boundary, below Picardy-place, where the Magistrates, in their robes, were waiting to receive his Majesty. A Herald from Sir Patrick Walker, Usher of the White Rod, came forward and knocked thrice at the Barrier-gate, after which Sir Patrick Walker advanced and required the gates to be opened in the King's name. This demand was immediately complied with; when Sir Patrick went forward to the Lord Provost, and claimed admission for the procession in the name of his Majesty. These ceremonies being finished, the procession entered the Barrier, amid the loud and reiterated acclamations of the multitude, which his Majesty repeatedly acknowledged by taking off his hat and bowing. When the royal carriage entered the Barrier, the Lord Provost, attended by the Magistrates, advanced, presenting the keys of the City, and addressed his Majesty in suitable terms. The King stood up in his carriage and bowed repeatedly to the

Lord Provost during his address. The procession then moved onwards to the Palace of Holyrood. After his Majesty arrived at the Palace, the Lord Provost and Council were introduced, along with the other Officers of State, when his Majesty received the City's Address, to which he was pleased to return a gracious answer.

His Majesty left the Palace for Dalkeith a little after three o'clock. His Majesty arrived in town from Dalkeith early on the morning of the 19th, in his travelling chariot and four horses, accompanied by the Marquis of Conyngham and the Earl of Winchelsea, and alighted at Holyrood House, at a quarter past ten o'clock, preparatory to the levee which was this day opened at twelve o'clock.

His Majesty appeared at the levee in a full Highland uniform, of what is called the Stuart tartan: he wore the Highland broad sword, pistols, and philibeg, and had quite a martial air. Next appeared, in a similar garb, Sir William Curtis; but the worthy Baronet's figure was any thing but that of the hardy and swarthy Highlander: what it wanted, however, in the air of the soldier, was abundantly supplied in the comfortable and jolly expression of the citizen. The worthy Baronet laughed heartily himself at the merriment his presence excited among the Highland chieftains.

On the 20th the King held a drawing-room at Holyrood Palace. The court-yard and quadrangle displayed the usual attendants in their state liveries: troops of Dragoons kept the avenues to the Palace open for privileged company. The archers remained as a guard of honour in the corridors. So early as eleven o'clock the company were setting down. The dresses of the ladies were mostly white satin, tastefully ornamented with a profusion of lama. There were about 3000 persons at Court. The King arrived at half-past two o'clock in his travelling-chariot, drawn by six horses, from Dalkeith. His Majesty wore a full Field Marshal's uniform, and was received at the private entrance by all the Officers of State. He did not stop in any of the ante-chambers, but proceeded directly to the drawing-room, which is in the suite of apartments formerly occupied by the French Royal family, in the right wing of the quadrangle. *(To be continued.)*

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

NATIONAL MONUMENT OF SCOTLAND.—The Bill for the erection of this object has received the Royal assent. It is to be a fac-simile of the Parthenon of Athens, with a place of worship for 3,000 persons, including his Majesty's forces (sailors and soldiers) stationed in and about Edinburgh. The city of Edinburgh has, in the handsomest manner, granted a site on the Calton Hill

Hill for this noble edifice, and his Majesty, who is the patron of this undertaking, has graciously promised to lay the foundation-stone.

An Act of Parliament has been lately passed for the improvement of the revenues of the See of St. David's, by restraining the present and future Bishops of the Diocese from granting Leases of the Tithes of Llangam-march, in the county of Brecon, Llangyvelach, in the county of Glamorgan, Llangadock, in the county of Carmarthen, and Glascomb, in the county of Radnor, beyond the term of three years; and annexing thereto two thirds of the tithes and annual profits of the consolidated living of Llanarth and Llanina, in the county of Cardigan; which we record with the greater pleasure, as the Bishop, by having an income more adequate than heretofore to the expenses of residence, and the ordinary duties of the See, will be induced to reside the longer, and be able to do the more good in his Diocese.

A vessel, whose length is now ascertained to be about 60 feet, has within a few days past, been discovered near the wharf at *Matham*, near Rolvenden, county of Kent, partly in the bank, and the keel under the bed of the river Rother, supposed to have been buried there nearly 500 years. A number of hands have been employed in digging about the same, with the intention of getting it out; some parts of human bones have been found, also a number of wooden balls, and a gold-mounted lance. A number of visitors are daily arriving to view this ancient wreck, and it is expected some valuables may be found to remunerate the labourers.

On a new line of road now cutting between *Bury* and *Bolton*, one of the patent rotatory engines is attached to a machine somewhat similar to a bone mill, but considerably stronger, which breaks the stones to cover the roads at the astonishing rate of 70 or 80 tons in ten hours. This engine is mounted on wheels, so that it can be removed to any part of the road without being taken to pieces. This novel application of the power of steam originated with the ingenious inventor of the rotatory engine. By it the Commissioners of the road are enabled to prepare materials on a scale of economy never before contemplated.

The Treading Mill (see p. 9) recently erected at *Leves* House of Correction, is daily effecting a diminution of crime, particularly of vagrancy in that county.

July 29. The *Edinburgh* Jury Court was occupied with a suit for damages instituted by Mr. John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of that city, against Mr. Blackwood, for certain passages, charged as libellous and defamatory, contained in a letter inserted in the "*Edinburgh Magazine*," of which the de-

fendant is the publisher. The damages were laid at 5,000*l*. The Jury, after deliberating nearly two hours, returned a verdict on three of the issues for the pursuer, and on the fourth for the defender, and awarded one hundred pounds damages.

DURHAM.—The *King v. John Ambrose Williams*.—This was a criminal information granted by the Judges of the Court of King's Bench for a libel on the established Church of England and Clergy of *Durham*, by the defendant, who is printer and publisher of a newspaper entitled the "*Durham Chronicle*."—The occasion of the libel in question arose out of the Queen's death, which the defendant laid hold of for the purpose of dealing out slander upon the Established Church, and particularly against the Bishop and other Dignitaries of the Cathedral Church of *Durham*. The libel appeared in the "*Durham Chronicle*" of August 18, 1821, and charged the Bishop and Clergy with *brutal enmity* to—and as being among the persecutors of—that illustrious Princess. The Jury, having retired at half-past one, returned at about half-past six, with their verdict,—“Guilty of a libel on the Clergy of the County Cathedral Church of *Durham*, and the suburbs thereof.”

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

During the prorogation of Parliament, the House of Lords is to undergo many alterations. Mr. Soane and the Surveyor General have received a warrant, authorising them to commence the improvements. A new Royal entrance is to be made, and the Great Chamberlain's rooms are to be fitted up in a superb style for the accommodation of his Majesty, whenever he goes to the House of Lords. Hitherto the King has had no other apartment in which to be accommodated but the Robing-room.

Sums paid into the Stamp Office, for the Quarter ending 25th March, 1822.

Sun.	£.32877	4	1
Phoenix.....	20695	12	5
Royal Exchange.	12624	11	8
County.....	12020	6	6
Imperial.....	10018	15	6
Globe.....	8408	12	3
Eagle.....	4650	15	1
Atlas.....	4600	3	9
Albion.....	4515	12	11
Hope.....	4458	14	8
Union.....	4423	8	5
Westminster.....	4237	7	2
Hand-in-Hand.....	4026	13	0
Guardian.....	3885	13	8
British.....	3719	10	3
London.....	2103	11	0

£.137266 12 4

By an Act lately passed for the speedy recovery of forfeited Recognizances, all persons, who may be bound to appear at the Sessions,

Sessions, or to keep the peace, &c. and neglect to comply therewith, will, with their sureties, be liable, within 21 days after such failure, to have their goods and chattels taken in execution for the amount of their respective Recognizances; or if no goods or chattels, they will be apprehended and lodged in the common gaol of the borough, to abide the judgment of the next General or Quarter Sessions, when the Court is required to determine finally on the case.

At the Parish Church of St. James, Westminster, the Minister, from the pulpit, notified to the Congregation, such of the formalities required by the New Marriage Act as are intelligibly specified, and concluded by the following announcement:—
“Persons requiring farther information can apply at the Vestry Room any morning before noon, where the Clergy will attend and explain the other enactments, as well as they can understand them!”

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

War Office, July 19. 2d Regt. of Life Guards: Major R. Mac Neil to be Major, vice Sir C. W. Dance, who ex.—15th Regt. Light Dragoons: Capt. F. C. Phillips to be Major, vice Whiteford.—84th Foot: Lieut.-col. Sir C. W. Dance to be Major, vice Mac Neil.—Brevet: Capt. J. Thornton, 13th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army.

War Office, July 26. 63d Foot: Capt. R. M. Leake to be Major, vice Macleerth, who retires.—Lieut. S. Douglas to be Capt. vice Leake.

War Office, Aug. 2. 1st Regt. of Foot: Capt. J. F. Gell, to be Capt. vice Wilson.—2d Reg. Foot: Major-gen. Sir H. Torrens, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice General Coates, dec.—48th Ditto: Brev. Major J. Taylor to be Major, vice Druitt, who retires.—2d West India Regt.: Major-gen. Sir J. Byng, K. C. B. to be Col. vice Sir H. Torrens.—Staff: Col. G. G. C. L'Estrange, of the 31st Foot, to be Dep.-Adj.-Gen. at the Mauritius, vice Col. Lindsay, who resigns.

Whitehall, Aug. 3. Admiral Viscount Keith, G. C. B. permitted to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Sardinian Military Order of Saint Maurice and Lazare, which the King of Sardinia has conferred upon the said Admiral, for services rendered at the bombardment of Genoa in 1809.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Aug. 5. Hon. Wm. Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, appointed Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his Majesty.

Carlton House, Aug. 6. The King hath been pleased to grant unto the King of Denmark, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and duly invested with the ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to the said Order, as if his said Majesty had been installed.

Aug. 8. John Lloyd, gent. to be Clerk Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown within the counties of Chester and Flint, vice Samuel Humphreys, dec.

Whitehall, Aug. 9. John Kidd, M.D. to be Professor of Physick in the University of Oxford, vice Pegge, dec.

War Office, Aug. 9. Coldstream Guards: Brevet Lt.-col. J. Freemantle to be Capt. and Lieut.-col. vice Sutton, who retires.—6th Regt. of Foot: Lieut. J. T. Griffiths, to be ~~Adj.~~ vice Downie, who resigns the Adjutancy only.—7th Ditto: Brev. Lieut.-col. T. G. Fitzgerald to be Major, vice Ahmuty, who exchanges.—84th Ditto: Brevet Lieut.-col. C. Poitier to be Maj. vice Sir C. W. Dance.

Aug. 10. Major-gen. Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Bart. and G. C. B. to be Governor of Fort Charles, in Port Royal, Jamaica.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Easton, Clerk of the Rules of the King's Bench, vice Brooshooff, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. H. Monck, to the Deanery of Peterborough, and Fiskerton R. co. Lincoln.
Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel (Librarian of the Bodleian) Haughton-le-Skerne R. Durham.
Rev. Wm. Riland Bedford, Sutton Coldfield R. Warwickshire.

Rev. J. Cubitt, Overstrand R. Norfolk.
Rev. Hen. Gordon, Bilsthorp R. Notts.
Rev. W. C. Hill, Trentishoe R. Devon.
Rev. Albert Jones, Vicar Choral of Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. John Miller, Benefield R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. S. L. Noble, Frowlesworth R. co. Leic.
Rev. S. W. Perkins, Stockton R. co. Warw.
Rev. Bowen Thickins, Temple Grafton Perp. Cur. Warwickshire.

Rev. G. Tucker, Musbury R. Devon.
Rev. F. De Veil Williams, Abdon R. Salop.
Rev. J. Neville White, Great Plumstead Perp. Cur. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Young, Heathfield V. Sussex.
Rev. T. C. Brown, Chaplain to Duke of Manchester.

Rev. Christ. Jeaffreson (Rector of Iken) Chaplain to the Marquis of Hertford.
Rev. G. P. Boileau Pollen, Chaplain to Lord Northwick.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Stockbridge.—Hon. E. G. S. Stanley, vice Barham, Chiltern Hundreds.
Wigton.—Sir W. Maxwell, vice Blair, dec.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Deanery, Wells, Hon. Mrs. Ryder, a son.—In Hanover-sq. the lady of Sir Hudson Lowe, a dau.—The lady of the Hon. R. Neville, M.P. a dau.

July 14. At Heyford, the wife of Rev. Lloyd Crawley, a son.

July 17. In Bath, the wife of Lieut.-gen. J. T. Layard, a dau.

July 20. At Pyrland Hall, Somerset, Mrs. Robert Grant, a dau.

July 22. At Upton St. Leonard's, the wife of Capt. Mackenzie Fraser, a dau.

July 23. In George-st. Hanover-sq. Lady Copley, a dau.

July 29. At Great George-st. the wife of Dr. Lushington, M.P. a son.

Aug. 4. The lady of Mr. Sheriff Garratt, a still-born child; and on the same day the lady of Mr. Sheriff Venables, a son.

Aug. 6. At Titchfield, the wife of Capt. T. W. Carter, a son.

Aug. 6. In York-street, the wife of Dr. Boyton, a dau.

Aug. 7. At her residence in Edinburgh, the Countess of Portsmouth, a dau.

Aug. 7. Mrs. Wm. Money, of Hanover-street, a daughter.

Aug. 9. At Sidmouth, the wife of Alex. Nicholson, esq. (late of 2d reg. of Life Guards) a dau.

Aug. 10. At Cressing, Essex, the wife of Rev. C. R. Rowlatt, a son.

Aug. 12. In Berkeley-sq. the Countess of Jersey, a dau.

Aug. 15. Mrs. Robt. Wintner, of Clapham-common, a dau.

Aug. 23. In Highbury-place, Mrs. John Morgan, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 14. At Madras, Henry Hodgson, esq. of Bengal Civil Service, to Cecil-Mary, dau. of late Rev. Thos. Pemberton, Rector of Taaghboyne, co. Donegal.

Lately. Rev. J. Bartholemew, Rector of Lympstone, to Anne-Eliza, dau. of late W. Farquharson, esq.—Rev. G. Evens, of Towcester, to Sarah, dau. of late Edw. Sabbin, esq.—Rev. W. D. Willis, (vicar of Kirkby in Cleveland) to Dorothy, dau. of late W. Stevenson Preston, esq. of Warcop Hall.—H. C. Lys, esq. Barrister-at-Law, of Sway, Hants, to Mary, dau. of R. A. Daniell, esq. of Trelissick.—E. De Pen-theny O'Kelly, esq. son of G. B. O'Kelly, esq. of Acton House, to Mary-Blanch, dau. of T. R. Arundell, esq. of Kenilworth.—At Llanblethian, John Samuel, esq. son of Dav. S. esq. of Bonvilstone, to Eliz. dau. of T. Williams, esq. of Newton, Glamorganshire.—Rev. H. Norman, to Eliz. dau. of late Benj. Carrington, esq. of Little Bromley.—At Paris and in Scotland, Lieut.-col. the Hon. Eyre Coote, to Barbara, 2d dau. of Sir Joshua Meredyth, bart.—Rev. E. Curteis, of Thundersley, to Susan, eldest d. of Rev. Neville Syer, of Rayleigh, Essex.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Vernon Dolphin, esq. of Eyford, co. Glouc. to Mary-Anne, only dau. of late T. Payne, esq. of Edstaaton House, Salop.—At Worcester, Rev. Chas. Woodcock Keysall, only son of Rev. J. K. to Penelope, dau. of George Woodyatt, M.D.—At Weymouth, Sir J. Oldfield, bart. to Alicia, dau. of Mrs. Macartney Hume, of Lissanour Castle, co. Antrim.—At Thrapston, Jas. Crallan, esq. to Margaret-Mary-Anne, dau. of late Maj. Arden, and grand-dau. of Rev. J. Arden.

July 13. Wm. Hen. Sharp, esq. of Weymouth, to Anne-Lowndes, dau. of Wm. Lowndes Stone, esq. of Brightwell, Oxford.

GENT. MAG. August, 1822.

July 14. Robt. Spence, esq. of Camberwell, to Charlotte, dau. of Rich. Harmar, esq. of Cannon-street.

July 15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Horatio, son of R. Vachell, esq. of Copfold Hall, Essex, to Mary, dau. of late W. Honeywood, esq. M.P.—Sam. Crawley, esq. of Stockwood, Beds. M.P. for Honiton, to Maria, dau. of Christ. Musgrave, esq. of the Rocks, co. Sussex.—John Stainforth, esq. of York, to Eliz. dau. of late Rev. J. Ware, of Stockton House.

July 17. Geo. Rowley, D.D. Master of Univer. Col. Oxford, to Juliana-Eliz. dau. of late Rev. T. Ripley.—Edw. Le Moëurier, esq. of Genoa, to Amelia-Augusta, dau. of late S. Wright, esq. Spring-gardens.

July 18. Edw. son of J. Hanson, esq. of Rookery, Woodford, to Lydia-Maria, dau. of J. Blunt, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl.—Chas. Ricketts Grimani, esq. to Miss Sarah-White Finch, of Lee.

July 19. Rich. Adam, esq. of Shircock, co. Cavan (Capt. 14th reg.) to Jane, dau. of Geo. Haslewood, esq. of Middleton Hall, co. Salop.—Jos. Travers, esq. of Highbury Grove, to Mary, dau. of late John Taylor, esq. of Finsbury-square.

July 20. Lawrence, son of Sir Rob. Peel, bart. to Lady Jane Lennox, sister to Duke of Richmond.—Thomas, son of J. T. James, esq. of Mary-le-Bonne Park, to Frances, widow of late W. B. Wright, esq. of Jamaica.—W. H. Burgess, esq. to Sabina-Stirling, dau. of P. Gilbert, esq. of Earl's Court.—C. P. Callen, esq. to Miss Mansel, both of Pembroke.

July 22. At Mary-le-Bonne, the Rev. E. Edle, to Amelia, dau. of late Rich. Stert, esq.—Geo. Clarke, esq. of Sion-pl. Isleworth, to Ellen-Sarah, dau. of Alex. Spicer, esq.—Rev. Thos. Wood Simpson, Rector of Thurn-

SCOE,

sooe, co. York, to Mary, dau. of Mrs. Welch, of Harley-street.

July 24. Chas. Clement Deacon, esq. of Milk-st. to Mrs. Baxter, of Belle Vue Lodge, Reigate; this is the Lady's 4th husband.—Capt. J. R. Brigstocke, R. N. to Elizabeth-Lydia, dau. and co-heiress of Geo. Player, esq. of Ryde House.—At Bath, Maj.-gen. W. Unett, R. A. to Eliza, dau. of late John Jones, esq. of Langard Fort.

July 25. Henry, eldest son of Edw. Long, esq. Hampton Lodge, to Lady Catharine Walpole, youngest dau. of late Earl of Orford.—W. Hearn, esq. of Great Queen-street, to Jane, only surviving dau. of Rev. T. Slack, of Little Leigha, Essex.—At Woburn, G. F. Isaac, esq. of Ashwick House, to Eliza, dau. of late P. Fromow, esq. of Newport, Hants.

July 27. Lord Granville Somerset, son of Duke of Beaufort, to Emily, dau. of Lord Carrington.—In Hanover-sq. Lieut.-col. Clements, M. P. for Leitrim, to Catherine-Frances-Wentworth, dau. of Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, esq. of Woolley-Park, co. York. Robt. F. Beauchamp, esq. of Tetton House, Somerset, to Eliza, only dau. of J. Westbrook, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-sq.—T. Hornby, esq. of St. Swithin's-lane, to Frances, dau. of Wm. Grimani, esq. of Lee.

July 30. At Chedworth, Rev. W. George, of Cherrington, Gloucestershire, to Jane, dau. of late J. Whitehead, esq. of Preston, Lancashire.—Rd. Penn Edwards, esq. son of Rev. And. E. of Cressingham, to Charlotte, daughter of late John Hughes, esq. of Morden Ash.

July 31. Mr. Isaac Beeman, Hopfactor, of the Borough, to Anne, dau. of Thos. Bensley, esq. of Clapham-rise.

Aug. 1. Benj. Golding, M.D. to Sarah Pelerin, only dau. of Wm. Blew, esq. of Warwick-st.—F. Welland, esq. Hon. Company's Service, to Sophia, dau. of John Corfield, esq. of Wilton House, Devon.—At Meopham, Edw. Twopenny, esq. of Rochester, to Elizabeth, dau. of Geo. Smith, esq. of Camer, Kent.—At Bolton, Percy John, son of Wm. Brooke, esq. of Northgate House, near Huddersfield, to Jane, 2d dau. of W. Laycock, esq. of Appleton, co. York.

Aug. 3. At Cork, Maj. Rutledge, 6th Drag. Guards, to Mrs. Henry Graham, sister to Maj.-gen. Sir John Lambert, K.C.B.—At St. Pancras, Edmund Elkins, esq. of Guildford, to Miss Frances Davis, of Judd-place East, New-road.—At Mary-la-Bonne, Hen. Carroll, esq. of Ballynure, co. Wicklow, to Catherine, dau. of late Dav. Mitchell, esq.

Aug. 5. Rich. Barker, esq. of Tavistock-st. to Mrs. White, of Burton-crescent.—Hen. Dowker, esq. of Laisthorpe Lodge, to

Jane, dau. of late Rev. J. Ware, of Stockton House, co. York.

Aug. 6. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Wm. Cartwright, esq. Capt. 10th Royal Hussars, son of W. R. Cartwright, esq. of Aynho, M.P. to Mary-Anne, dau. and heiress of late H. Jones, esq. and niece of Lady Tierney.—Leader Stevenson, esq. of Clapham Common, to Mary, dau. of late Mr. Chas. Rixon.—At Hanwell, Thos. Bramall, esq. of Tamworth Castle, to Miss Cooper, of Brentford.—Benj.-Lord Slater, esq. of Gray's Inn and Upper Gower-st. to Mary, d. of John Rose, esq. of Gray's Inn, and of Kentish Town.—Edward Carlton Cumberbatch, esq. of the Island of Barbadoes, to Mary Gertrude, dau. of A. Ashe, esq. of Belvidere, Bath.—At Mansfield, the Rev. John Black, to Eliza, dau. of late Frank Ellis, esq.—At Boldre, Hunts, Alex. Gordon, esq. Royal Engineers, to Zeebe Tonzi, of Tweedside, Lymington.

Aug. 8. At Rushall, Rev. Joseph Heythorne, son of John H. esq. of Hill House, Gloucestershire, to Annette Gibson, sister to Sir Edw. Poore, bart. of Rushall.—At Hendon, Wm. Mackenzie, esq. 3d Drag. to Justina, 3d dau. of Wm. Anderson, esq. of Russell-sq.—The Rev. Thos. Wharton, of St. John's Wood, to Charlotte-Maria, 3d dau. of late Geo. Rose, esq. of Cookham.—Rich. Cooke, esq. R.A. to Sarah-Elizabeth, daughter of late John Waddilove, esq.

Aug. 10. Hen. 2d son of Sam. Welch, esq. of Bromley-common, to Adelaide, dau. of Thos. Thornton, esq. of Springfield-grove, Horsaam.—At Leamington, Chas. Chambers, esq. surgeon R.N. to Hannah, youngest dau. of late Thos. Eagle, esq. of Allesley.—C. Derby, esq. of Guildford, to Frances-Elizabeth-Harriet, dau. of Lady Caroline Drummond.

Aug. 12. At Poole, J. Bingley Garland, esq. 4th son of Geo. G. esq. of Poole, to D. Vallis, dau. and co-heiress of late Samuel Vallis, esq. of the same place.—At Reading, Thos. Hustler, esq. of Acklam Hall, Yorkshire, to Charlotte-Frances-Eliza, only dau. of late Rich. Wells, esq. of Demerary.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Barnard, 71st Light Infantry, son of Rev. R. C. B. of Withersfield, to Christina, dau. of late T. Porter, esq. of Rockbeare House, Devon.

Aug. 13. Wm. Thos. Nixon, esq. of Northumberland-st. Strand, to Elizabeth, dau. of W. Parker, esq. of King's Mews.

Aug. 14. Dr. Rich. Bright, of Bloomsbury-square, to Martha-Lydon, dau. of Dr. Babington, of Aldermanbury.

Aug. 15. John Coverdale, esq. solicitor, Gray's Inn, to Sarah, dau. of Mrs. Clark, of Bedford-row.

OBITUARY.

MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

It is with deep humiliation and regret we this month record another illustration of the instability of earthly prosperity, and of the vain inadequacy of rank and power, and all the other objects of human ambition.

On Monday, the 12th of August, died, by his own hand, Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, the greatest Diplomatist of the present age, and one of the most efficient members of the Cabinet.—His Lordship, during the last Session of Parliament, appears to have sunk under the weight of his labours, and insanity was the consequence. He took leave of the King on Friday, previous to his Majesty's embarking: and then retired to his seat at North Cray, in Kent. It is said his Majesty discovered symptoms of mental derangement in his Lordship's conduct; and the Duke of Wellington was so sensible of it, that he wrote a letter to the Marquis's physician, of which the following is a copy.

"London, Aug. 9, 1822.

"Dear Sir,—I called upon you with the intention of talking to you about Lord Londonderry, and of requesting you would call upon him. He promised me that he would send for you, but lest he should not, I entreat you to find some pretence for going down to him.

"I entertain no doubt that he is very unwell. It appears that he has been over-worked during the Session; and that his mind is overpowered for the moment, and labours under a delusion. I state the impression made upon me in the interview I have just had with him. I told him that this was my impression; and I think it is his own, and he will probably communicate it to you. But lest he should not, I tell you what I think; begging you never to mention to any body what I have told you.

"I am setting out this moment for the Netherlands. I would have staid with Lord Londonderry, but he would not allow me. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will write me a line, and have it left at my house, to let me know how you find him; and particularly if you think I am mistaken.

"Ever, dear Sir,

your's most faithfully,

"Dr. Bankhead. "WELLINGTON.

"I believe he is going down to Cray this afternoon."

On Monday morning his Lordship rose early, and ordered Dr. Bankhead to attend him; the Doctor, who had slept in the house, repaired to his Lordship's bedroom, but too late, his Lordship having severed the carotid artery with a small knife, apparently at the moment of his entering the room; the Marquis fell into the Doctor's arms, and died in less than a minute.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body the next day, who brought in the following verdict:—"That the Most Noble the Marquis of Londonderry, on the 12th of August, and for some time previous, had laboured under a grievous disease of the mind, and that, under the operation of that malady, he did on the same day, with a knife, inflict a deadly wound in his neck, whereof he died; no other person being in any way or manner concerned in the same."

Robert, second Marquis and Earl of Londonderry, Viscount Castlereagh, Baron of Londonderry, K. G. F. R. S. &c. was the second, but only surviving son of the first Marquis of Londonderry by his first wife, Lady Sarah Frances Seymour Conway, sister of the late Marquis of Hertford.—His father died April 8, 1821. In our account of this Nobleman we were enabled by high authority to give some authentic anecdotes of the family, (see vol. xci. i. p. 379) which supersedes the necessity of repeating them on the present melancholy occasion. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a memoir of the late high-minded, richly-gifted, and greatly-lamented Lord.

His Lordship was born June 18, 1769, and consequently was in the 53d year of his age. He distinguished himself when a boy for great decision and intrepidity of character. It is recorded of him, that in a boat excursion with his tutor, to whom he was much attached, the latter having fallen by accident into the water, careless of danger he plunged into the river, and was the happy means of rescuing him perhaps from death. He received his early education at Armagh, under Archdeacon Hurrock; and at 17 (1786) was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge. After remaining for the usual time at the University, he made a tour on the Continent, and, on his return to his native country, entered on that political career which has since been so successful. Early in life his Lordship showed a desire to engage in political

political affairs. His noble father determined to afford a youth of so much promise the amplest opportunities of displaying his talents, and he was scarcely twenty-one years of age when he was, in 1791, elected Member of the Irish Parliament for the county of Down. The election was fiercely contested, and the success of the election cost his father no less than 30,000*l.* He joined the opposition, and his maiden effort was a speech in support of the right of Ireland to trade with India on free principles. He also signalized himself as a strenuous advocate of Parliamentary Reform, and if not a Member of the Society of United Irishmen established at Belfast in 1793, he sanctioned the principles on which it was originally founded, and was on terms of intimacy and friendship with some of its leading Members, particularly the two Sheers. A few years after, his politics underwent a total change, and on procuring a seat in the British House of Commons, he took his station in the Ministerial phalanx, and on the 29th of October, 1795, seconded the address in answer to his Majesty's speech. In 1797 his services were again transferred to the Irish Parliament; on the 25th of July, that year, he was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal of Ireland, and on the 14th of October, the same year, one of the Lords of the Irish Treasury. In April, 1798, he succeeded Mr. Pelham (the present Earl of Chichester,) as Chief Secretary to Earl Camden, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and on the 19th of December, of the same year, was sworn of the Privy Council. He continued to hold the office of Chief Secretary under Marquis Cornwallis, who succeeded Earl Camden, and was mainly instrumental in accomplishing the measure of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland*. He took his seat in the United Parliament as Member for the County of Down. Under the Sidmouth Administration, on the 6th of July, 1802, he was appointed President

of the Board of Controul, which situation he retained under Mr. Pitt, who succeeded Lord Sidmouth. In 1805, he was made Secretary for the War and Colonial Departments. As he advanced in preferments, he would seem to have become less a favourite with his original constituents; for, after a long and expensive contest, he lost his election for Down on being made Minister of War, and was obliged to come in for Boroughbridge. On the death of Mr. Pitt, he resigned with the rest of his colleagues to make way for the Fox and Grenville Administration. Upon their expulsion in 1807, he resumed his situation of Minister of War, in which he continued till the ill-starred Walcheren expedition, and his duel with Mr. Canning, drove him from office. This excited much interest at the time, and was expected to be the prelude to many disasters to this country. It is known that about the middle of the year 1809, a hostile meeting took place between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning—his Lordship charged Mr. Canning with want of faith and honour towards him—that Mr. Canning obtained a promise on his personal solicitation, that Lord C. should be removed from office—and that with this promise in his pocket, he not only concealed the whole affair from Lord Castlereagh, but permitted him to remain in this state of delusion, to continue to conduct the entire arrangement of the campaign, and to engage in a new expedition of the most important, extensive, and complicated nature, under the full persuasion, that he enjoyed Mr. Canning's liberal and *bond fide* support as a co-operating colleague. Mr. Canning answered the demand for a meeting without delay. The conduct of the noble Viscount was that of a man of high honour.—The noble Lord consistently followed the general policy of Mr. Pitt. Early in 1812, he succeeded Marquis Wellesley as Minister for Foreign Affairs, which office he filled during the remainder of his life. In this highly important station, he continued to enjoy the ample confidence of his Sovereign and his colleagues. Our continental missions were placed entirely under his disposition. His noble presence, and the dignity of his manners, fitted him for the association of Kings. As Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to the Continent, at different times, his conduct as the representative of this great nation has been much praised.

In December, 1813, in consequence of the Revolution which took place in Holland, he set out for that country, in his way to join the Powers in Alliance against

* We give credit to the generality of the Opposition Papers, for the eulogiums they have most of them bestowed upon his Lordship's character. Few public men were pursued through their political career with more personal rancour than this lamented Statesman. Even the *Times* now tells us, that the benignity of his Lordship's nature, as well as the *history of all the other parts of his life*, forbid them to believe that the Irish Government with Lord Castlereagh as its Secretary, had any connection in the cruelties alleged to have been committed in effecting the Irish Union.

against France, as Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, with full powers to treat for a general peace. The conferences on this subject, ended unsuccessfully, March 11, 1814: and on March 31, were rendered unnecessary—at least as far as regarded Buonaparte, by the entry of the Allies into Paris, and the subsequent Revolution, which restored to the throne the present Royal Family of France. Lord Castlereagh left London as Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Vienna, and returned to England after having accomplished his mission, in March 1815.

We copy the following tribute to the eminent qualities of this great Statesman from the *New Times*:

"When we find within the course of a very few years, no less than three eminently gifted Members of the British Senate, struck, in the most high and palmy state of their faculties, with a sudden and instantaneous blight of reason, and driven, by an almost momentary fit of insanity, to the unconscious act of self-destruction, we cannot but tremble at the frail tenure of those brilliant talents, which seem to form the most genuine and dignified objects of human pride. It is needless to dispute on the gradations by which the Noble Marquis, who now lies cold in death, ascended to his two-fold distinction as a Diplomatist and a Debater; or to notice the censures, which may have been passed on him in each of those characters; for it is enough to say, that in the House of Commons he was considered to discharge with extraordinary tact and effect the difficult office of a Parliamentary leader; and throughout the Continent of Europe he was looked up to as one of the ablest negotiators of the age. If we look to personal honours, which, though an ingenuous mind will perhaps rank them below the acquirements of talent and experience, are yet justly classed among the enviable distinctions of social life, how richly was his Lordship endowed with these splendid gifts of fortune! To his own merits was probably owing the last elevation in the Peerage conferred on his noble father, and transmitted to himself. Decorated with the highest domestic and many foreign orders, a Cabinet Minister, and a personal favourite of the most gracious of Sovereigns, it was scarcely possible for him to desire any new title, or outward claim to the reverence of his fellow citizens. His personal appearance and deportment were well suited to his other distinctions; but he had better claims than any we have yet mentioned—to that peace of mind which one would have

thought must for ever have shielded him from the dire calamity to which he fell a victim. Of high honour, fearless, undaunted, and firm in his resolves, he combined in a remarkable manner, with the *fortiter in re*, the *suaviter in modo*. To his political adversaries (and he had no other) he was at once open, frank, unassuming, and consequently conciliating. Seldom was his temper ruffled, or his self-possession disturbed. He was happy in his union with a most amiable consort; he was the pride of a venerated father; and towards a beloved brother, it might truly be said, he was *notus animi fraterni*. To his friends he was grateful for service, and firm in attachment; to his tenants and other dependants he was liberal and kind; to the poor charitable and beneficent; to all, without distinction, candid, generous, and humane.

"Such a man must have been regarded (and indeed, the Noble Marquis was so by all who knew him) as the last person in the world to yield to nervous weakness, to lowness of spirits, or debility of mind. Nor was there any thing in the present conjuncture of affairs to call forth apprehension.

'He fell not in the battle,
No tempest gave the shock.'

The same man, who, amid the terrors of insurrection and treason, the fears of invasion, the mighty triumphs of an implacable enemy, and the arduous negotiations for the re-establishment of social order in Europe, had stood fearlessly and proudly erect,

'With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear
The weight of mightiest Monarchies.'

The same man, in a time of calm and quietness, in the flower of his age, and with no prospect before him but that of continued and growing felicity, has been struck to the earth by a disorder as lamentable as it was unexpected. The accumulated effect of long years of toil, operating by slow, but certain degrees, has developed itself in an instant, and the intellectual frame has fallen into ruins before any one could suspect that it was undermined. So frail is the edifice of human happiness here below! And these great and awful lessons are from time to time held out to us—not that we should undervalue the mighty obligations which we owe to the great men of our age; not that we ourselves should slacken our course in the path of public duty; but that we should know, and feel, that the true object of all our exertions here is placed in another and a better state of existence."

In

In a subsequent Number the *New Times* thus defends his public character:—

"With regard to his public character, all admit his talents to have been of a high order, and his industry in the discharge of his official duties to have been unremitting. Party animosity may question the wisdom of measures in which he was a principal actor, to save its own consistency, but it does not dare to breathe a doubt of his integrity and honour. His reputation as a Minister is, however, above the reach of both friends and enemies. He was one of the leaders of that Ministry which preserved the country from being subjugated by a Power which subjugated all the rest of Europe—which fought the country against combined Europe, and triumphed—and which wrenched the sceptre of dominion from the desolating principles that the French Revolution spread thro' the world, and restored it to religion and honesty. If to have preserved the faith and liberties of England from destruction—to have raised her to the most magnificent point of greatness—to have liberated a quarter of the globe from a despotism which bowed down both body and soul—and to have placed the world again under the controul of national law and just principles, be transcendent fame—such fame belongs to this Ministry; and, of all its members, it belongs to none more than to the Marquis of Londonderry. During great part of the year he toiled frequently for twelve or fourteen hours per day at the most exhausting of all kinds of labour, for a salary which, unaided by private fortune, would not have supported him. He laboured for thirty years in the service of the country. In this service he ruined a robust constitution, broke a lofty spirit, destroyed a first-rate understanding, and met an untimely death, without adding a shilling to his patrimonial fortune; or, if we except the step which his father was advanced in the Peerage, changing a letter of his patrimonial title. What the country gained from him may never be calculated—what he gained from the country was lunacy and a martyr's grave."

With regard to his private character, the unanimous concurrence of men of all parties, who had opportunities of being intimately acquainted with it, warrant us in adopting the following description of it from *The Times*:—"Lord Londonderry was a man of unassuming manners, of simple tastes, and (so far as regarded private life) of kind and generous dispositions. Towards the poor he was beneficent: in his family mild, considerate, and forbearing. He was firm

to the connexions and associates of his earlier days, not only those of choice, but of accident, when not unworthy; and to promote them, and to advance their interests, his efforts were sincere and indefatigable. In power he forgot no service rendered to him while he was in a private station, nor broke any promise, expressed or implied, nor abandoned any friend who claimed and merited his assistance." Our personal inquiries also induce us fully to concur in the justice of the following tribute to his character, given in a private letter from North Cray:—

"Whatever may have been the opinion of the world as to his political character, in his retirement (North Cray) the Marquis of Londonderry was the most amiable and beloved of men. Here he was the benefactor of the poor, the consoler of the afflicted, and the distributor of charities unbounded. To his domestics he was the kindest master. 'Alas! Sir,' was the observation of each of them this evening, 'we have lost the best friend we ever had—we were too happy in his service.' To the village of Foot's Cray he was a liberal contributor in every improvement. The few inhabitants it contains look upon his death as the greatest calamity that could befall them, and they are loud in the expression of their sorrows. We have seldom witnessed a more unaffected display of grief than was presented on all the roads in the neighbourhood of this place. The people kept up hope to the last—they dreaded the reports would be confirmed, and when the fatal truth could no longer be concealed, heart-felt sorrow and lamentation pervaded them all. It was impossible to find a more amiable example of private life than the Marquis exhibited at this place; hither he fled from political contests. Harassed in the world by enemies to his measures, he seemed determined at his home to make every one around him a *friend*, and well and fully has he succeeded. In every act of kindness, in every step of bounty or of charity, the Marchioness of Londonderry was his constant companion, and now prayers for her, and invocations of blessings on her head, accompany all the expressions of sorrow from the people for his Lordship's loss."

His Lordship married, in 1794, Amelia Hobart, youngest daughter and co-heiress of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire; and died Aug. 13, 1823, at which time he represented in Parliament the County of Down. Dying without issue, he is succeeded in his title and estates, by his half-brother, Charles W. Vane Stewart, G.C.B. K.T.S. K.S.G. and
K. B. E.

K.B.E. who is Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna; and who was created a Peer, in 1814, with the title of Baron Stewart, of Stewart's Court, in the County of Donegal.

The remains of the late Marquis of Londonderry were deposited in Westminster Abbey on the 20th inst. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the preceding evening, the undertaker arrived from London. The body was placed in the hearse, and set forward from North Cray. At Lee, the procession stopped a short time to refresh the horses. The procession took the direction of Kennington, &c. and so over Vauxhall Bridge, through Grosvenor-place, and Piccadilly, to his Lordship's house in St. James's-square, where it arrived at half-past one. Against the wall of the room prepared for the reception of the body, was placed a large achievement of a diamond form, on which were emblazoned the arms of the deceased, with the Marquis's motto, "*Metuenda corolla Draconis.*" On each side of the pall the arms of the Marquis, beautifully coloured, were likewise placed with the same motto. Upon the top of the coffin were placed several rich plumes of sable ostrich feathers, each plume surmounted by a small streamer, terminating in a point, on which was painted a coronet. At the head of the coffin, on a rich crimson velvet cushion stood the coronet of the deceased; and on each side stood three immense wax candles in massive silver candlesticks.

At six o'clock in the morning, all the mourning coaches, the hearse, and the individuals who were to take part in the funeral arrangements, began to arrive and take their proper stations. At half-past seven, the relatives and friends of the deceased, who were to accompany the body to the Abbey, began to arrive. They were shewn into the drawing-room, where the scene was peculiarly impressive. Several of the noble persons were seen to burst into tears; and nothing was heard but the strongest expressions of regret for the melancholy cause of their assembling. Several went to view the body lying in state.

At a quarter to nine the whole moved towards the Abbey, in the following order:

Constables.

Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster.

Four attendants on horseback.

The plumes of feathers which had been placed on the Body while lying in state.

Four attendants on horseback.

Three Mourning Coaches, drawn by six horses each, in which were the Ball Bearers.

Four attendants on horseback.

THE CORONET,

On a crimson velvet cushion, borne by a man on horseback, uncovered.

The Hearse, containing

THE BODY,

Drawn by Six Horses; the Hearse was covered with a black velvet Pall, decorated with the arms of the deceased. Ten Mourning Coaches, with six horses each, in which were the Noblemen and Gentlemen who attended as Relations and Friends of the deceased.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by four horses, containing Messrs. Leggate, Abbott, Thompson, and Debonneville, Domestic of the deceased.

Then came the carriage of the deceased, drawn by four horses. This was followed by the carriages of the immediate relatives of the deceased, and then by a great number of the carriages of his friends.

The procession in the streets was received with becoming gravity by the vast majority of the spectators; but we are shocked to have it to record, that a very few of the vilest of the populace expressed their exultation at the overthrow of reason and the triumph of death by hisses and cheers.

THE ABBEY.

The Members of both Houses of Parliament assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, in great numbers, by eight o'clock.

The gentlemen of the Foreign Office met in an apartment contiguous to the Jerusalem Chamber.

At half-past nine, the Hearse having arrived at the Western end, the doors were thrown open, and Dr. Ireland, the Dean of Westminster, advanced to meet the body.

Croft and Purcell's Funeral Service was appointed to be performed. The moment the corpse was within the walls, the vocal gentlemen received it, singing "I am the Resurrection and the Life." The Procession then moved in the following order:

Six mutes in deep mourning, with funeral staves, &c.—The state lid of black ostrich feathers, decorated with heraldic emblems, and attended by six mutes.

Gentlemen of the Foreign Office, two and two, viz.:—Messrs. Scott, Stanley, Bartlett, Cade, J. Hertzell, L. Hertzell, M'Maker, Huttner, Ward, Pasmore, Parish, Stanly, Turner, Rolleston, Hon. Mr. Byng, J. Bedwell, C. Broughton, J. Rolleston.

Foreign

Foreign Ambassadors, with their Suites, two and two, viz.:

The Austrian.	The French.
The Russian.	The Portuguese.
The Spanish.	The Sardinian.
The Dutch.	The American.
The Danish.	The Baden.
The Swedish.	The Prussian.
The Wirtemberg.	The Bavarian.
The Saxon.	The Hanoverian.

Cabinet Ministers, not bearing the pall,

Lord Westmorland. Mr. C. Wynn.

Westminster Choir, two and two.

Mr. Vincent, Clerk of the Chapter.

Dean of Westminster.

Mr. Gell, Receiver of the Chapter.

Prebendaries.

Minor Canons, two and two.

Twelve Singing Boys, two and two.

Twelve Singing Men, ditto.

Beadle—Vergers—Alms Men.

Gentlemen of the Choirs of Westminster,

St. Paul's, and Chapel Royal.

The Marquisate Coronet of the deceased, on a crimson velvet cushion trimmed with gold fringe, borne by a Gentleman.

Pall-Bearers. Pall-Bearers.

Lord Chancellor.

D. of Wellington.

Lord Stowell.

Lord Maryborough.

Earl of Liverpool.

Mr. Vansittart.

Mr. F. Robinson.

Lord Sidmouth.

The body was in a crimson velvet Coffin, supported by the above-named Cabinet Ministers. On each side of the pall achievements were affixed, on which were the arms of the deceased, with the garter encircling them, on which was the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" On the lower part of the Arms was the family motto—"Metuenda corolla draconis."

Chief Mourners,

Hon. F. Stewart. (now Visc. Castlereagh),

J. Stewart, Esq.

Mourners, Relations of the deceased, two and two.

The Friends of the Deceased, two and two.

The organ ceased as the last part of the procession drew near the grave, and for some minutes the most solemn silence prevailed. At twenty minutes to ten, the body was lowered into the sepulchre. The vocal corps then sung, *Man that is born of a woman*. When this concluded, the Dean of Westminster read the Funeral Service in a solemn and impressive manner.

VISCOUNTESS FALKLAND.

July 25. Lady Viscountess Falkland. Her maiden name was Auton, and she was married at St. Clement's Danes, Strand, August 25, 1802, to Charles John 8th Viscount Falkland, who was mortally

wounded in a duel with Alexander Powell, esq. Feb. 28, 1809, and died two days afterwards (see vol. LXXIX. p. 273) She was the mother of the present Viscount Falkland, of two other sons, and one daughter.

SIR SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, G. C. B.

Aug. 11. Suddenly, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, of apoplexy, in his 66th year, Lieut.-gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, so created May 4, 1803, and Colonel of the 78th regiment of foot. This lamented hero was one of the most gallant and distinguished officers in the service, and was equally esteemed in private life. The East Indies and South America were the principal scenes of his exploits. In Feb. 1807, he took by assault, after a most determined resistance, the important fortress and city of Monte Video, for which he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament (see vol. LXXVII. p. 361.566.)

In 1809 he was appointed to the exalted station of Commander in Chief of the Carnatic.

A Correspondent of ours, who signs "A Soldier in Retirement," (see LXXX. i. 301) thus expresses his satisfaction at this appointment.—

"For many years I have contemplated the grades of the sage and gallant Sir Samuel Auchmuty in the Military relations of the State; during which his conduct appeared invariably to be guided not so much by the force of habit as the reason of the thing. I appeal to every officer who has served with him if there is the least exaggeration in this assertion. Independent of his services as a British Officer pending the American Revolution, his conspicuous station on the Staff of the Egyptian army where an Abercrombie bled; and his subsequent heroic successful exploits on the River Plata in South America; this distinguished Officer exhibited his bravery and skill, as a Soldier and a Statesman, for many years in Bombay, Madras, and Bengal; during which he traversed the major part of our Asiatic possessions, and became advantageously known to the Civil and Military servants of the State on these three principal Establishments; and I pledge my sacred honour, as a soldier and gentleman, that I always understood him to be esteemed a most valuable acquisition in whatever station he was employed. When I state that he has not obtained his military rank through any venal means, of family influence, or of wealth; but that, on his return from the East, he was selected for his talents by the Duke of York, who enabled him to rear his laurels

rests on that noblest foundation, *Personal Merit*, a rock upon which an Abercrombie, a Nelson, and a Moore bloomed and died! I feel satisfied that the candid reader will agree with me that the donor and acceptor derive reciprocal honour from the present dignified exaltation."

In 1811, Sir Samuel Auchmuty reduced the valuable settlement of Java under the dominion of Great Britain (see vol. LXXXI. ii. 567; LXXXII. i. 70. 167); and the "decision, gallantry, and spirit" of this distinguished officer were acknowledged in the speech on the opening of the ensuing Session of Parliament; and Sir Samuel again received the Thanks of both Houses. (See LXXXII. i. pp. 65, 68.)

Sir Samuel succeeded Gen. Sir David Baird as head of the Staff in Ireland, the office of Commander in Chief, held by Sir David, having been abolished.

The following are the particulars of his death:—Sir Samuel and Col. Thornton had been in attendance on the Lord Lieutenant on official business; and between four and five p.m. were riding through the Phoenix Park, when Sir Samuel fell suddenly from his horse. Col. Grove passed at the time in his jaunting-car. Sir Samuel was placed in the car; supported in the arms of Col. Thornton. Medical assistance was procured, but without effect: the vital spark had fled. A slight scar only on the back of the head was visible, which bled for a moment: his sword was bent in the fall. He was previously in good health, and attended the theatre the preceding evening during the performance of *Othello*.

The remains of Sir Samuel, after lying in state at Kilmainham Hospital, were removed on the 21st to the royal vault in Christ Church Cathedral.

SIR C. PEGGE, KNT. M.D.

Aug. 8. At his lodgings in the High-street, Oxford, after a lingering illness, in his 58th year, Sir Christopher Pegge, knt. M.D. Regius Professor of Physick in the University of Oxford. Sir Christopher Pegge was the representative of a respectable Derbyshire family; who were cousin-germans to the Pegges of Beauchief-abbey*. He was the grandson of the celebrated and venerable Antiquary, Dr. Samuel Pegge; of whom some ample memoirs will be found in vol. LXVI. pp.

* See Dr. Pegge's "History of Beauchief-abbey;" and a Pedigree of the Family in Hunter's "Hallamshire," pp. 199, 200.

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457, &c.: written by his only son, the late Samuel Pegge, esq. F.S.A. well-known by his learned publications, particularly his "Curialia;" his witty and sensible "Anecdotes of the English Language" (vol. LXXXIII. p. 145; LXXXIV. i. p. 481); and his "Anecdotes of Old Times." Mr. Pegge had only one son (the subject of this Memoir); and died in 1800 (see vol. LXX. p. 494).

Sir Christopher Pegge was admitted a Commoner at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1782; took the degree of B.A. there in 1786; was elected Fellow of Oriel College in 1788; resigned his Fellowship in 1790, and was re-admitted of Christ Church, having been appointed, through favour of the Dean and Chapter, Dr. Lee's Reader in Anatomy (which situation he resigned in 1816); took the degrees of M.A. and M.B. 1789; and that of M.D. 1792. He was elected one of the Physicians to the Radcliffe Infirmary in 1791 (which he resigned in 1803); F.L.S. 1792; F.R.S. 1795, and Fellow of the College of Physicians, 1796; received from his late Majesty the Honour of Knighthood in 1799, and the Dignity of Regius Professor of Physick in 1801.

Sir Christopher Pegge married in 1791, Amey, the eldest daughter of Kenton Couse, esq. of Whitehall; by whom he had issue one daughter, Mary, married in 1816 to the Rev. Rich. Moore Boulton, (of Merton College, Oxford), second son of Joseph Boulton, esq. of Springfield House, near Knowle, co. Warwick.

Sir Christopher Pegge had suffered for some years from an asthmatic complaint, which rendering change of air necessary, he left Oxford as a constant residence in 1816, and for some time lived in the Metropolis; but has latterly, for the same reason, want of health, chiefly resided at Hastings. He, however, regularly delivered his lectures at the University. His remains were removed on the 9th of August to Ewelme for interment, accompanied with the sincere regret of all who knew him.

PETER OLIVER, ESQ.

July 30. At Shrewsbury, aged 81, Peter Oliver, esq. son of the Hon. Peter Oliver, LL.D. Chief Justice of the province of Massachusetts, North America, who with his family left that country on the dissolution of Government in 1776, and came to England. See his death in vol. LXI. p. 974, and the inscription on his Monument, vol. LXXII. p. 112. Mr. Oliver was fond of Antiquities, and had a considerable collection of Coins, Medals, and other works of vertu. He was a constant reader of Mr. Urban's

Urban's pages, and formerly a contributor thereto. In vol. LXVI. p. 106, was a delineation of a curious silver coin in his possession, for explanation: in vol. LXVII. p. 369, is a view and description of Llan Bebllic Church, in Carnarvonshire; and in the same volume, p. 457, a view of Sir Richard Steele's House at Llangunnor, in Carmarthenshire; the two last articles under the signature of "Caractacus."

GENERAL JAMES COATES.

July 22. Aged 82, Gen. Jas. Coates, of Heslington, near York; one of the oldest Generals in the Service; to which rank he was promoted in 1802; and Colonel of the 2d or Queen's regiment of foot, lately stationed in Hull.

HON. MRS. FOX LANE.

Aug. 5. In Albermarle-street, the Hon. Marcia-Fox Lane, widow of late James-Fox Lane, esq. of Bramham Park, co. York, and Castle Lanesbro', co. Leitrim, Ireland. She was the 3d and youngest dau. of the late Lord Rivers, by Penelope, dau. and co-heiress of Sir Rich. Atkins, bart. of Clapham, co. Surrey (who died Feb. 8, 1795), and was born March 29, 1756; she married in 1789, James-Fox Lane, esq. (see vol. LIX. 762) by whom she had issue several children; the eldest of whom, George-Fox Lane, married Sept. 20, 1814, Georgiana-Henrietta, sole dau. of Edw. P. Buckley, esq. by Georgiana West, dau. of John 2d Earl of Delawarr.—Her brother George, the present Lord Rivers, succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father in 1803 (see vol. LXXIII. p. 597). Her eldest sister (Penelope) married 1st. Edward, late Visc. Ligonier, but which marriage was dissolved by Parliament, 1772; 2dly, in 1784, Capt. Smith. Her 2d sister Louisa married Mar. 21, 1773, Peter Beckford, esq. of Stepleton, co. Dorset; by her (who died May 4, 1791, see vol. LXI. p. 490) he had issue, 1st. Wm. Horace, born Dec. 2, 1777, the heir presumptive to the Barony of Rivers, of Sudeley; and 2nd, Harriet, born Jan. 2, 1779, married in Feb. 1807, Hen. Seymour, esq. of Hanford, co. Dorset.

REV. JOHN HAYES PETIT.

July 26. At Coton Hall, in the parish of Alveley, Salop, the Rev. John Hayes Petit, formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796; Perpetual Curate of Shreshill, in the county of Stafford, (to which he was presented in 1811, by Sir E. Littleton, bart.); and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Stafford.

Mr. Petit married July 31, 1800, the daughter of the late J. Astley, esq. of Dukinfield, by whom he has left ten children: his eldest son is just of age.

The loss of this gentleman will be deeply regretted by his numerous relatives and friends. He was descended from a French family who came to this country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantz. The following account of them is chiefly extracted from "The History of Shenstone," by the Rev. Henry Sanders, a work now so scarce as to be in very few hands:

"The mansion of Little Aston, in the parish of Shenstone, Staffordshire, was in the holding of John Petit, esq. from 1743 to 1762, or thereabouts, a gentleman of great abilities and knowledge of the polite world; to these were added what was preferable, compassion to the lowest of his fellow-creatures, and great goodness. With him resided a brother, who had served in the army as a captain, equally worthy. In one word, the charity of the whole family seemed (their station considered) to have no limits. The gentlemen administered physic, and prescribed to their neighbours of a middle rank, whose circumstances did not admit of much expense, as well as to the poor, and with this they frequently administered money and the necessities of life. The lady of John Petit, esq. with her sister and daughter, gave freely to such poor families, and to such objects of humanity as came within their sphere. In 1762, after the death of Mr. Petit, his widow left Aston, and settled in Bloomsbury-square, to the very sensible loss and regret of all ranks in that neighbourhood. The captain (Peter) died in 1768, and Mrs. Petit in 1767.

"John Petit, esq. married Sarah, daughter of John Hayes, of Wolverhampton, esq. and had issue, John Lewis Petit, M.D. Physician of St. Bartholemew's Hospital, London; where he practised with great success; and Mary Anne [who died January 27, 1803, see vol. LXXIII. p. 196]. Dr. Petit was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; and took the degree of A.B. 1759; M.D. 1766. In Nov. 1769, he married Katherine Letitia, dau. of the Rev. James Serres, of Hounslow; and died May 27, 1780, leaving three sons."—His widow survived her husband thirty years, and died at Donington, in the county of Salop, in 1810.

The eldest son of Dr. Petit is the subject of this article.—The second son was the brave and much-esteemed Lieut.-col. Peter Hayes Petit, of the 35th foot, who died at Deal, Sept. 2, 1809, of a wound which he received before Flushing

ing (see vol. LXXIX. p. 891).—The third and only surviving son is Louis Hayes Petit, esq. who was also educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and is now a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn.

JOHN HEYRICK, Esq.

July 23. At Leicester, universally regretted, aged 88, John Heyrick, esq. the immediate representative of the ancient family of Eyrick, Heyrick, or Herrick (for so the name has at various times been written). He was the sixth in lineal descent from *Mary Bond*, wife of *John Eyrick*, esq. well known to the Antiquarian Tourist by their Epitaph in St. Martin's Church, Leicester; which records that John Eyrick (who had been twice Mayor of Leicester), died in 1589, æt. 76; and that his widow, who died in 1611, æt. 97, lived "to see before her departure, of her children, and children's children, and their children, to the number of 142."—*Robert*, their eldest son (who was thrice Mayor of Leicester, and a Representative in Parliament for that Borough) was ancestor of the *Heyricks* of Leicester; and *William*, the youngest son (a prime favourite of Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards of King James, by whom he was knighted), was founder of the family of *Herrick*, of Beaumanor Park, from whom the present worthy owner of that delightful mansion (formerly the residence of Royalty) is the fifth in descent.—The very intelligent and justly-esteemed Lawyer, whose death we now record, was elected Town Clerk of Leicester in 1764; and after having filled that office most creditably, resigned it in 1791 to his second son, William Heyrick, esq.; who also, after most honourably performing the duties of his office, resigned it in 1813.—The Rev. Samuel Heyrick, eldest son of the venerable Town Clerk, has for many years been the exemplary Rector of Brampton, in Northamptonshire.—The aged Mother still survives.—Of this family was Robert Eyrick, of Gretton, Bp. of Lichfield in 1360; Robert Herrick, the celebrated Poet; Richard Herrick, the learned Warden of Manchester; Abigail Eyrick, the mother of Dean Swift; and many others of no mean celebrity in Literature; who are all duly commemorated by Mr. Nichols, in his "History of Leicestershire."

MR. JOHN TAYLOR.

Aug. 5. In Hope-street, Edinburgh, in the 35th year of his age, Mr. John Taylor, jun. eldest son of Mr. John Taylor, of Swalwell and West Chopwell, in the county of Durham. Only a few days

previous to his death he had quitted London in perfect health, on a tour to the Highlands of Scotland; on his arrival in Edinburgh he was seized with a violent fever, which terminated fatally in the short space of five days, adding another to the many instances of the uncertainty of all earthly enjoyments. To a gentlemanly suavity of manners, and goodness of disposition, were added attainments of no ordinary cast. With a mind to comprehend, and a judgment to select, he had cultivated an early taste for literature and science with a persevering ardour. In Genealogical and Antiquarian pursuits, to which a considerable portion of his time was latterly devoted, he had attained a most considerable eminence. Prematurely removed from the varied and busy scene of this life, his melancholy death will be sincerely regretted in the circle of his friends and acquaintance, where but one common sentiment of esteem for his character, and respect for his memory pervade.

MR. JOHN EMERY.

July 25. In Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, aged 45, after an illness of three weeks, from a thorough decay of nature, Mr. John Emery. This distinguished actor was born at Sunderland, Durham, on the 22d December 1777, and was educated at Ecclesfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where he doubtless acquired that knowledge of the dialect which obtained for him so much celebrity. Both his parents were actors. His father designed him for the orchestra, but aspiring to the honours of the stage, he laid aside the fiddle for the notes of dramatic applause, which he obtained on his first appearance in *Crazy (Peeping Tom)*, at the Brighton Theatre. He afterwards joined the York Company, under the eccentric Tate Wilkinson, who spoke of him as "a great actor;" which opinion was confirmed by a London audience on his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre in the year 1798, on which occasion he selected the very opposite characters of *Frank Oatland*, in *A Cure for the Heart-ache*, and *Lovegold*, in the farce of the *Miser*, in both of which parts he obtained great applause. In the arch, unsophisticated son of nature, he was excellent; in the stupid dolt he was equally so: and in old men, in their various shades, he has been allowed to be no mean proficient. In parts designedly written for him he had no competitor, as *Tyke (School of Reform)*, and *Giles (Miller's Maid)*, in which his acting was truly terrific and appalling.

In his line, which was limited, he was certainly never excelled, if ever he was equalled, upon the stage. Rough nature, strong passions, and at other times a fine simplicity, marked his acting. Foreign judges were always struck with his force; and it was not too much to say, that the lovers of the drama at home could hardly have had a loss more difficult to be repaired, or a favorite more truly to be regretted. To his duty in his profession he was ever most strictly attentive. He was an excellent musician, playing finely on the violin; had a taste for *poetizing* (if we may be pardoned the expression), as his numerous songs will testify; an artist of no ordinary talent—his drawings of coast scenery, particularly, being much admired, and when offered for sale fetching high prices.

Mr. Emery having left two aged parents, an amiable widow, and seven young children, for whose support he had not made any provision, a public subscription for their relief was immediately entered into; and on the 5th of August Covent Garden Theatre was opened for the same benevolent purpose. The benefit at the theatre produced above £700; so that, with the subscriptions, we are happy to say, a small permanent provision is likely to be secured for the family of this excellent Comedian—a grateful return on the part of the public for the many hours of pleasure that poor Emery has afforded them.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

July 18. At Guildford, the Rev. *Thomas Russell*, M. A. Rector of West Clandon, in Surrey; to which he was presented in July 1788 by George Lord Onslow.—In 1777 this gentleman published a History of his native town of Guildford, in a small 8vo volume. An enlarged edition was printed in 1801. See Upcott's "English Topography," p. 1219.

July 24. At Ghent, sincerely regretted, the Rev. *Edward Dryer*, late of Stanmore, Middlesex, and Senior Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford; M. A. 1799. He was a good Christian and a superior Scholar.

July 29. At Hastings, in his 26th year, the Rev. *Francis Tattershall*, Vicar of Ledsam, co. York; to which living he was presented in 1820 by G. H. Wheeler, esq.

July 24. At Bryn, Berks, aged 63, the Rev. *Edward Townshend*, Vicar of that place, to which vicarage he was presented in 1787, by the Bishop of Oxford; and Rector of Henley-upon-Thames, Oxford, to which living he was presented in 1784, by Mrs. Cornwallis.

Lately. After a short illness, at his residence, Calcot Park, near Reading, the

Rev. *William Bevil*, M. A. Rector of Exford, Somerset, to which living he was presented in 1798, by Peterhouse, Cambridge; and Chaplain to the Duke of Manchester, and formerly Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, B. A. 1778, M. A. 1781.

Aged 70, the Rev. *John Evans*, Vicar of Newport in Monmouthshire; to which living he was presented in 1788 by the Bishop of Gloucester; and formerly Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, M. A. 1777.

Suddenly, aged 67, the Rev. *James Mayo*, M. A. Master of the Free Grammar School at Wimbourne Minster, Dorset, to the head of which establishment he was appointed in 1787, after having been Under-master. He was also Vicar of Anebry, Wilts; to which living he was presented, in 1789, by the King.

In his 70th year, the Rev. *Michael Pye Stephens*, Rector of Willey and Shenton, Salop. He was presented to the Rectory of Shenton, in 1803, by J. Stephens, esq.; and to the Rectory of Willey, in 1817, by C. W. Forester, esq.

Rev. *Edward Tredcroft*, Rector of Pudborough, Sussex. He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, LL. B. 1773; and was presented to the living of Pudborough in 1796 by the Earl of Egremont.

At Leamington, aged 61, Rev. *Edward Trotman*, brother of Fienes Trotman, esq. of Siston Court, co. Gloucester. He was presented to the Vicarage of Ratley in 1802, and in 1806 to the Vicarage of Radway, by the King, and to the Perpetual Curacy of Chesterton, by Lord Willoughby de Broke.

Aged 31, the Rev. *Richard Willam*, Vicar of Great Clackton, Essex. He was presented to this living in 1769, by S. Ennew, esq.

Aug. 2. At Mundsley, Rev. *Philip L. Godfrey*, B. D. Rector of Ayott St. Lawrence, Herts, and many years one of the Magistrates of that County. He was presented to the living of Ayott St. Lawrence in 1810, by L. Lyde, esq.

Aug. 5. At Lopham Rectory, Rev. *Richard Littlehales*, M. A. Rector of South cum North Lopham, Norfolk, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1778, M. A. 1781. He was presented to this Rectory in 1782, by Sir R. Hill, bart.; but the living is now in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, being one of the five advowsons which he purchased from Sir R. Hill, bart.; and to which the Patron must present a Foundation Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge.

Aug. 15. At his house in Hertford-street, London, Rev. *Thomas Coombe*, D. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, to which Stall he was appointed in 1800; Rector of the united parishes of St. Michael Queenhithe, and Trinity the Less, London; to which livings he was presented, in 1808, by the Dean

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Dr. Coombe was a native of America, and formerly Chaplain to the Marquis of Rockingham, afterwards Preacher at Curzon-street Chapel, May Fair, and Chaplain to the King. He published the following: "Sermons preached at St. Stephen's, Walbrook, for the Benefit of the Children belonging to the St. Ethelberg Society, 1771;" "The Peasant of Auburn, a Poem," [in imitation of Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*] 4to, 1783; "The Influence of Christianity on the Condition of the World, a Sermon preached at Trinity Chapel, Conduit-street, Dec. 18, 1789."

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. Aged 47, Cressy, eldest dau. and on the 4th of Aug. Henry-William, youngest son, of Christian Dietrichsen, of Pratt House, Middlesex.

At Brompton, Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of late Col. Bulkeley, of Huntley Hall, co. Stafford.

In Hatton-garden, 77, John Willan, esq. the eminent coach-master, of the well-known inn, the Bull and Mouth.

Lately. At Brixton, John Edward Millinger, esq. late Adjutant 10th reg.

The Lady of Lieut.-col. D. Williams, of Albany Barracks.

July 17. At Stoke Newington, Robert Tatham, esq. late a Captain in the North York Militia.

July 22. In Weymouth-street, aged 80, Mrs. C. Bazett.

July 23. In Burton-st. Burton-crescent, Emily, wife of Lieut. J. M. Stephens, R. A.

July 24. Aged 28, Louisa, dan. of late Thomas Puckle, esq. of Clapham-common.

July 25. At Kentish Town, Mrs. Thomas Fothergill, of Harley-street.

July 26. Aged 84, Mrs. Mary Pye, of Knightsbridge.

In Tavistock-place, aged 66, Mrs. Osborn.

In Paragon, New Kent Road, Mrs. Henry Gaitskell.

July 28. In Smith-street, Westminster, aged 80, William Waterhouse, esq.

Aug. 1. At Hackney, in his 74th year, Mr. William Butler, Writing-master. A further notice of this highly-respectable and useful member of society, will appear in our next.

Aug. 4. In Well-st. Hackney, 36, Eleonora, wife of Mr. S. Curtis, leaving eight young children, with their father, to lament their loss.

Aug. 6. Aged 20, J. B. Edwards, esq. surgeon, son of Wm. E. of Ludlow, Salop.

At Stoke Newington, aged 78, Peter Swanson, esq.

At her mother's house, Tyndale-place, Islington, aged 28, Harriet, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Griffith, esq.

Aug. 7. In Welbeck-st. the Lady of Lieut.-gen. Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B.

Sarah-Margaret, wife of Geo. Bailey, esq. of Vauxhall.

Aug. 8. In Camden-st. aged 66, William Clulow, esq.

Aug. 9. At Highgate, aged 42, Mary, wife of Mr. Critchett, of Aldersgate-street.

Aug. 10. At Jamaica Coffee-house, Cornhill, aged 65, Mr. Phillip Grubb.

Aug. 11. Aged 75, Christian, wife of Robert Harria, esq. of Loddegis-buildings, Hackney.

At Canonbury, 70, Mr. William Deane, of the South Sea House.

In Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. the wife of Mr. John Cole, of the Inner Temple.

Aug. 12. In Trump-st. 63, Lydia, wife of Mr. Jas. Worth, late of Gracechurch-st.

Aug. 13. In his 80th year, Mr. Bousdillon, of Russel-st. Covent-garden.

Aug. 14. In Upper Thornhaugh-st. at an advanced age, the widow of Mr. Rich. Townsend.

Aug. 16. In Brook-street, Holborn, aged 66, John Walford, esq.

BERKSHIRE.—Rev. Richard Thorne, Curate of Amersham.

July 26. At Newbury, aged 85, Lieut. Chas. Edw. Atkins, Royal Marines, and 1st Somerset Militia, son of Charles Atkins, esq. of the Vineyards, Bath.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Aug. 10. At Lathbury House, Newport-Pagnel, in his 60th year, Mansel Dawkin Mansel, esq. He was Sheriff of the County in 1800, and Commissioner of the Emigrant Office, in 1806; and on Aug. 25, aged 57, Elizabeth, relict of the above; daughter of the late William Browne, esq. of Bedford-row, Solicitor.

CORNWALL.—At Falmouth, aged 27, Charles Nicholas, esq. Barrister-at-Law.

At Penzance, Capt. J. S. Parr, R. N.

At Budock-Vean, near Falmouth, the widow of B. Pender, esq. late Agent for his Majesty's Packets.

July ... At Penzance, 20, George, son of Edw. Mawley, esq. of Thornhaugh-st.

CUMBERLAND.—June 13. At Woodside, 67, Anne, relict of late Rev. J. Smith, of Sussex.

DEVONSHIRE.—At Dartmouth, the relict of Capt. Bowen, R. N.

At Bradford, 81, Capt. John Abraham. He was more than 50 years in 31st reg. and was present at the siege of Gibraltar.

July 22. At Exeter, 49, Lieut. James Mennell, York Light Infantry, many years Adjutant of the Yorkshire Wolds Yeomanry Cavalry.

DURHAM.—W. H. Nisbett, esq. of Darlington and Bellhaven.

ESSEX.—July 20. At Walthamstow, 62, Hannah, wife of Mr. John Corbyn, druggist, Holborn.

July 25. At Walthamstow, 73, Mary, relict of late Peter Berthon, esq. of Layton.

GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At Cheltenham, 47, Wm. Stuart, esq. who realized 100,000*l.* by the coach-making business at Calcutta.

At Gloucester Spa, Amy-Harriet, wife of G. T. Croker, esq. and dau. of J. Walcott, esq. of Higham Court.

At Westbury-on-Trym, aged 82, Jeremiah H. Mills, esq.

July 27. Martha, wife of Robert Taylor, esq. of Littleton.

HAMPSHIRE.—In High-st. Gosport, 76, Wm. Page, esq. father-in-law of Sir John Dugdale Astley, bart. M. P.

Aug. 9. At Mindenbury House, near Southampton, Hannah, wife of M. Hoy, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—At Dormington, the eldest dau. of late Rev. Mr. Atwood, Rector of Cleobury Mortimer, Salop.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—July 14. At Shenley-hill, Thomas B. Winter, esq. of Hammer-smith, and Kimberworth, co. York.

July 29. At Bishop-Stortford, Sarah, wife of Rev. Wm. Chaplin.

July 30. At Balls, Anne, youngest dau. of Lord John Townshend.

KENT.—July 8. At Crayford, 82, Thos. Smith, esq. late of Paul-house, Edmonton.

July 14. At Ash, Mr. Richard Chambers, late of Dove-court, Lombard-street.

July 28. At Bexley, in his 100th year, Wm. Henshaw, Esq.

LANCASHIRE.—July 9. At Spekelands, near Liverpool, 67, Thomas Earle, esq. many years a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire.

July 19. At Wigan, 64, Wm. Jenner, esq. Collector of Excise, at that place, and formerly of York.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—At Somerby, 89, Sarah, relict of Mr. T. Ellaby; leaving 77 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

June 23.—At Leicester, 38, Rebecca, wife of Capt. Kirk.

June 24. At West Langton, Mr. James Andrews, an eminent grazier of that place.

July 7. At Burbach, 73, Mr. John Miller, a respectable farmer.

July 8. At Great Dalby, aged 82, R. Sharpe, gent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—At Gainsborough, 23, Mr. James Lloyd, formerly of the firm of Taylor and Lloyd, Iron Merchants.

July 8. At Gainsborough, 55, Capt. J. Cobling.

July 25. At Boston, 72, Mr. George Byron, senior Alderman of that Corporation.—Very suddenly, T. Dungworth, esq. of Glentworth, Steward to Right Hon. Earl of Scarborough.

NORFOLK.—Charles Kitson, esq. one of the Deputy Registrars of the Diocese of Norwich, and brother of Mr. Alderman Kitson, of Bath.

July 26. At King's Lynn, 75, the relict of late Robt. Hales, esq. and daughter and

co-heiress of late Sir J. Turner, bart. of Warham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—June 28. At Peterborough, 77, Mrs. Jane Dillingham.

June 25. At Daventry, 91, the widow of Mr. Wm. Elkins, late of Postgrove, Beds.

July 14. At Cricks, 69, Elizabeth, sister to J. Heygate, esq. of West Haddon Grange.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Aug. 5. At Newark, Mr. John Winn.

OXFORDSHIRE.—July 25. At Kennington, 43, Mr. Joseph Latham, gent.

July 30. Aged 40, Henry-Edward, eldest son of Sir E. Hitchens, Mayor of Oxford.

SHROPSHIRE.—July 5. At Beckbury, John Powis Stanley, esq. late of Wetmore-house, Herefordshire.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—At Bath, the relict of J. Alcock, esq. of Roehampton, and dau. of late Rev. Dr. Pettward, of Putney.

July 24. At Worle, 54, John Croft, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the County.

SUFFOLK.—At Rose-hill, Farnham, near Saxmundham, Thos. Fuller, esq. formerly of Farningham, Kent.

July 7. At Needham, 75, Mr. Charles Parker, of Yealand, near Lancaster, a member of the Society of Friends.

SURREY.—Aug. 5. At Mitcham-grove, Henry Vilars Hoare, esq. son of Henry Hoare, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.—July 13. At Oak Hill, Handsworth, Staffordshire, 59, Wm. Whately, esq. Solicitor, of Birmingham.

WILTSHIRE.—Thomas Gaisford, esq. of Westbury.—Jonathan Fishlake, esq. Alderman of Salisbury.

July 28. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. T. Orman, of Mildenhall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Joseph Freeman, esq. of Pedmore-hall.

At Evesham, 19, Robert-Kilby, son of Samuel Cox, M. D. and grandson of Samuel Cox, esq. of Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire.

YORKSHIRE.—Lately. At Scarborough, 74, Mr. Jonathan Glenn, late an eminent builder, and senior Common Councilman of Lincoln.

July 17. In consequence of a fall from his horse, in returning from Richmond-market, Marley Harrison, esq. of Washton.

July 18. At Stockton, Col. Alex. Mac Gregor Murray.

July 24. Aged 59, the Rev. James Griswood, Minister of the Unitarian Baptist Chapel, in New Dock-street, Hull.

Aug. 8. At Hull, 50, Charles Herlay, esq. of Lavender-hill, London.

Aug. 17. Aged 74, Frances, wife of Robert Belt, esq. of Bossall.

WALES.—At Pembroke, 77, Capt. J. Brooks.

IRELAND.—Rev. John Lowry, Rector of Donaghmore, Queen's County.

At Clontarf Castle, near Dublin, 38, G. Vernon, esq. of Doncaster.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 23, to Aug. 30, 1892.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males - 846	1632	Males - 669	1311		2 and 5	145	50 and 60	124
Females - 786		Females - 642			5 and 10	66	60 and 70	110
Whereof have died under two years old		339	10 and 20		51	70 and 80	86	
			20 and 30		90	80 and 90	82	
			30 and 40		114	90 and 100	7	
Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.					40 and 50	136		

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending August 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
43 8	19 1	18 0	18 4	24 6	26 1

By the Act of Parliament of the 1st and 2d Geo. IV. c. 87, the Districts are to be discontinued, and the averages taken by dividing the Total Price of each sort of Grain in the whole number of Maritime Towns by the total quantity of each, and the result or general average given as above.

CORN EXCHANGE, August 26, 1892.

We had a tolerable supply of Wheat this morning from the counties of Essex, Kent, and Suffolk; fine samples of new fully maintained last Monday's prices, but there is very little business doing in old for any thing under the best quality.

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, August 26, 40s. to 45s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, August 21, 27s. 6½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, August 26.

Kent Bags	2l. 5s. to 4l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	2l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 4s. to 3l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 8s. to 3l. 3s.
Yearlings	1l. 8s. to 2l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 3l. 15s.
Farnham, fine,		4l. 4s. to 10l. 9s.	

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, August 26.

St. James's, Hay 3l. 12s. 0d. Straw 2l. 2s. 0d. Clover 4l. 4s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 2l. 2s. 0d. Clover 4l. 15s.—Smithfield, Hay 3l. 17s. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, August 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.	Lamb	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	2s. 4d. to 3s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market	Aug. 26:
Veal	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Beasts	4100 Calves 300.
Pork	2s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	23,300 Pigs 240.

COALS, Aug. 23: Newcastle, 30s. 0d. to 40s. 6d.—Sunderland, 33s. 6d. to 41s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Aug. 26: Town Tallow 38s. 6d. Yellow Russia 37s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 82s. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 9s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Aug. 1892 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London. Coventry Canal, 1060l. to 1070l. Div. 44l. per annum.—Oxford Canal, 710l. to 720l. Div. 32l. per annum.—Neath, 420l. with Div. 22l. 10s. per Ann.—Leeds and Liverpool, 360l. ex Div. 6l. Half-year.—Barnesley, 200l. ex Half-year Div. 6l.—Stourbridge, 200l. ex Div. —Swansea, 190l. Div. 10l.—Peak Forest, 70l. Div. 3l.—Monmouth, 160l. with 4l. Half-year Div.—Grand Junction, 244l. Div. 10l. per annum.—Grand Surrey, 53l. Div. 3l.—Regent's, 38l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 26l. 10s. Div. 1l.—Kennet and Avon, 18l. 6s. Div. 16s.—Stratford 17l.—Wilts and Berks, 6l. 10s.—West India Dock, 182l. 10s. Div. 10l. per cent.—London Dock, 110l. Div. 4l. 10s.—Globe Assurance, 135l. Div. 6l.—Imperial, 95l. Div. 4l. 10s. per ann.—County, 42l.—Hope Ditto, 4l. 5s.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 71l. Div. 4 per Cent. Half-year.—New Ditto, 20l. Premium, ex Half-year Div.—Provident Institution, 18l. 10s.—Covent Garden Theatre Share, 409l.—Drury Lane New Ditto, 500l. Renter's Share, with Admission, 135l.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 29, to August 27, 1822, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind Bonds	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29	251½	81½	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	—	251	64 pm.	5 6 pm.	5 6 pm.
30	251½	81½	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	—	—	64 pm.	5 6 pm.	5 6 pm.
31	251½	81½	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	80½	250	60 pm.	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
1	252	81	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	—	—	62 pm.	6 8 pm.	6 8 pm.
2	251½	81	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	80½	250	65 pm.	6 8 pm.	6 8 pm.
3	251½	81	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	—	250½	—	6 8 pm.	6 8 pm.
5	252	81½	80½	92½	99½	99½	21½	80½	—	65 pm.	6 8 pm.	6 8 pm.
6	252	81½	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	80½	—	64 pm.	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
7	—	81½	1 80½	92½	99½	99½	21	80½	—	—	5 7 pm.	5 8 pm.
8	252	81	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	—	—	63 pm.	5 7 pm.	6 8 pm.
9	251½	81½	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	80½	—	64 pm.	6 8 pm.	6 8 pm.
10	252	81½	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	—	249	62 pm.	8 6 pm.	8 6 pm.
12	251½	81½	80½	92½	99½	99½	21½	—	250	—	8 6 pm.	6 9 pm.
13	—	80½	80½	91½	99½	99½	20½	—	—	62 pm.	6 8 pm.	6 8 pm.
14	251½	80½	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	80½	249	61 pm.	6 8 pm.	6 8 pm.
15	251½	81½	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	—	—	64 pm.	7 9 pm.	7 9 pm.
16	251	81½	1 80½	92½	99½	99½	21	80½	—	66 pm.	7 9 pm.	7 9 pm.
17	251½	81	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	—	249½	—	7 9 pm.	8 6 pm.
19	251½	81	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	—	—	69 pm.	8 6 pm.	8 6 pm.
20	—	81½	1 80½	92½	99½	99½	21	—	—	66 pm.	7 5 pm.	6 8 pm.
21	—	81	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	80½	249½	68 pm.	6 7 pm.	6 9 pm.
22	252	81½	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	—	250½	45 pm.	7 5 pm.	5 7 pm.
23	252	81½	1 80½	92½	99½	99½	21	80½	—	—	6 4 pm.	8 5 pm.
26	252	81½	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	—	—	48 pm.	6 4 pm.	4 7 pm.
27	252	81½	80½	92½	99½	99½	21	—	250½	49 pm.	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.

•• South Sea Stock, 90½ | 91 | 90½ | 91 | 90½ | 91

New South Sea, 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 27, to August 26, 1822, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
July	°	°	°			Aug.	°	°	°		
27	58	70	58	29, 85	fair	12	60	70	62	29, 90	fair
28	57	66	56	, 60	showery	13	62	72	60	, 88	showery
29	57	70	58	, 57	showery	14	60	69	60	, 96	cloudy
30	56	64	54	, 64	showery	15	59	68	55	, 89	fair
31	55	61	51	, 75	showery	16	57	70	67	30, 15	fair
Aug. 1	53	66	50	, 88	showery	17	64	76	67	, 29	fair
2	55	59	50	30, 01	showery	18	66	75	61	, 24	fair
3	54	65	51	, 06	fair	19	61	76	67	, 23	fair
4	55	68	57	29, 87	fair	20	67	74	65	, 20	fair
5	55	67	56	, 95	fair	21	62	80	69	, 05	fair
6	56	64	62	30, 08	cloudy	22	60	79	67	29, 94	fair
7	59	69	59	, 15	cloudy	23	60	74	60	30, 03	fair
8	55	70	60	29, 95	fair	24	58	66	60	29, 89	cloudy
9	59	68	61	, 82	cloudy	25	55	67	55	, 79	showery
10	60	71	62	, 86	fair	26	55	69	55	, 74	fair
11	61	70	62	, 84	cloudy						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times—New Times
M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
Brit. Press—M. Adver.
Courier—Globe
Star—Traveller
Sun—Brit. Traveller
True Brit.—Statesm.
St. James's & Gen. Eve.
Eng. Chronicle
Com. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.—Lit. Chron.
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4—Berwick
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Boston
Brighton 3—Bristol 5
Bucks—Bury 2
Cambrin
Cambridge—Carlisle 2
Carmarth.—Chelmsf.
Cheltenham—Chest. 3
Colchester—Cornwall
Coventry 2—Cumberl
Derby—Devon
Devizes—Doncaster
Dorchester—Durham 2
Essex—Exeter 4



Gloucester 2—Hants
Hereford—Hull 3
Hunts—Ipswich 2
Kent 3—Lancaster
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield—Liverpool 6
Maccles. 6—Maidst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales—Northamp.
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
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Plymouth 2—Preston
Reading—Rochester
Salisbury—Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne—Stafford
Stamford 2—Stockport
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Suff. Surrev.—Sussex
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A. observes, "The forebodings in my former letter, p. 98, appear to have been but too well founded, as within a few days of its date, the North side of the late incomparable Cloisters of Magdalen disappeared. The celerity with which the work of demolition proceeded is almost incredible. A few hours served to destroy that which the current of centuries had scarcely impaired. The University is thus denuded of one of its best ornaments. In their present dilapidated state the cloisters no longer constitute that unique specimen of Gothic architecture which excited the envy of foreign Antiquaries; for many continental foundations can boast of their three-sided cloisters."

G. S. L. P. remarks, "It may not be a gratification to G. E. S. p. 111, to learn, that the drawing he has sent to you is of a Nuremberg jetton or counter, of trivial value; these coins (if they may be so called) are common, and very apt to embarrass a young collector. At Nuremberg, mills were constructed for making these counters for the purpose of computation; some of which having religious legends or emblems, were then called Abbey Pieces. The obverse in this instance represents a person using the abacus and counters; the reverse is not worth a moment's consideration to any person observing how whimsical and unaccountable they frequently are upon these coins. The alphabet perhaps may be accidental, or designed as a kind of horn-book for children. I have in my possession a jetton, evidently from the same die with that represented in p. 111; and two nearly similar types may be found in plate 4 of Snelling's work on the Origin, Nature, and Use of Jettons or Counters, fig. 13 and 14, the latter with the date 1553. At page 10 he says, "On No. 13 and 14, there is a person with a table before him, having many counters on it; and on one side a sort of abacus or counting board: the last has no inscription; and the first the maker's name. But there is one sort which has 'Rechen Meister,' or 'Cyphering Master,' round it. We think the alphabet on the reverse of No. 14, might be intended also as a horn-book for children; it is sometimes contained in a square."

Another Correspondent, W. has in his cabinet exactly the same jetton as in p. 111, and has obliged us with information to the same purpose as G. S. L. P.—W. remarks, that "the extract from Snelling supports G. E. S.'s opinion that the figure of the man is intended for a schoolmaster; a full and satisfactory account of the jetton may be seen in the above author."

Two other Correspondents, P. S. and Mr. Norwood, have two tokens nearly similar to that engraved in p. 111, with the dates

1551 and 1553, under the alphabet, in both which is inserted the letter W.

The curiosity P. S. speaks of is the seal of a Bull of Pope Nicholas IV. (NICOLAUS PP. II.) A nearly similar one of Pope Alexander III. is engraved in "The History of Leicestershire," vol. I. part ii. pl. xvii. They are not uncommon.

The coins Mr. Norwood describes are farthing tokens of James I. and Charles I. See Ruding's Coinage, vol. III. p. 477, and plate, Suppl. Part ii. pl. iii. fig. 14.

We suspect the MS volume G. M. describes, will prove to be copied from "The Complete Ambassador," which was published by Sir Dudley Digges, 1655; "comprised in Letters of Negotiation of Sir F. Walsingham, with the answers of Lord Burleigh, Earl of Leicester, Sir T. Smith, and others."

We doubt not the good intentions of S. in sending his long letter on the profligacy of the Public Press; but we must be excused printing it; for, to use his own words, "persons of the least delicacy or decency turn with disgust from the bare mention of such revolting subjects."

We are obliged to decline the communications of LOLLIVS on the terms he offers. The letter he sent will of course not be printed.

We have received two or three communications in answer to former letters on the subject of the Bastardy Laws; but our scanty limits compel us to entreat our Correspondents to drop the controversy.

W. B. B. will find an account of Reculver Church in our last vol. part ii. p. 319, which supersedes his communication.

"A Constant Reader" is informed, that the respectable family after which he inquires, are now living at their seat near Ipswich.

Mr. W. SALMON requests us "to correct an error in our Obituary for July, p. 92, relative to the presentation of the living of Rodney Stoke in 1794 to the late Rev. T. A. Salmon, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The case was otherwise;—The living is in the gift of the Bishop, but the late Bishop Moss suffered the presentation to lapse to the Crown, and the Rev. T. A. Salmon was presented to it by the Lord Chancellor, through the interest of his late friend, Clement Tudway, esq. M. P. for Wells."

M. says, "the Globe and Cross on the summit of St. Paul's Cathedral are mentioned in p. 131; those objects have been thought to allude to the 14th verse of the 6th chapter of that Apostle's Epistle to the Galatians, but the propriety thereof is doubted."

"A Constant Reader's" anecdote of Mr. Pope is a very old joke.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1822.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Sept. 1.*

MANY important parts of future History will derive materials for their compilation from facts and statements which will be found recorded in your valuable and permanent Magazine; while partial and fleeting productions, abounding in misrepresentation and untruths, will perish, after a vain struggle through a first and last edition. Nevertheless, as they inculcate what impresses the minds of the many who do not think for themselves, it is requisite to counteract such effect by adverting to what is suppressed, or forged, in order to mislead the future Historian.

The merit of having been the most eminent destroyer of the human race, and of having at least equalled the greatest villain on record, in a long, triumphant, and successful career of cruelty and crime, truth calls on us to concede to Napoleon Buonaparte, whom of late we see panegyrised, with equal bad taste and immorality, as a great and faultless character, and worthy of future imitation by future Rulers, whether they are to be the scourges or benefactors of mankind.—His worshippers wisely confine their adoration to pictures and busts, sensible that if they hazarded the discussion of written language, the delusion would at once vanish, leaving this pre-eminent example of falsehood, perjury, confiscation, and cruelty in every shape, exposed in the naked deformity of his delinquent nature. Livy pictured well this Corsican Adventurer, who waded to a throne through seas of blood, and who ruled by a system of terror, and by the plunder and destruction of unoffending Nations:—*“Inhumana crudelitas, perfidia plus quam Punica, nihil veri, nihil sancti, nullus Deum metus, nullum jusju-*

randum, nulla religio.”—We have lately been amused with his wise sentences, fictitious or real, said to be uttered at St. Helena. He was well known to be eminently deficient as a Writer, even to orthography; and his bulletins, ascertained to have been his own productions, are sufficient evidence of the fact. What he is said to have said at St. Helena has the great advantage of having been adapted to circumstances already past; and the language and style are so *totò còlo* different from that of his *great works the bulletins*, that he must have made a wonderful and rapid progress in composition and style within a few years. Not a particle of merit will he allow to any human being beyond himself; and the very victory which hurled this miscreant from an usurped throne, is ascribed to any thing and every thing but the bravery and judicious conduct of the Duke of Wellington, who, with his gallant army, may well rank with Marlborough and his warriors, with the advantage of disparity in favour of the former. The man who has often said that numbers constituted the secret of victory,—who ran away from his army in Egypt, because he could not but see their fate,—who was disgracefully repelled at Acre by a small band of brave English, headed by a Hero,—and who, with equal cruelty, avowedly murdered prisoners of war in cold blood,—is now brought before us palliating his own palpable military blunders, in ascribing unfounded errors to others. It does not require much knowledge of a Soldier's business, to shew that the grand error was made by General Buonaparte himself. He allowed the Duke of Wellington to advance to a strong position, with a wood in his rear, from which, even defeat could

not

not have driven the English before the Allies had come up to their support. Or, what is equally probable, would have happened by their march into the rear of the French army, thus placed between two fires, after having been already repulsed and half-beat.—Napoleon knew his profession too well to have remained on his ground, and under such circumstances, would have fallen back on his reinforcements and supplies.—At one moment, he throws the blame on Ney, and at another, on Grouchi; while, in point of real fact, the primary and grand blunder was made by himself originally. As he did resolve to advance, he unquestionably, and on every principle of warfare on a great scale, ought to have pushed forward between Brussels and the Prussian army, with a force adequate to overcome each army in detail, by rendering their union impossible. Instead of which, he attacked the Prussians, without disabling them, and the English, who at all events could have held their ground till the Prussians came up. Thus, whatever view we take of the case, will prove the St. Helena strictures any thing but just.

His extreme vanity and immoderate love of praise, were equal to his unbounded desire to hold the world in chains. He sent his emissaries to Madame de Stael, to hint to her every possible favour, if she would only praise him. She refused to prostitute her able pen to express what she could not feel. She was banished with every indignity; and an immense edition of her work was seized by order of Buonaparte in one of his ungovernable fits of disappointment and rage.—In her fine style she expresses herself thus. “Je sentois dans son esprit une ironie profonde, à laquelle rien de grand ni de beau, *pas même sa propre gloire*, ne pouvoit échapper; car il méprisoit la nation dont il vouloit les suffrages, et nulle étincelle d’enthousiasme ne se meloit à son besoin d’étonner l’espèce humaine.” . . . “Je fus la première femme que Bonaparte exila; mais bientôt après il en bannit un grand nombre d’opinions opposées. D’où venoit ce luxe en fait de méchanceté, si ce n’est d’une sorte de haine contre tous les êtres indépendans? Il avoit, plus que tout autre, le secret de faire naître ce froid isolement, qui ne lui presentoit les hom-

mes qu’un à un, et jamais réunis—Il ne vouloit pas qu’un seul individu de son temps existât par lui-même, qu’on se mariât, qu’on eût de la fortune, qu’on choisit un séjour, qu’on exerçât un talent, qu’une résolution quelconque se prit sans sa permission.” —Never was there a person better qualified from judgment, reading, and experience, to form a just estimate of men and things, than this luminous Writer: and, certainly, she has not left much room for the world to regret such a loss as that of General Buonaparte, who, take him all in all, will never have his equal in every thing that is diametrically opposite to whatever is deemed good, amiable, and praiseworthy.

In the St. Helena writings he is made in some degree to praise England and British principles; and yet, during the whole career of his arbitrary power, he breathed against this Country nothing but the most envenomed and malignant hatred; declaring repeatedly, that [and here for once he was sincere, hypocrite as he was in general] he would render this Country a place *unfit for man to dwell in*.—And what was the root of this malevolence? It was, that Britain effectually opposed the only barrier to his mad project of Universal Empire. Had he succeeded in his Russian Campaign, Britain would still have remained unconquered; and mankind, goaded to madness by his cruelty, tyranny, and oppression, would have at length found courage in despair, and aided by the only free Country on earth, would have brought things to such a conclusion as has fortunately happened, but probably with less bloodshed.—What are this man’s titles to the admiration of posterity? He has laid waste Europe. He has inflicted multiplied miseries on mankind in every shape. He has led to destruction generation after generation. He endeavoured to destroy all liberty and public opinion. He corrupted public and private morals by his example and illegitimate conduct; and ruined and paralyzed industry wherever he saw it successful. We have to thank his memory in this Country for unavoidably adding prodigiously to our public debt; in short, for sacrificing a part in order to save what remained.

M. De Constant’s remarks on Buonaparte’s wars, are equally striking and just.

just.—“Un Gouvernement qui, de nos jours, voudrait imiter la République Romaine, aurait ceci de différent, qu’agissant en opposition avec son peuple, il rendrait ses instruments tout aussi malheureux que ses victimes. Un peuple aussi gouverné seroit la République Romaine, moins la liberté, moins le mouvement national qui facilite tous les sacrifices, moins l’espoir qu’avoit chaque individu du partage des terres, moins, en un mot, toutes les circonstances qui embellissoient aux yeux des Romains ce genre de vie hardi et agité.”

Why did France submit to, and tolerate such an execrable character? For two reasons: she was tired of the bloody scenes of the Revolution, and gratified by the conquests for which she has a peculiar taste. She was amused annually with a pompous narration of bridges made, beet-root planted to make sugar, and of roads formed; and these compensations caused her to forget her misery, the constant destruction of life, and a subjugation of the human mind to the will of an individual.

Assuredly the Tragic and Epic Muse will find no subject for their sublime compositions in the destructive and blood-stained reign of Napoleon Buonaparte. The horrors of his Russian expedition, the miseries of every country, city, or village he passed through in his imperial depredations,—the murder of Toussaint, Louverture, of Pichegru, of Capt. Wright, of Palm, and of the Duke D’Enghien, &c. &c. would not be very fit subjects for the Heroic Muse; and if History traces him in all the progress of his warfare, politics, and plunderings, she will have dreadful stories to unfold; and hold him out to future ages as an example filling the darkest of her pages. Alexander thought himself a great hero till he reprehended a robber, who told him the only difference between them was in the number employed by each in their robberies.

Such, precisely, was the difference between Buonaparte and Jonathan Wild, who was *exalted* for his deeds.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 5.

TO such of the readers of your Miscellany as are interested in parochial affairs, permit me to direct their attention to an important suit, insti-

tuted a few years ago, for subtraction of Church-rate, in the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Worcester, and lately determined by Dr. Arnold, the Ecclesiastical Judge.

The chief question at issue between the parties was, whether the Churchwardens, for the time being, of the Parish of Bredon, who, without the consent of the majority of the parsonages, and indeed contrary to their express wish, had repaired the Church and Tower, in a manner the latter considered extravagant, could enforce the payment of a rate, for the purpose of defraying the expense. In giving judgment, the Chancellor observed: “It is admitted on all sides, that some repair of the Tower was necessary, but that there was a difference of opinion as to the extent and mode of this repair. The Churchwardens desiring to cover the Tower with Roman cement, the majority of the Parishioners, at the meeting, thinking the use of that material unnecessary, and preferring the mode of amending the plastering, or covering the whole with common plaster. Now, where there is a choice of two different modes of repair, I think the choice of one, in preference to the other, lies with the Parishioners, who are to bear the expense, and that the Churchwardens, who are the officers and trustees of the Parish, are not authorized to choose for them, against their own will, that mode which is most expensive at the moment, though it might be the best, and probably the least expensive at last, or upon the whole. It appears to me, therefore, that these Churchwardens were not authorized in proceeding in their own mode, against the sense of the Parish, and that they were not authorized to make a rate contrary to the sense of the majority of the Parishioners at the Vestry Meetings, and that such rate cannot be legally sustained.”—Judgment for Defendant, with Costs.

From this case, and the authorities by which it was probably determined*, it will appear highly becoming in

* 2 Roll. Abr. 291. 1 Ld. Ray, 512. 85 Can. Comber. 344. 8 Eliz. 4. 6. 18 Eliz. 4. 2. Finch, l. 2. c. 17. 5 Co. 66. 13 Co. 70. Lane, 21. Hetley, 61. Litt. 263. Poph. 187. 1 Mod. Rep. 79. 194. 236. 2 Mod. Rep. 222. 1 Vent. 167. 367. 3 Keb. 533, 542. Gibb. 196. 220. Degge, 171.

Churchwardens to bear in mind, that in matters involving the interest of the Parish, although they are the Trustees and Representatives of the Parishioners, they are subject to their immediate direction and controul.

Yours, &c.

MARCUS.

EVELYN'S MEMOIRS.

THE following singular paragraph, which partially originated from a private conversation, has appeared in some of the public papers :

"A short time before the publication of the Memoirs of John Evelyn, Mr. Upcott, of the London Institution, was at Wotton in Surrey, the residence of the Evelyn family; and, sitting after supper with Lady Evelyn and Mrs. Molyneux, his attention was attracted to a tippet made of feathers, on which the latter was employed. 'Ah, Mrs. Molyneux, we have all of us our hobbies,' said Mr. Upcott.—'Very true, Mr. Upcott,' rejoined Lady Evelyn, 'and may I take the liberty of asking what your's is?' 'Why mine, Madam, from a very early age, has been the collecting of the handwriting of men of eminence.' 'What! I suppose,' Mrs. Molyneux said, 'you would care for things like these,' unfolding one of her thread-cases, which was formed of a letter written by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. —'Indeed I should, very much.'—'Oh, if that be your taste,' said Lady Evelyn, 'we can easily satisfy you. This house is full of such matters: there is a whole washing-basket full of letters and other papers of old Mr. Evelyn, in the garret, which I was so tired of seeing, that I ordered the housemaid, the other day, to light the fires with them; but probably she may not yet have done it.' The bell was rung, the basket appeared untouched; and the result was the publication of the Memoirs of John Evelyn."

*** We are authorized by Mr. W. Upcott expressly to state, that the above anecdote having been inserted in the various daily papers without his consent or knowledge, he does not consider himself responsible for its appearance; and that the statement in the former part of it is alone authentic. In vindication of the very high respect which he ever entertained for Lady Evelyn, he requests us to refer our readers to the Obituary notice of her Ladyship, communicated by him, and inserted in our vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 478.

The above anecdote has drawn forth, from the highly-respected Editor of "Evelyn's Memoirs," the following vindication :

"To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

"In your Paper of yesterday, you quoted from another journal a paragraph relating to the late Lady Evelyn, to which you have added an observation, 'We hope for the credit of the Lady the anecdote is not entirely true.'

"That Lady's credit, Sir, needs no vindication with any one who had the good fortune to know her. Her character and conduct in every part of life were such as to command that respect and admiration which were justly due to her, and which she fully enjoyed. Alive to every thing that concerned the honour of the ancient family, the representation of which was confided to her, she proved the propriety of that confidence. The library, collected partly by Mr. John Evelyn, partly by his successors, had been thrown into much confusion by removing it for safety in consequence of an accidental fire in an outbuilding. Lady Evelyn wished to have it arranged and to have a catalogue; the person whose name is introduced in the paragraph, was recommended by the writer of this. So far was her Ladyship from being indifferent to Mr. John Evelyn's MSS., that they had her most particular care and attention. He had himself transcribed his memoirs in a thick quarto volume. It had been seen by many friends of the family, and Lady Evelyn had been often solicited to print it; she desired the writer of this, who for a long series of years had enjoyed the friendship, as well as the patronage, of the family, to look it over, and to select such part as should seem fit to be laid before the public. The person above referred to as arranging the library was desired to see what letters or other MSS. there were, that such as should be deemed proper might be added to the Memoirs. A selection was made by the proposed Editor; the publication followed, but her Ladyship did not live to see and enjoy the knowledge of the manner in which it has been received. If there is any truth in the ridiculous story of a letter of the Duchess of Marlborough being made into a thread-paper, it had nothing to do with the publication of the Memoirs, or indeed with Mr. Evelyn's MSS. There was no Duchess of Marlborough* till some years after Mr. Evelyn's death; and if numbers of mere complimentary letters had been preserved, it was of no importance whether they were made into thread-papers or used to light a fire. The final act of Lady Evelyn's life proved how justly the confidence had been reposed in her: she returned to the family the family estates, with her improvements, the library, the MSS. &c. which she entailed, as far as the law would allow.

"THE EDITOR OF MR. EVELYN'S MEMOIRS."

* Mr. Evelyn certainly does mention Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, in his Diary; see vol. II. p. 82, first edit.

Mr. URBAN,
A REPORT has been very industriously spread abroad, that the Bishop of Peterborough has abandoned the questions which he had hitherto thought necessary to put to Candidates for Holy Orders. His Lordship may consider it too great a condescension to contradict publicly such mischievous attempts of a certain class of persons to calumniate whomsoever and whatsoever is connected with the stability, the integrity, the purity, and the sanctity of the Established Church. He knows the eminence on which he stands, and the high character he bears with all in whose good opinion a good man would wish to be esteemed and honoured. He feels as we all do, that although schism and infidelity will have their advocates and professors, their proselytes and their bigots; our holy Church has little to fear from the malevolence, which by artifice and falsehood, the grossest misrepresentation, and the most wicked and abominable calumnies, will endeavour to cry down all that is sacred, and to destroy all the confidence and hopes which a lively faith and godly practice are calculated to secure and sanctify in a blessed immortality.

But, Sir, I do assert, that his Lordship has not abandoned one of those questions, to which no Churchman can offer the slightest objection; if, for this reason only, that no Dissenter can conscientiously reply to them, and be judged eligible to the Ministry of Christ's Gospel; and it should be always remembered, that from the presumption of some, and the infidelity of others, the Bible and Gospel Scriptures have been so abused, so misconstrued, misrepresented, and interpolated, that there are now two Gospels, one of the Lord Jesus, and the other of arrogant, rebellious, and unnatural man!

At this time I well know the fact, and can strengthen my assertion by observing, that in no instance has his Lordship ever ordained a single Candidate, who has not first answered every one of these questions to his entire satisfaction; and, what is still more, that of the many Candidates presenting themselves, not one has proposed the slightest objection to any one of them. His Lordship has, besides, a set of questions which are put to Curates applying for licences; and in this latter case one solitary instance only has occurred,

wherein the written answers to one or two of the questions were disapproved by his Lordship; but even these, in a subsequent *viva voce* examination, were so satisfactorily explained, that the licence was not withheld.

Rest assured, Mr. Urban, that although I am entirely unconnected with his Lordship, except by general principles, and almost a stranger to him, I have the most indisputable authority for the statements I have made. And I request of you, by your usual regard for truth, the sanctity of private character, and the interests of true Religion, to give publicity in your valuable pages to this contradiction of a very mischievous fabrication, to use no harsher term. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Sidmouth, Sept. 4.*
MR. CURRAN, who was a diligent reader of the Classics all his life, in an address to a Judge, from whose decision there was no appeal, entreated him to pause before he gave a final judgment, while it was still in his power,—“*dum versetur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ.*”

The quotation is from Horace's Epistles, B. II. E. 2, l. 114. But you will look in vain for the meaning and beauty which a man of genius generally puts into his quotations. *Penetralia Vestæ* means our fire-side. Horace is giving instructions for a good style,—instructions which some modern poets would do well to consider; and he says, a good writer will be like a just censor; he will set aside all words that have not dignity or weight, and are unworthy a good station, though they may be unwilling to give way, and be most familiar to him, or belong to his own fire-side.

“*quamvis invita recedant,
 Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ.*”

The comparison of a good writer to a just censor is carried on further for many lines, with great beauty and obvious meaning.

But there is nothing in the passage at all applicable to Mr. Curran's purpose, and he must have been misled by the commentators and translators of Horace, who find a great difficulty here, and make unintelligible interpretations of what is perfectly plain.

It cannot be necessary to produce authorities to convince any intelligent reader of Latin that *penetralia Vestæ* means

means our fire-side, which, with all their patriotism, the Romans duly prized. He will see at once through the personification.

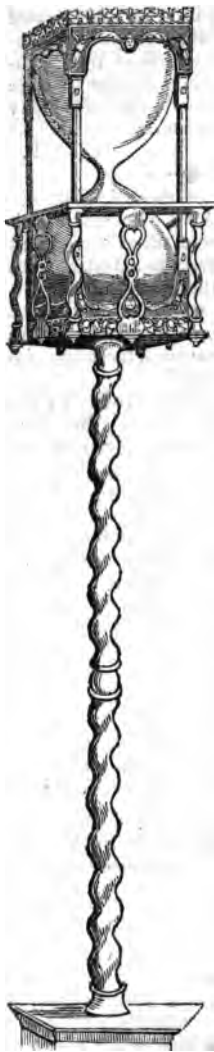
The 70th line of Virgil's first Bucolic is said to be difficult, and has been greatly misinterpreted by his commentators:

"En unquam patrios longo post tempore fines,

Pauperis et tuguri congestum cespite culmen,

Post aliquot mea regna videns mirabor aristas?"

Nothing can be easier to one who reads Virgil, when he has become used to the Latin language, but certainly nothing more incomprehensible than what the commentators on Virgil say about it. "Shall I ever (says the banished man), after any length of time, contemplate with joy my native place and turf-roofed shed, my kingdom, a little plot of corn, adjoining?"



MR. URBAN, *Myddelton House, Enfield, Aug. 31.*

SHOULD you think the annexed worthy a page in your widely-circulated Work, I shall derive much satisfaction in communicating it.

The Church of St. Alban, Wood-street, London, exhibits what in the present day is rarely to be met with in our churches. On the right of the reading-desk is a spiral Column; on the top an enclosed square compartment with small twisted columns, arches, &c. all of brass, in which is an Hour Glass in a frame of a long square form; the four sides are alike, richly ornamented with pillars, angels sounding trumpets, &c. Both ends terminate with a line of crosses pattée, and fleur de lis, somewhat resembling the circle of the crown, all in raised work of brass*.

Butler, in his *Hudibras*, thus alludes to these Hour-glasses:

"As gifted Brethren preaching by
A carnal Hour-glass do imply†."

It is properly observed by a Correspondent of yours, that "these Hour-glasses were made use of by the Preachers in the days of Cromwell, who on their first getting into the pulpit, and naming the text, turned up the glass, and if the sermon did not last till the glass was out, it was said by the congregation that the preacher was lazy; and if he continued to preach much longer, they would yawn, and stretch; and by these signs signify to the preacher, that they began to be weary of his discourse, and wanted to be dismissed‡."

Mr. John Ireland, in describing Hogarth's "Sleeping Congregation," in which the Satirist has introduced an Hour-glass, says, they are "still placed on some of the pulpits in the provinces§;" and then relates the following anecdote:

"Daniel Burgess, of whimsical memory, never preached without an hour-glass, and he frequently saw it out three times during one sermon. In a discourse which he once delivered at the conventicle in *Russell-court*, against drunkenness, some of his hearers began to yawn at the end of the second glass; but Daniel was not to be silenced by a yawn; he turned his time-keeper, and altering the tone of his voice, desired they would be patient a while longer, for he had much more to say upon the sin of drunkenness; 'therefore,' added he, 'my friends and brethren, we will have another glass,—and then!'"

Yours, &c.

H. C. B.

* "Mr. Thomas Wadeson, Parish Clerk, gave a brass branch for the church, and two small ones for the pulpit and reading-desk, and a stand for the Hour-glass."

† See *Hudibras*, Part I. Cant. 3, v. 1061; and the note on that passage.

‡ See vol. LXXIV. p. 201.

§ See "Hogarth Illustrated," vol. I. p. 110.





FONTHILL ABBEY, WILTS. S.W.

FONTHILL ABBEY.

With a Plate.

THE subjects for admiration presented to the lovers of the fine arts on the recent disclosure of the riches of Fonthill Abbey must have afforded ample gratification to every class of visitors. The judges of architectural excellence now enjoy the long-expected opportunity of contemplating in detail the stupendous results of Wyatt's best efforts, applied with unrestricted means to this his favourite work, and powerfully aided by the taste and genius of the accomplished Founder. The naturalist is delighted by the disposition of the grounds, and the variety of rare exotics which, intermixed with the native plants of the soil, luxuriate equally throughout the Abbey precincts; whilst the interior decorations of the Edifice itself offer, to those who are enabled to appreciate them, some of the finest specimens in painting, sculpture, stained glass, vases, and cabinets of exquisite workmanship.

Satisfied with a cursory review of these several attractions, I felt my attention irresistibly drawn towards the Armorial ornaments which abound in the principal apartments, and which seemed to have escaped the notice of, or to have been little understood by the generality of observers. At first view, indeed, they appeared to be of so highly interesting a description, that, although comprehending nearly all that our Heralds have been accustomed to consider as noble and distinguished in their science, the association might be supposed to have been intended rather for decorative effect than historical illustration. The eye glanced around in vain for explanations from

the attendants in other points well instructed, or from some one amongst the crowd skilled in heraldical lore—and access to such of the surrounding splendid collection of books as might have imparted the requisite knowledge was, by a very proper precaution at a period of such promiscuous resort, barred by a strong intrenchment of wire. Nothing remained but to preserve notes of the series of escocheons, on friezes, ogees, and windows, until a proper opportunity should occur for solving the different genealogical problems which they successively presented. A subsequent reference to authorities at the respective sources of information has elicited so much matter conceived to be interesting to the antiquary, that I have been induced to add the produce of my lucubrations to the variety of descriptions already published of this singular and magnificent structure.

The arrangement of these armorial decorations appears to have been governed by a principle of admitting those only to which Mr. Beckford and his immediate paternal and maternal connexions were strictly entitled by descent or intermarriage.

THE GREAT GOTHIC HALL is adorned with a number of shields, placed around the cornice at the height of above seventy feet, and representing the arms of Mr. Beckford, and some of his principal quarterings, viz.

1. Per pale Gules and Azure, on a chevron Argent, between three martlets Or, an eagle displayed Sable, within a bordure of the fourth charged with a double tressure * flory and counterflory of the first. *Beckford.*
- 2. Vert, on a bend A., a cinquefoil be-

* The grant of the double tressure, under the authority of the Earl Marshal of England, registered in the Herald's College, bears date 20 March 1810, and recites that William Beckford, of Fonthill Gifford in the county of Wilts, Esq. Representative in Parliament for Hindon in the said county, only son and heir of William Beckford, late of Fonthill Gifford aforesaid, Esq. deceased, by Maria his wife, daughter, and at length coheir of the Honourable George Hamilton, who was the 2nd surviving son of James the 6th Earl of Abercorn, had obtained a previous patent, under the like authority, dated 11 August, 1791, whereby his arms had been placed *within a bordure Or, charged with a tressure flory Gules*, as a memorial of his lineal descent from the Blood Royal of Scotland; for that his mother, the said Maria Hamilton, was descended, in a direct line, from James the 2nd Lord Hamilton by the Princess Mary Stuart, his wife, eldest daughter of James II. King of Scotland; that, in consequence of more minute researches since the assignment of the said bordure, it had been ascertained, upon strict evidence recorded in the College of Arms, that the House of Hamilton, and the said Grantee, therefore, as Co-Representative of his maternal Grandfather, the said George Hamilton, are, by the laws of Arms, entitled to bear the Royal Arms of Scotland among the other quarterings of the illustrious family of Hamilton. That it also appears that, independently of the numerous descents, through various

tween two lions passant guardant Gules. *Hering*†.—3. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Hamilton*; viz. Gules, three cinquefoils Ermine, pierced of the field: 2nd and 3d, *Arran*; viz. Argent, a lymphad Sable.—4. *Hamilton* before the introduction of the feudal coat of *Arran*, which augmentation was granted by James IV. King of Scotland to his Cousin-german James Hamilton the first Earl of Arran, together with that Island in fee.—5. Argent, on a bend Azure, three buckles Or. *Leslie*.—6. Argent, on a fess Azure, three mullets Or. *Muir*.—7. Or, a lion rampant Gules, over all a bendlet Sable. *Abernethy*.—8. Gules, three lions rampant A. *Ross*.—9. Azure, three garbs Or. *Comyn*.—10. Gules, seven masles conjoined Or. *Quincy*.—11. Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine, pierced of the field. *Bellomont*.—12. Lozengy Or and Azure. *Mellent*.—13. Per pale Or and Sable, a bend vair. *Guadyr*.—14. Gules, a bend A. surmounted by a fess Or. *Fitzosbert*.—15. Or, three chevrons Gules. *Yury*.—16. Gules, a pale Or. *Grantesmesnil*.—17. Azure, a lion rampant Argent, ducally crowned Or. *Galwazy*.—18. Azure, fretty and semée of fleurs de lis Or. *Morville*.—19. Or, three piles Gules. *David Earl of Huntingdon*.—20. Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory and counterflory Gules. *Scotland*.—21. Azure, a cross flory between five martlets Or. *Saxon Kings*.—22. Argent, a lion rampant Azure, a chief Gules. *Wal-*

sheaf.—23. Pale Barry indented Argent and Gules. *Aldred*.—24. Azure, six garbs, three, two, and one, Or. *Kevelioc*.—25. Gules, a lion rampant A. *Gernons*.—26. Or, a lion rampant Gules. *Mesekines*.—27. Azure, a wolf's head erased at the neck Argent. *Lupus*.—28. Sable, an eagle displayed Or. *Alger*.—29. Azure, a galley in full sail Or, the sails and pennons Argent. *Caitness*.—30. Argent, on a chief Gules, two mullets of the field. *Douglas of Dalkeith*.—31. Azure, three mullets in chief A. *Douglas*, antient.—32. Gules, a fess Ermine. *Craufurd*.—33. Argent, a man's heart Gules, ensigned with an imperial crown Or, on a chief Azure, three stars of the first. *Douglas*, augmentation.

The above quarterings, from five to thirty-three inclusive, are introduced by Hamilton, and may be borne by the heirs of the different branches descending from the Duke of Chatelherault.

34. Argent, a chevron between three boars heads erased Sable. *Reading*.

This quartering is peculiar to the Abercorn branch. Mr. Beckford's maternal Great-grandfather, James the sixth Earl of Abercorn, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Reading, Baronet, by Jane Countess Dowager of Monrath.

rious noble families, from the blood royal of Scotland, which are verified in the line of Hamilton, the Grantee's Grandmother (*ex parte maternâ*) Bridget, sole daughter and heir of William Coward, Esq. sometime Representative in Parliament for the City of Wells, was, by her mother, Mary, daughter of William Hastings, Esq. by her Grandmother, Bridget, daughter and at length sole heir of Sir Thomas Hall, by her Great-grandmother, Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, and by her Great-great-grandmother, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Brune, Esq. through several distinct lines, descended from the said blood royal; That the Grantee's said several descents, through the families of Coward, Hastings, Hall, Seymour, and Brune, are not participated by any of the other branches of the House of Hamilton, he deriving the same as aforesaid immediately through his said grandmother Bridget, the wife of the said George Hamilton, whose only male representative he is; That the said William Beckford having intermarried with the Lady Margaret Gordon, only daughter of Charles late Earl of Aboyne, by whom he has issue two daughters and coheirs expectant, namely, Margaret-Maria-Elizabeth Beckford, and Susanna-Euphemia Beckford, his said daughters, are also maternally descended by numerous lines from the blood royal of Scotland through many of the noble families of that kingdom, as well as through several Sovereign houses of Europe; That, in consideration of such an extraordinary accumulation of descents from royal and illustrious families, and in order to preserve the memory thereof, an augmentation to the bordure, so first assigned, of a double in lieu of a single tressure, was thereupon granted, to be borne by him and his descendants for ever according to the laws of Arms.

† This quartering devolves to Mr. Beckford, as representative of his Grandmother (*ex parte paternâ*) Bathshua, daughter of Julines Hering, of Jamaica, Esq. and sister and co-heir of her brother Nathaniel Hering. She married Peter Beckford, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly, who was the son and heir of Peter Beckford, Esq. President of the Council, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Jamaica from the reign of Car. II. to that of Queen Anne. This family of Hering is of considerable antiquity; the 6th lineal ancestor of the abovenamed Julines Hering having been seated at Owsley Minor, near Coventry, about the reign of Henry the Seventh. The family has matched with the St. John's, Gellibrand, Oxenbridge, &c. The present Baroness Holland and the late Lord Penrhyn descended from the above Julines Hering; and the Lady of the Hon. and Rev. John Lumley Saville descends from Oliver Hering, Esq. younger brother of Julines.

After ascending, by the grand flight of steps, into the GREAT OCTAGON (over the lofty arches of which I observed several shields alternately charged with the arms of SCOTLAND, the SAXON KINGS, BELLOMONT, and LATIMER) I entered, on the right hand, the magnificent Gallery, sometimes called ST. MICHAEL'S GALLERY, from an intention, as I was informed, of placing in the windows the arms of certain of the Knights of that order, from whom Mr. Beckford derives his descent. This gallery is lighted by a grand oriel at the South end; an oriel, between two rich Gothic windows on the East; and five windows towards the West. In the first East window are, in stained glass, figures of Venerable Bede and Roger Bacon, with the following arms:

The achievement of Mr. Beckford and the Lady Margaret Gordon, his wife, viz. BECKFORD, quartering HAMILTON and ARRAN, and impaling six quarterings, viz. 1. GORDON-ABOYNE.—2. GORDON.—3. BADENOCH.—4. SETON.—5. FRASER.—6. as 1st.

Under the above are two achievements, also beautifully stained in glass, of the family of Catesby, of high antiquity in Northamptonshire, and from which Mr. Beckford is lineally descended; his Great-great-grandfather, William Hastings, of Hinton, Esq. having been the son of William Hastings, by Amy, daughter of Hugh Catesby, of Hinton, esq. On the dexter side are the arms of Sir William Catesby, of Ashby Legers, Knt. (who, by his 1st wife Philippa Bishopston, was father to William Catesby, the adherent of Richard III.) and of his 2nd wife, Joan, the daughter of Sir Thomas Barre, of Tatington, co. Hereford, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lord Talbot and Strange of Blackmere, viz.

1. *Catesby*—Argent, two lions passant in pale Sable, ducally crowned Or.—2. *Cranford*—Gules, fretty Or, a chief A.—3. *Mountfort*—Bendy Or and Azure, a bordure Gules.—4. *Braundeston*—Argent, two bars Gules, over all a bend Azure.

On an escutcheon of pretence:

Barre—Gules, three barrulets Argent, each charged with two pallets Sable; a knight's helmet and mantling, surmounted by the crest of *Catesby*, an antelope's head couped A. between the attires Or, two battle-axes erect proper, with an escroll, and the motto "Secret et heureux."

On the sinister side the achievement

of John Catesby of Althorpe* and Hinton, esq. (second son of the said Sir William Catesby and Joan Barre), and of his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Litton, of Knebworth, knt. viz.:

The six quarterings as above, impaling, *Litton*—Ermine, on a chief indented Azure, three ducal crowns Or.

In the corresponding second East window, under the figures of St. Etheldreda and St. Columba, an achievement containing a selection of six quarterings of Mr. Beckford, viz.:

1. *Beckford*.—2. *Hamilton* quartering *Arran*.—3. *Coward*—Or, two bars Sable, the first charged with two, the other with one cinquefoil, Argent.—4. *Hall*—Sable, 3 battle-axes erect Argent.—5. *Rogers*—Argent, a chevron between three bucks trippant Sable, attired Or.—6. *Besill*—Argent, three torteaux.

Beneath are two other achievements of Mr. Beckford's ancestors of the house of Catesby, viz. on the dexter side, the arms of John Catesby, of Ashby Cranford, alias Ashby St. Leger, esq. and of Emma his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Cranford, viz. *Catesby* with *Cranford*, on an escutcheon of pretence—Crest, helmet, and mantling as before. On the sinister side, the achievement of John Catesby, of Ashby Legers (son of the former), and of his wife Roesia, daughter and coheir of Sir William Mountfort, of Lapworth, knt. viz. *Catesby* quartering *Cranford*; and, on an escutcheon of pretence, *Mountfort* quartering *Braundeston*.

The South oriel is decorated with figures of the great Fathers of the Church, St. Jerome, St. Athanasius, St. Ambrose, and St. Augustine, and with four shields of the following paternal connexions of Mr. Beckford, viz.:

1. The achievement of Mr. Beckford's late uncle, Francis Beckford, of Basing, co. Hants, esq.

Beckford (without the treasure and filially differenced by a mullet), impaling, 1. *Bertie*. 2. *Willoughby*. 3. *Vere*. 4. as 1st. being the arms of his first wife, the Lady Albinia Bertie, daughter of Peregrine Duke of Ancaster; and, on an escutcheon of pre-

* Althorpe, formerly Oldthorpe, was possessed by the Catesby family, before it passed to the Spencers. This John Catesby inherited the manor from his uncle John Catesby by will, dated Oct. 10, 1486, and alienated it to Sir William Spencer, of Wormleighton.

tence, Argent, three barrulets and in chief three lions' heads erased, Gules, being the arms of his second wife Susanna, daughter and heir of Richard Love, of Basing, esq.

2. The achievement of Francis-Love Beckford, of Basing, esq. (son and heir of the above by his second wife), and of Johanna his wife, third daughter and coheir of John Leigh, of Northcourt in the Isle of Wight, esq. viz. Beckford, quartering, 1. *Love* of Basing as before. 2. *Love* of Goudhurst—Vert, a lion rampant Argent. 3. *Freeland*—Argent, a chevron Ermines between three mullets Gules. 4. as 1st.; and, on an escutcheon of pretence, *Leigh*—Argent, on a chief embattled Gules, three plates.

3. The achievement of Mr. Beckford's aunt, Elizabeth Countess of Effingham, daughter of Peter Beckford, esq. by Bathshua Hering. Her Ladyship married, 1. to Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, Deputy Earl Marshal; and 2. to Field Marshal Sir George Howard, K.B.*

Howard and quartering, impaling *Beckford*.

4. The achievement of Mr. Beckford's late cousin-german Peter Beckford of Stapelton, co. Dorset, esq. M.P. for Morpeth (only child of Julines Beckford, of the same place, esq. M.P. for Salisbury, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Solomon Ashley, of Ashby Legers, esq. which Julines was a younger brother of the late William Beckford, esq. of Fonthill), and of Louisa his wife, daughter of George Pitt, Lord Rivers; viz. *Beckford* impaling *Pitt*—Sable, a fess cheque between three bezants. The issue of this marriage, William Horace Beckford, now of Stapelton, esq. is presumptive heir to the barony of Rivers.

The East oriel is decorated with the following stained glass:

1. In the centre are the arms of James II. King of Scotland, and of his consort Queen Mary of Gueldres.

Scotland—impaling per pale Azure and Or, two lions combatant, the one of the second, the other Sable.

* It is remarkable that individuals of three branches of the noble house of Howard are descended from the family of Beckford; viz. 1. Henry Howard, esq. (only son of Lord Henry Molyneux-Howard and nephew to the present Duke of Norfolk), whose grandmother, Mary-Ballard Long, was daughter and heir to Thomas Beckford, esq. grandson of Peter Beckford, esq. Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, before mentioned. 2. Charles Augustus Ellis, Lord Howard de Walden (of the Suffolk branch of Howard), whose great-grandmother Anne, the wife of George Ellis, esq. was elder sister to the Countess of Effingham, and aunt to the present Mr. Beckford. 3. Thomas and Richard, the two last Earls of Effingham, sons of the above Countess.

The lustre of the descent of Mary of Gueldres can scarcely be credited, except by the patient Genealogist who has investigated the lines of her ancestry. Daughter of Arnolph II. Duke of Gueldres and Juliers, by Catherine of Cleves, the daughter of Mary of Burgundy, she reckoned amongst her lineal progenitors, Emperors of the East, of almost every dynasty, Czars of Muscovy, and Sovereigns of almost every Imperial and Royal house in Europe.

2. On the dexter side are the arms of James I. of Scotland, and of his consort Joan de Beaufort; daughter of John Marquis of Dorset, the son of John of Gaunt.

Scotland impaling *Beaufort*, *France* and *England* quarterly, within a bordure compony Argent and Azure.

3. On the sinister side are the arms of James Lord Hamilton, and of his consort the Princess Mary Stuart, daughter of King James II. of Scotland, by Mary of Gueldres.

Hamilton (without *Arran*) impaling *Scotland*, and the crest of *Hamilton*, out of a ducal coronet Or, an oak fruited, the stem penetrated transversely by a frame-saw proper.

In each angle of this Oriel is the Royal crest of Scotland, with the motto—"In my defence." * L.

(To be continued.)

FLY LEAVES.—No. III.

Gamaliel Ratsey.

THE name of this once famous hero of the highway occurs in the notes illustrative of "Shakespeare." However, one of the rarest tracts recording his exploits (from which the following extract is given) must have escaped the research of the lynx-eyed Commentators. It is supposed unique†, and now forms one of the many rarities in Lord Spencer's Library at Althorpe. The title is: *Ratsey's Ghost, or the second part of his madde Pranks and Robberies. Printed by V. S. and are to be sold by John Hodgets, in Paules Church-yard, qto. The date*

* A Correspondent states, that "Nothing can equal the bustle that has prevailed for a month back on the great western roads, especially on every side which approaches to Hindon, in consequence of immense crowds of people anxious to visit Fonthill. Nearly 15,000 guineas have actually been received for tickets of admission to the grounds and abbey. The princely houses and grounds of Lord Arundel, of Wardour Castle, and Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead, have been freely thrown open to the visitors of Fonthill Abbey."

† "Ædes Althorpiannæ," vol. I. p. 35.

is wanting, probably cut off by the vandalistic plough of some blundering binder, and therefore the time of publishing can only be given on conjecture as between 1600 and 1606. The allusion to the actor of Hamlet might refer to Joseph Taylor, who is believed to have received instructions for performing that character in person from Shakspeare. But, whoever the actor, or 'one man' was, Ratsey compliments the strolling player as being his equal; and in preferring music to a play, is made to censure the actors in the language of one well acquainted with the celebrated instructions of Hamlet.

"A pretty prancke passed by Ratsey vpon certaine Players that he met by chance in an Inne; who denied their owne Lord and Master, and vsed another Nobleman's name†.—Gamaliell Ratsey and his company, trauiailing vp and downe the Countrey, (as they had often times done before) *per varios casus*, & *tot discrimina rerum*; still hazarding their seuerall happes as they had seuerall hopes; came by chance into an Inne, where that night there harbored a company of Players: and Ratsey framing himselfe to an humor of merriment, caused one or two of the chiefeest of them to be sent for vp into his chamber, where hee demaunded whose men they were, and they answered they serued such an honorable personage. I pray you (quoth Ratsey) let me heare your musicke, for I haue often gone to plaies more for musicke sake, then for action. For some of you not content to do well, but struing to ouer-doe and go beyond yourselves, oftentimes (by S. George) mar all; yet your Poets take great paines to make your parts fit for your mouthes, though you gape neuer so wide. Othersome I must needs cōfesse, are very wel deseruing both for true action and faire deliuerie of speech, and yet I warrant you the very best haue sometimes beene content to goe home at night with fiteene pence share a peece.

"Others there are whom fortune hath so wel fauored, that what by penny-sparing and long practise of playing, are growne so wealthy, that they haue expected to be knighted, or at least to be coniuinct in authority, and to sit with men of great worship, on the Bench of Justice. But if there were none wiser than I am, there should more cats build colledges, and more whoores turne honest women then one, before the world should be filled with such a wonder.

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"But euerie day hee had new inuentions to obtaine his purposes: and as often as fashions alter, so often did he alter his stratagems, studying as much how to compass a poore man's purse, as players doe, to win a full audience.

"About a weeke after hee met with the same Players, although hee had so disguised himselfe with a false head of hayre and beard, that they could take no notice of him, and lying as they did before in one Inne together, hee was desirous they should play a priuate play before him, which they did not in the name of the former nobleman's seruants. For, like Cameliions, they had changed that colour; but in the name of another, (whose indeede they were) although afterwards when he heard of their abuse, hee discharged them, and tooke away his warrant. For being far off, (for their more countenance) they would pretend to be protected by such an honourable man, denying their Lord and Master: and coming within ten or twenty miles of him againe, they would shrowd themselves under their owne Lord's fauour.

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purse, and gaue them fortie shillings, with which they held themselues very richly satisfied, for they scarce had twentie shillings audience at any time for a Play in the Country. But Ratsey thought they should not enioy it long, although he let them beare it about them till the next day in their purses. For the morning beeing come, and they hauing packt away their luggage, and some part of their companie before in a waggon, discharged the house, and followed them presently.

“Ratsey intended not to bee long after: but hauing learned which way they trauailed, hee being verie wel horsed, and mounted vpon his blacke gelding soone overtooke them. And when they saw it was the Gentleman that had bene so liberall with them the night before, they beganne to doe him much courtesie, and to grette his late kindnesse with many thanks. But that was not the matter which he aymed at: therefore he roundly tolde them, they were deceiued in him, hee was not the man they tooke him for. I am a souldier (sayth he) and one that for meanes hath ventured my fortunes abroade, and now for money am driuen to hazard them at home. I am not to bee played vpon by Players: therefore be short, deliuer mee your money, I will turne usurer now, my fortie shillings againe will not serue without interest; they beganne to make many faces, and to cappe and knee, but all would not serue their turn. He bade them leave off their cringing and complements, and their apish trickes, and dispatch: which they did, for feare of the worst, seeing to begge was bootlesse. And hauing made a desperate tender of their stocke into Ratseys handes, he bad them play for more, for (sayes he) it is an idle profession that brings in much profite, and euery night where you come, your playing beares your charges, and somewhat into your purse, besides you haue fiddlers’ fare, meat, drink, and mony. If the worst be, it is but pawning your apparell, for as good actors and stalkers as you haue done it, though now they scorne it: but in any case heereafter be not counterfaites, abuse not honorable personages, in vsing their names and countenance without their consent and priuitie. And because you are now destitute of a Maister, I will giue you leane to play vnder my protection for a senights space, and I

charge you doe it, lest when I meet you again, I cut you shorter by the hams, and share with you in a sharper manner than I haue done at this time. And for you, sirra (saies he to thee chieftest of them) thou hast a good presence vpon a stage, methinks thou darkenst thy merite by playing in the country: get thee to London, for if one man were dead, they will haue much neede of such as thou art. There would be none in my opinion, fitter than thyselfe to play his parts: my conceipt is such of thee, that I durst all the mony in my purse on thy head, to play Hamlet with him for a wager. There thou shalt learne to be frugall (for Players were neuer so thrifite as they are now about London) and to feed vpon all men, to let none feede vpon thee; to make thy hand a stranger to thy pocket, thy hart slow to perform thy tongues promise: and when thou feelest thy purse well lined, buy thee some place or Lordship in the country, that growing weary of playing, thy mony may there bring thee to dignitie and reputation: then thou needest care for no man, nor not for them that before made thee proud, with speaking their words vpon thee Stage. Sir, I thanke you (quoth the Player) for this good counsell, I promise you I will make vse of it; for I haue heard indeede, of some that haue gone to London very meanly, and haue come in time to be exceeding wealthy. And in this presage and propheticall humor of mine, (sayes Ratsey) kneele downe. Rise vp Sir *Simon two shares and a halfe*: Thou art now one of my Knights, and the first Knight that euer was Player in England. The next time I meete thee, I must share with thee againe for playing vnder my warrant, and so for this time adiew.

“How ille hee brooked this new knighthood, which hee durst not but accept of, or liked his late counsell, which he lost his coine for, is easie to be imagined. But whether he met with them againe after the senights space, that he charged them to play in his name, I haue not heard it reported.”

Eu. HOOD.

—◆—
Mr. URBAN,

Sept 9.

MY subject on the instinct of animals is as inexhaustible as it is pleasing. I was told by an officer who was stationed some years since with

with a part of his regiment at Guernsey, that he then had a favourite dog, which for many years had exhibited no marks of "sporting intelligence," or any thing "vermin," as the slang phrase is, in his nature or disposition. Being, however, on a particular occasion encouraged to worry and hunt a cat, at the particular instigation of his master, he had become so fond of the amusement, that he was constantly engaged in the chase. His nightly resting-place was at the door of his master's barracks, which had egress by a staircase to the open street, and Trim would sally forth from thence when all was quiet, follow the game for his own solitary entertainment, and be found in the morning sleeping amidst a heap of the slain, which he had brought as trophies, to lay them at his master's feet. This became a fact so notorious, and the evil of so much magnitude, that a deputation of the principal inhabitants waited upon Capt. S. assured him that the existence of this useful race of animals would be thus destroyed, and solicited that he would restrain the licentious disposition to poaching at unseasonable hours, which had been so recently and so alarmingly exhibited by the industrious Corporal.

Trim was told of his fault, shewn the victims of his sports, and threatened with severe castigation if he ever again trespassed on the rights of his neighbours; he took the first hint, and although allowed to be at large as usual, and to occupy his accustomed mat at his master's door, he never offended more, and I am told that ever after if he chanced in company with any one to come unexpectedly in sight of what he had been taught to consider fair game, he would put up a petitioning look, as if to ask permission to indulge once more in his favourite recreation, but never did so without consent and approbation, and encouragement.

The following is a more curious fact, and was related to me under circumstances which leave it on my mind without the possibility of doubt; and yet 'tis strange, 'tis passing strange!

A gentleman from Scotland arrived at an inn in St. Alban's, as his way to the Metropolis; he had with him a favourite dog, which, being apprehensive of losing it in London, he left

to the care of the landlord, promising to pay for the animal's board on his return in about a month, or less. During several days the dog was kept on a chain, to reconcile him to an intimacy with his new master; he was then left at liberty to range the public yard at large with others. There was one amongst his companions who chose to play the tyrant, and he frequently assaulted and beat poor Tray unmercifully. Tray submitted with admirable forbearance for some time, but his patience being exhausted, and oppression becoming daily more irksome, he quietly took his departure. After an absence of several days, he returned in company with a large Newfoundland dog, made up directly to his tyrannical assailant, and, so assisted, very nearly beat him to death. The stranger then retired, and was seen no more, and Tray remained unmolested until the return of his master. The landlord naturally mentioned a circumstance which was the subject of general conversation, and the gentleman heard it with much astonishment, because convinced that the dog had absolutely journeyed into Scotland to relate his ill treatment, and to bespeak the good offices of the friend who had been the companion of his journey back, and his assistant in punishing the aggressor. It proved to have been so; for, on arriving at his home in the Highlands, and inquiring into particulars, he found, as he expected, that much surprise, and some uneasiness, had been excited by the return of Tray alone; by the two dogs, after meeting, going off together; and by the Newfoundland, after an absence of several days, coming back again foot sore, and nearly starved.

Now here may be supposed to have taken place all that Mr. Locke so admirably insists upon, of a distinct association of ideas, because Tray must have reasoned with himself that, although his own strength was insufficient to combat with the stronger assailant, when aided by a friend he was more than a match for him; he must have had confidence in that friend; and he must also have had the means of communicating his wrongs; his desire of revenge, and the means of accomplishing it.

F.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 19.

IN a short preface to his "War-Elegies of Tyrtæus Imitated," Mr. Pye observes: "The chief deviation of these Elegies from the originals, consists in the application of the exhortations to my own countrymen."—"The English reader, who wishes to see how far this has led me from the letter of the Athenian Poet, may have complete satisfaction by consulting the very faithful and yet poetical translation by Mr. Polwhele."—Mr. Campbell has lately, in his Lectures on Poetry, indulged us with a version of one of these Elegies. By your permission, I will copy a few lines from each of the three translations before me—for Pye's comes very close to the original.

It is pleasant to compare such efforts of poetic ingenuity, especially if the comparison be made in the spirit of liberality, and without any wish to detract from the merit of the translators.

"If fighting for his dear paternal soil,

The Soldier in the front of battle fall;

'Tis not in fickle fortune to despoil,

His store of fame, that shines the charge
of all.

But if, by penury sore oppress'd, he rove

Far from his native town and fertile plain;

And lead the sharer of his fondest love

In youth too tender, with her infant train;

And if his aged mother, his shrunk sire,

Join the sad group;—See many a bitter
ill

Against the houseless family conspire,

And all the measure of the wretched fill.

Pale shivering Want, companion of his way,

He meets the lustre of no pitying eye;

To Hunger and dire Infamy a prey—

Dire Hatred scowls, and Scorn quick
passes by." Polwhele.

"On him shall fame, shall endless glory wait,

Him future ages crown with just applause,

Who boldly daring in the field of fate,

Falls a pure victim in his Country's cause.

Ah! view yon hopeless fugitives, who leave

Their seats paternal, and their native sky,

And the full breast in silent sorrow heave

Beneath the galling load of Penury;—

O'er distant realms who wretched exiles roam,

Perhaps an aged parent's footsteps guide,

Far from their social hearths, and much-lov'd
home,

To meet the taunt of Scorn, the frown of
Pride.

Thro' hostile regions as they sorrowing go,
Tho' Pity's beauteous hand afford relief,
In the moist eyelid of the generous foe,
Contempt is mingled with the tear of grief."

Pye.

"How glorious fall the valiant, sword in
hand,

In front of battle for their native land!

But oh! what ills await the wretch, that
yields

A recreant outcast from his native fields!

The mother whom he loves shall quit her
home,

An aged father at his side shall roam;

His little ones shall weeping with him go,

And a young wife participate his wee,

Whilst scorn'd and scowl'd upon by every
face, [place.

They pine for food, and beg from place to
place

Stain of his breed, dishonouring man-
hood's form, [storm

All ills shall cleave to him:—Affliction's
storm

Shall blind him wandering in the vale of
years." Campbell.

In some points Mr. Campbell approaches nearer to the originals than Polwhele or Pye,—but not in general.

"The wretch that yields," &c. is rather inelegant. "Scorn'd and scowl'd upon," &c. It might be conceived,

from the simplicity of Tyrtæus, that this was more literal than Polwhele's

or Pye's version. The contrary, however, is the fact.—"Affliction's storm

shall blind him," is not in the original. Nor does the metaphorical

"vale of years," accord well with the literal "place to place," where he

is begging. The remaining lines (except "a sight unblest,")

we think superior to either Pye or Polwhele.

"The martial music of the Spartans (says Campbell in his remarks on

Tyrtæus) was calculated not to inflame, but to soothe the spirit of the

combatant."—For our part, we cannot perceive any thing very soothing

in the strains of our Poet: nor did Horace, when he asserted

"Tyrtæusque mares animos in martia bella

Verbis exacuit," &c. &c.

Yours, &c. PHILO-CRITO.

—◆—

A CONSTANT READER requests any particulars of the Life of Arthur Golding,

the industrious translator in the sixteenth century, not mentioned in the account of

him in "Chalmers's Dictionary," with a correct list of his works.

A NAVAL OFFICER should inquire at his Bookseller's for the Publication in question.

Mr.





Antient Stalls and Tiles in St. Mary Church, Down.

MR. URBAN, June 1.
 YOUR Volumes will be the means

I of rescuing from the rude hands of violence and time many things which would have otherwise perished.

Down St. Mary, distant from Crediton W. N. W. about six miles, is a Rectory, once the property of the Ching family, afterwards of the Sturts of Critchley, Dorsetshire, who sold it a few years ago to farmer Tucker of Down St. Mary. The present Rector's name is Rev. T. Freke.

The exterior of the Church is in no respect worthy of particular notice; but it contains within its walls a treat for an Antiquary. It appears to me not to have undergone much repair since its first formation; but being presented last spring by the Rural Dean, it is about to undergo great alterations. To preserve what it once was, I have forwarded—1st, some specimens of ancient Tiles, about five inches square each; (*see Plate II.*) 2dly, some of the ends of the Seats; and 3dly, a copy of a curious Stone in the South wall.

1st. If I err not, Edward the Third

first bore the lion and fleur de lis, semi, and Henry IV. the swan. Are we to suppose that the Church was built about the period of the third Edward? there are not many of the tiles in good preservation; the figures are, generally speaking, worn out; but I have by perseverance preserved eight of them, which I trust will be acceptable to you.

2d. The ends of the Seats are about 50 in number, and very beautiful. Each is 2 feet 10 inches long, and 1 foot 4 inches wide. I have selected only four (*see the Plate*). They are all various; and the fleur de lis is twice introduced. The upper seat in the body of the Church was the most remarkable; for, in addition to what the others present, this had a figure on the top of each end, sitting on a cushion, which have submitted to the saw of the carpenter, as the cushion and feet clearly show.

3d. The curious stone in the South wall remains to be noticed; it is a good deal injured; but the following is as accurate a copy as the original will admit of:



I presume it is intended for St. Anthony, but your readers will be good enough to set me right if I am mistaken. I shall only remark that there are the remains of two most elegant screens; a third was removed some years ago, and appears to have been the largest of the three.

The ceiling was originally of carved oak, but it was much impaired by time, and is now wholly removed. I have preserved one panel, which it is my intention to place in some other part of the Church to perpetuate what it once was.

MR. URBAN, *St. Andrew's Place,*

Exeter, Aug. 10.

IN your popular Magazine, eminent for Antiquarian and Scientific research, some papers of mine are

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netic Variations, and its probable causes, are inserted. The subject is of vast national import; and in consequence of the actual discovery of what distinguished philosophers conjectured a North-

North-west Magnetic Pole, I expected that some work of moment would have appeared on this interesting department of science. Great as may be the difficulties opposed to a satisfactory investigation, it is only by hypothetical reasoning from imperfect knowledge and facts, that an ultimate and conclusive theory can in due time be arrived at. Halley supposed this Pole to be situated to the West of Baffin's Bay. Euler was not far from the mark in placing it in 76° , and 98° West longitude. To the honour of our country, has been discovered very nearly, and I could wish to say, the very site of its position, somewhere about the hundredth degree of West longitude, and seventy-fourth of North latitude. It is most deeply to be lamented, that Capt. Parry found it necessary, from circumstances, to proceed in search of a North-west Passage, without having ascertained the *precise position* of so essential an object to science, navigation, and commerce. This must *still be effected*, by sending a ship for that very important purpose. It is evident that this Pole is under the surface of the sea, where there is no land. Though the error of attraction of the ship and of its iron, can now, by a simple process, be nearly ascertained, it cannot sufficiently so to discover *at sea the very spot* of the position of the North-west Magnetic Pole. It must be done on the ice.

Without the accurate adjustment of this essential point, Science cannot be materially benefited, and the theory I have alluded to in former papers must depend on two supposed facts, to be clearly ascertained only by two *accurate experiments*. The first is, *to find the precise site or position of the new Pole*; and the second is, to prove by *continued observation* on its meridian, *whether or not this Pole has a movement*.

The process to effect each of these fine discoveries is equally obvious and simple. The ship, when arrived contiguous to the situation of the new Pole, must keep to the South of it, and move Westward, till the *variation vanishes*. In this situation, the ship will be on the *line of no variation*, having the new Pole and the North Pole of the earth in a *line*, or in the *same plane*. The ship is now to advance, keeping as nearly as possible

on this line of *no variation*, till the dipping-needle stands as nearly as can be observed perpendicular. The objects in view cannot be accomplished on board of the ship, on account of her motion, and the attraction of her iron; and therefore she must with her crew remain frozen in the ice for the winter, having been previously provided with every requisite to render the situation as comfortable as it possibly can be made. Being thus close to the North-west Magnetic Pole, the *exact position* of it on the *line of no variation* will be indicated *on the ice* by the perpendicular position of the dipping-needle. This finest discovery of modern times having been thus scientifically made out, the *exact longitude* of the point must be found by the Eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, by time-pieces, and by other modes. The latitude also is to be truly ascertained. Thus *the half* of the desideratum will be attained.—The next very essential discovery lies in making out, by continued observations, whether or not this Pole has a movement, and in what direction. This may be verified by one of two obvious modes, either of which must *require time*. The first is, to repair to the ascertained Polar site, at the expiration of one or two or more years, to discover whether the Pole be in the former situation, or in some one contiguous, and to be made out by the above mode of procedure.—I lay it down as a fixed principle, that in all places under the meridian passing over the new Pole and the North pole of the earth, and extending as far at least as the magnetic equator, there will be neither East nor West variation, because both Poles will be in the plane of all such situations. At any of the factories of the North-west Company, or rather to the West of such, *this line of no variation* may be readily found, and laid off accurately on a plate of brass fixed horizontally on a pillar of masonry. If the new Pole has a movement, in the course of a year or two it will be found by accurate trial that the *line of no variation* will not coincide with the first laid off, because the *new line of no variation* or the meridian passing over the two Poles, will be found a little to the East, probably, of the original situation. This discovery, if made by either or the sure modes proposed, will be by much the most wonderful and useful that centuries can

can boast of. Till this is achieved, of comparatively minor importance will have been the voyages of Northern discovery—*Nil actum reputans*, if this *superasset agendum*.

Another object of less but sufficient consequence still remains to be accomplished in the N.W. Archipelago. On the N. side of the situation where the dipping-needle stood at 88° , an open channel appeared, and it has not as yet been explored. It probably leads into the Polar basin, and an open sea, which may be unobstructed by ice; as by much ingenious reasoning, aided by experience in some measure, there is sufficient cause to suppose that the cold will be found less intense near the Pole than in the harbour where the discovery ships wintered. In this attempt to proceed towards the Pole of the earth, magnetic knowledge would be further advanced, and on returning to the original channel, one of the ships might remain to solve the first part of the great problem still in doubt. The credit of this great nation demands that a mighty discovery ought not to be left incomplete, where there is a perfect facility to render it completely satisfactory. There can be little doubt of the existence of a North-west Passage; but judging of the early freezing of the surface of Hudson's Bay, there is little probability that the ships now out have penetrated into the Hyperborean Sea, through Repulse Bay. The discovery, in case of failure, must be made by gradually moving on *terra firma*; and small vessels might be constructed with materials partly found on the coast. Occasionally these vessels, if possible, might steer directly North, to make further discoveries to the West of Melville Island. These nautical researches might be beneficial to some branches of commerce, but the discovery of an actual North-West Passage would add a new wreath to the naval crown of Great Britain.

The celebrated Maupertius, in a Letter to the King of Prussia, on promoting Scientific Research, recommends "to observe the phenomena of the loadstone, on the very spot from whence it is supposed to draw its original influence." How much more ought that to be now said, when we are furnished with the *certainty* of this very spot.

It is but justice to Capt. Parry, who has immortalized his name, to say

that his instructions forced him to relinquish the ground without laying down the latitude and longitude of the new Pole. He feelingly laments the necessity of abandoning this great object within his grasp, which, however, he could not have achieved but by wintering in that situation.

The variations formerly taken at sea can by no means be depended on; and even such as were observed on shore, are not accurate, as they differ considerably at one time at the same place. Towards the end of the sixteenth century, an East variation of above 11° was observed at London. One account makes it *nothing* in London, in 1657, while by another, this did not happen till 1662. Inclining the medium-difference to the authority of more repute, the period may be taken to be 1559, from which the variation in London has been increasing gradually and irregularly Westward. In 1816 the mean variation at the rooms of the Royal Society was $24^\circ 17' 56''$. In the following year it was $24^\circ 17' 54''$. In this year, what was long looked for was evinced by a *decrease* of the variation, it having been found in June 1818 to be $24^\circ 17'$; and in the following year it decreased to $24^\circ 15' 43''$. Since the discovery of the positive existence of a North-West Magnetic Pole, situated evidently deeply within the earth, in addition to what eminent philosophers had long conjectured, there is every reason to conclude that a great Magnetic power moves within the earth, and that at all places in the Northern Magnetic hemisphere, where this power or moving Pole is in the plane of such place or places, and the North Pole of the earth, there will be found *no variation*, as both Poles attract the Needle in the same line. The solidity of the earth will naturally be opposed to this theory. From the Mosaic account of the Creation, there are sufficient grounds for thinking that the interior of the globe is filled by a liquid, and earthquakes and volcanoes would indicate that inflammable air and gaseous vapours may intervene between the aqueous or solid part toward the centre. Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine of ether and spirit originated by the Sun, leads us to suppose that the earth, like a balloon in our atmosphere, floats in this powerful but subtle matter, occasioning the rotatory and orbicular movements by balanced

lanced action and re-action. Without going further into this fine conjectural hypothesis, it may be conceded from actual facts and appearances, that the Magnetic Poles [the Southern to be adverted to bye and bye] have a free movement within the earth, and occasion the perpetual changing of the two lines of *no variation* on its surface.—As the line of no declination passed over London, and did not arrive at Paris till 1666, the line of no variation in the Northern hemisphere has moved, and is moving, Eastward. Corresponding with this, the moving Pole was 180° from the meridian of London in 1559, and has been since moving Westward at a slow rate to the situation in which Captain Parry discovered it. As it is situated in nearly 100° West longitude, it must have taken 159 years, from 1659 to 1818, to have moved over or rather under 80° of reduced longitude, being the complement of 100° to the semicircle of 180° . It would appear from this, that the new North-West Magnetic Pole requires 715 years and a half to make its revolution round the North Pole of the earth.

I founded some of my former suppositions on documents found to be somewhat erroneous, when compared since with others more authentic. This will account for resulting differences. Besides, the movement of the Pole on the other side of the North Pole, and not Westward, between the North Pole and Great Britain, makes 20° of difference in the calculation.

There is a satisfactory proof that the conjoint action of the two North Poles occasions the *line of no variation*: for if this theory be correct, all places in the Northern Magnetic hemisphere, under the meridian of these two Poles, will at one and the same time, have *no variation* of the needle; and precisely conformable to this, there is no variation at present on the West side of Ceylon. On the grounds stated, the N. W. Pole will continue to move Eastward from its maximum of westing; and consequently, the West declination will continue to *decrease* in London for nearly the next two hundred years; at the expiration of which, the line of no variation will again pass over London, occasioning no variation there. An East variation will then commence and continue for a period equal to that of the decrease. At Ceylon, an increasing West variation will

go on, till the moving Pole comes between it and the North Pole, when the West variation ceasing, there will be no variation there, previously to the commencement of an Easterly. Similar reasoning holds relating to all other places, with respect to which the Pole and line of no variation are applied under the present theory.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century, there was a line of *no declination* near the Cape of Good Hope; and on the East and West sides of this line, there were found declinations of opposite names and descriptions. It is manifest from this, that a Southern Magnetic Pole, possessed of a *Northern polarity*, acted on the South end of the Magnetic Needle, drawing it from its direction towards the South Pole, in the same manner as the North-West Magnetic Pole, with a *South polarity*, attracted directly towards it the North end of the Needle, when Capt. Parry's ship passed over the line drawn between the North Pole of the earth and the recently-discovered Pole.

In 1774 Captain Cook went as far South as $71^\circ 10'$, and 106° West, where he found above 23 degrees of East variation, at a time when the position of the two North Poles ought to have occasioned a small East variation there. In 1773 he was in 41° West, and 67° South, and found there a variation not conformable to what might have been expected. He slanted N. E. to the Island of Desolation, and thence to Van Diemen's Land, nearly along the parallel of 50° , and experienced a variation quite anomalous in reference to the Northern Poles. All this clearly indicates the *existence of a South-East Magnetic Pole*, if it can be attained to, by sailing due South from the West extremity of New Zealand. If this Pole is not discovered before the ice prevents farther progress to the South, by proceeding Westward along the edge of the ice, in all probability extraordinary changes of variation will furnish good grounds for believing in the actuality of a Pole indicated by the very opposite description of variation apparent in the Southern hemisphere. There must be two Magnetic Equators, whose angles of inclination with the earth's Equator must be constantly changing, according to the relative situations of the moving North and South Magnetic Poles. Between these Magnetic Equators, we observe anomalies

malies of variation arising from the conjoint and counteracting attractions of the two moving Poles. It is earnestly to be hoped that Ships of Discovery will be sent to the Southward, to ascertain the existence or the reverse of a South-East Magnetic Pole. The track they would move in, would add also to a farther extension of nautical knowledge.

Though the North Pole of the earth and its South Pole have been hitherto considered as principally attracting their relative ends of the Magnetic Needle, I venture with great deference to doubt, or rather to disbelieve this supposed fact, ascribing the *whole effect to the moving Pole*, and reckoning the Pole at the extremity of the earth's axis as a mere point of convenience for finding the amount of what is called variation, and for assigning it a descriptive denomination of East or West. It is precisely Captain Parry's prodigious discovery that has authorized this new supposition. I confine my reasoning to the Northern hemisphere, as similar will hold with respect to the Southern, *mutatis mutandis*. The new Pole covers a space of three hundred miles, if we include only the distance between situations where the Dipping Needle stood at an angle of 88° with the Magnetic Equator. Taking the middle of the upper part of the new polar magnetic object to lie under 74° of North latitude, the angle formed by the two Poles will be sixteen degrees; and yet the Needle in London points fully eight degrees to the West of this supposed centre of the new Pole. As the Discovery Ships approached it, the Needle pointed directly to it more and more, till it stood nearly perpendicular over it. In all these cases the North Pole of the earth seems to have had no influence whatever over the Needle, as the new Pole was totally the *efficient agent of attraction*. Again, why does the Needle point further to the Westward in London, than the site of the new Pole? This can only be ascribed to the great magnitude of the new Pole, or to a simultaneous attraction of the South extremity of the Needle, by the South-East Magnetic Pole, of whose existence there can hardly be a doubt.—The whole of this extraordinary supposition has but just occurred to me; and the more I reflect, the stronger do I see sufficient grounds for this *rati-*

nale of variation. The difference in the annual increase or decrease of variation is very considerable. Most of the clays are oxides of iron, and their combinations with heat or the magnetic fluid pervading the earth and atmosphere, must be no doubt instrumental in partly producing this irregularity; but another consideration leads to a more satisfactory solution of the main cause of this seeming irregularity. The new Pole has for some years been at its *maximum of distance* from the meridian of London; and, therefore, in rounding into the quadrant of its orbit, where declination is decreasing, its motion has appeared slower, and the space it has moved over in a given time is apparently less, but probably not really less than when it moves in other situations where the space is considered under a greater angle. There is something analogous to this in the seeming contrarieties of the planetary movements, where, however, the spaces described are as the area moved over. I throw out the above suppositions as well worthy of much farther consideration.

The variation in the *dip of the Needle* appears to confirm the theory of the motion of the Magnetic Poles round the axis of the earth. In 1576, when the variation was $11^\circ 15'$ East, the dip was $71^\circ 50'$. At this time, the Magnetic Pole was to the East of the meridian of London, and on the other side of the North Pole. In 1775, it was $72^\circ 3'$. Here the increase of dip must have arisen from a greater contiguity of the situation of the moving Pole and place of observation. In 1812, the dip was $70^\circ 32' 3''$; and in 1819, it was found to be $70^\circ 51'$, giving an increase, from a greater approximation of the objects; and on the same principle, as we approach the new Pole, the angle of inclination increases.

The magnetic, galvanic, and electric fluids appear to pervade space and solidity, and to be of a homogeneous description. When an apparatus is found for giving full efficacy to magnetic experiments, effects will be found similar. If little or no electricity was found near the new Pole, it was because Magnetism occupied the atmosphere. Interesting facts are every day multiplying. Dr. Seebeck, of Berlin, has proved that all metals and many earths possess magnetic properties, according

cording to the difference of the degrees of heat. Mr. Ritter has reported that a Needle made of silver and zinc, ranges in the magnetic meridian. Professor Hansteen of Christiania asserts, that nearly all masses of solids are magnetic. I find that needles readily acquire magnetism, by juxtaposition, either perpendicular or parallel. A piece of iron situated between two others, near the poles of a magnet, become highly magnetic. An *instantaneous* touch on a pole will give the contrary magnetism. All bars of iron slanting or perpendicular, have a North Pole below, and a South at the top. I state this, because such effect was mentioned to be rare. A bar which has stood long in one position, requires frequently in a year to have its magnetism reversed. Wheels of carriages are magnetic, but in every half revolution the polarity changes. Bars running nearly North and South, acquire the magnetism of the nearest Pole, which they retain for a great length of time. All masses of iron are magnetic, having a North Pole below, and a South above, of which the former is the stronger. A needle having its middle placed on a pole of a magnet, will acquire the same polarity at each end, and the opposite at its middle. Broke into small pieces, each becomes a magnet. A piece of iron placed on the poles of a magnet, so as to be within the extent of these poles, will not exhibit magnetism by the usual tests; and this may probably be ascribed to a constant circulation of magnetic current through the iron. I would earnestly recommend it to all who follow this pursuit, to make experiments, and to collect facts. "Give me the facts," said my Lord Judge; "your conclusions are but the guess-work of imagination, which puzzle the brain, and tend not to solve this mystery."

I am happy to inform you, Mr. Urban, now addressed near a hundred years, that the Telegraphic Science, occasionally noticed in your standard Work, is making a great progress. They are telegraphing in India, from Calcutta to Benares, over a space of above 500 miles. This is a fine *approximation of time and space*. At the Admiralty they have had above one hundred plans given in. It requires much consideration to select the most eligible. An excellent mode of comparison is used. A communication is

converted into telegraphic signals, from two or more dictionaries, in order to ascertain celerity of effect, which is the chief desideratum. In a recent comparative trial, the difference in favour of a dictionary recommended in preference to that in use, was as 103 to 170 signals required by the latter. Thus, all will be tried, in order to select the most advantageous.—Foreign telegraphs excel the one set up in this country, because they express *more* figures simultaneously. It will require some time to make the requisite comparisons with respect to power, cheapness, and simplicity of machinery. These essential points being decided, the maximum of advantage will be procured by the combination of a three-figure-telegraph, of full power, with a dictionary bearing the sure test of comparative trial. The motto of valuable science must necessarily be, *Festina lentè*. JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Sept. 4.*

THE report of the alterations of Magdalen College has been so frequently agitated during the last century, that I had long since relinquished the prospect of seeing it realized. But my hopes and fears on the subject were again renewed on observing, in the last number of your Magazine, a brief but nervous Letter, signed "A." which informs the public that a prominent and decided feature of the beautiful cloistered court is to be destroyed. Why and wherefore this innovation, the writer does not state, but this shall be matter for future consideration with me. I shall for the present observe, that these active proceedings are not entirely new to me; they have for the last two or three months been whispered about Oxford; but I mistrusted the reports. I paused before I suffered myself to be persuaded that any such plans would gain approval;—plans which are injurious to buildings so venerable, so perfect, and so beautiful; which are so hostile to the good taste that is known to reign within the walls of Magdalen; which suggest innovations disgraceful to the Nineteenth Century—a period that has effected more towards restoring "Gothic" architecture to respect and use than the two preceding centuries.

The appearance of such notices in the Gentleman's Magazine, which gives

gives them the stamp of authority, left no room in my mind to doubt the accuracy of "A's" statement, and I have now to add, that the roof of the Northern side of the Cloisters was removed before the close of last month. As I shall offer at a future opportunity some comments on the *time and expedition* of this destruction, I shall here only hint that the work was accomplished with all the zeal and alacrity which are memorable of the nemoclasts of the Sixteenth Century.

Time and opportunity enabling me to make observations of this nature, I shall occasionally furnish your Magazine with critical remarks as the work proceeds; but while the pen is in my hand, I cannot refrain from observing, that the trite and flimsy excuse of a "*decayed and dangerous*" roof*, is, on this, as on many other occasions where a violent and only half-approved innovation is determined on, resorted to; but, Mr. Urban, a few judicious repairs, which would have set all to rights (for I will venture to state that the timbers, with some exceptions, are as solid and substantial as they ever were) were not desirable; nothing short of entire destruction, whether the sentence be pronounced on a gable roof or a whole edifice, will suit the refined taste of these times.

James Wyatt would have been proud to destroy the old quadrangle thirty years ago; but though I do not believe that plans which were then rejected will be *adopted* now, yet that a modification of one of Wyatt's designs is intended, we have, alas! ocular demonstration for asserting.

I regret that I cannot now furnish the name of the Architect to whom this fine College is entrusted. The names of several have been repeated to me, and from my own observation several have been engaged in taking admeasurements. Much, very much, depends on the Architect. Unfortunately there is no school for "Gothic:" men are not educated for its practice as they are for the Grecian and Roman; how therefore can they possibly be expected to understand it?

We have seen classic and beautiful

Grecian designs from the pencils of Wilkins and Harrison, but set the same men to work on a "piece of Gothic," and they will produce you piles of trashy stone work; the worst examples of a degenerate style: they will copy ornaments, but blunder in their application; neglect proportions, and entirely overlook detail. It has always been my opinion that a good Grecian architect is a bad "Gothic" one, and I therefore hope that the College Architect is one of approved skill and good taste in the Gothic style; one whose former works have stood the test of criticism; otherwise we must expect to witness the disfigurement of one of the most splendid piles of building in Europe.

Yours, &c.

I.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 7.

I BEG to point out an error in your Magazine for March last, p. 282, in which you do not distinguish between Dr. Benjamin and Dr. George Heath. All that is there said of the "truly select and sumptuous classical Library," applies to Dr. Benjamin Heath.

As your Magazine has not given any particulars of these two learned brothers, allow me a page for a short account of them, and of their father, the Commentator upon the Greek Tragedians, and on Shakspeare.

Benjamin Heath, esq. was born in 1704. He was a barrister and town clerk of Exeter, and published various works, of which an account may be seen in "Nichols's Literary Anecdotes," or in "Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary." He was the principal Collector of the Heath Library, being possessed of the finest one in any Western County. He died Sept. 13, 1766. A good portrait of him is given in Harding's "Illustrations of Shakspeare." There is a family picture, painted by Pine, which represents the Commentator's wife and seven of her children, all of whom, *fifty-three* years after the painting, were alive and well.—Mr. Benjamin Heath had a brother Thomas, who was an alderman of Exeter, and was the father of Mr. Justice Heath*.

Dr. Benjamin Heath, the eldest son

* This miserable device has produced a smile from those who remember the demolition of the roofs of the Hall and Chapel of this College.

* Mr. Lysons, "Devonshire," p. 193, erroneously makes Mr. Justice Heath the son of Benjamin, instead of Thomas.

of the preceding, was born Sept. 29, 1739, O.S. was educated at Eton, admitted into King's College, Cambridge, in 1758; became A.B. 1763; A.M. 1766. After residing at King's College three years, on his taking a fellowship, he was called to Eton as one of the assistant masters. In 1771 he succeeded Dr. Sumner as Head Master of Harrow School. In 1781 he was presented by King's College to the Rectory of Walkerne, in Hertfordshire. In 1783 he took the degree of S.T.P. In 1784, he was elected fellow of Eton College; on which event, in Easter 1785, he vacated Harrow, having been head-master 14 years.

He then retired to Walkerne, where he built a Library, like Sir Thomas Bodley, in the shape of a T; the length whereof was 71 feet, the transverse part 50 feet, the width 15, and the height about 12 and a half, forming a very handsome gallery, as full of books as it could hold. "Without the affection (says his nephew, the Rev. H. Drury, in his communication to Mr. Dibdin) which I naturally felt for my earliest friend and benefactor, I think, if I had only lived his neighbour, I should have considered him among the best men living: learned, affable, high-spirited, and charitable to a degree which nobody could believe who had not witnessed it." About the year 1807 he was presented to the valuable rectory of Farnham Royal, Bucks. As old age and infirmities came on, he grew comparatively indifferent to his Library, in which formerly his pride and pleasure consisted, and he thought it best to anticipate all trouble upon his decease, respecting the disposition of his books, by sending the greater part of them up to town for sale; and the produce of 9000*l.* for the sale of 4809 articles, is alone a demonstration of the *recherche* character of the collection. He reserved, however, a large proportion of the books belonging to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, as well as the whole of his father's books, which contained marginal notes (and among them a *Hesiod* fit for publication), and a considerable body of History and Divinity. Dr. Benjamin Heath died at his rectory at Walkerne, May 31, 1817, and his nephew, the Rev. H. Drury, followed him to his grave as chief mourner, to the family vault at St. Leonard's, Exeter. An excellent Por-

trait of Dr. Heath was presented by Mr. Drury to Mr. Dibdin's "Bibliographical Decameron," whence these particulars are mostly selected.

Dr. George Heath, younger brother of Dr. Benjamin, was educated at Eton; elected to King's College in 1763; A.B. 1768; A.M. 1771; was Tutor to the Earl of Moreton; an Assistant at Eton School; and in December 1791, was elected Head Master of that celebrated Seminary. He was presented to the rectory of Monks Risborough, Bucks, by the Abp. of Canterbury; which he resigned. On being appointed a Fellow of Eton College, he resigned the Head Mastership; and died Feb. 23, 1822.

N. R. S.

ESSAYS PHILOSOPHICAL, &c.

On the Value and Importance which must ever attach to the History of past Times, and the utility and pleasure which attends a judicious Illustration of some of its Passages.

(Continued from p. 108.)

VALUABLE as must ever appear the narrative of past events, which informs us how men existed, thought, and acted, in other ages, in the estimation of the Scholar, the Politician, and the Philosopher; inefficient and defective as the walks of literature would be, were the records of History, with her signal and important lessons, blotted out from human remembrance, it will ever be acknowledged by the candid and discriminating observer, who, with an intelligent eye views cause and effect, that they might have been vastly augmented, had the task of illustrating her various epochs, and her eventful revolutions, devolved on philosophic minds alone, or upon those who, viewing the actions and the thoughts of the past as capable of administering to the dignity and elevation of future generations, would, with discriminative and indefatigable care, search out and amplify whatever had relation to the growth and progress of arts and of intellect amongst mankind,—of whatever stood connected with their moral or mental elevation of thinking or of character. "The sphere of history," says an eminent Historian, who has exemplified in his own arduous labours the predominating share of attention to which those matters were entitled, "is very considerably enlarged by an adequate and dis-

discriminating study of its arts, policy, literature, mental capacity, and moral character."

To contemplate history under these several aspects, heightens, in a very essential degree, its interest and importance. New views of society,—its susceptibilities,—energies,—and general bias, will break in upon the reader, as he marks the progress and actual state of its various ranks and orders in arts, learning, commerce, manners, nautical and scientific discoveries, which can be but very faintly excited, if excited at all, from a narrative which combines only their military and political operations. Those recondite and internal springs which generate, among its various members, an emulation and a capacity to rise superior to their rude ancestors in intellectual eminence, are entirely lost to him,—he pursues, perhaps with ardour, an imposing and brilliant enumeration of conquests and political revolutions, but remains comparatively a stranger to "the intellectual improvements of men, and the ever-varying picture of human opinions and manners."

As history, however, actually exists, from the pens of the generality of historians, her exuberant annals offer new and highly interesting topics for judicious animadversion and commentary, topics which may furnish to the moralist and philosopher, or the dramatist,—for he, too, has it in his power to turn its varying events to the improvement, elevation, and dignity, of those whom he addresses, themes of lucubration teeming with incidents, or with precedents addressed to the best passions and affections of our nature. Moral actions and political ambition may by the ingenuous mind be here contemplated at a distance, when the party views and local circumstances, which had warped the judgments and obscured the right discernment of truth amongst contemporaries, shall no longer intervene. The student of contemplative habits and temper, who, with comprehensive grasp, embraces the various epochs of history,—casts his eye over the busy scenes which she unfolds,—who glances, at this time, upon the annals of a people who abundantly exhibit all the intellectual energies of our nature, combined with the elegancies of refinement and taste,

and who marks at another millions of the human race blinded by savage ignorance, and characterized by every mark of deplorable folly,—who considers humanity under those various aspects and pursuits which successive generations are capable of depicting,—and who compares, combines, and deduces his inferences from the proportion of folly or of good sense, of profligacy or virtue which forms the prevailing feature,—cannot rise from his lucubrations without a high estimate of its rank and uses. He may contrast at leisure all the moral shades, and the elevation of thinking, or of feeling, which conspire to render a people weak, effeminate, and contemptible,—savage and fierce,—or intelligent, active, and sagacious.

The interesting lessons of wisdom, of discrimination of character, and of experience in life and mankind, which her right study is capable of teaching, as they have been repeatedly pointed out, so they may be esteemed numerous, and of the first moral consequence.

"Were history," says a commentator of the last century, "only an object of curiosity, it would be far inferior to many other productions of a literary nature, nor would it very highly deserve the attention of those who read with a high view to mental improvement. With what," asks the same writer, "does the history of nations present us? It exhibits to the reader's view an extensive scene of human weaknesses and imperfections,—of faults, crimes, and misfortunes growing out of the passions and peculiar situations of mankind, among which we discover some virtues, some qualities truly amiable, some worthy actions,—just as in a rural scene we discover some fertile spots interspersed with rocks, precipices, and sterile wastes." These virtues, or the elevations of thought, the disinterested conduct, and the heroic patriotism which is occasionally developed to our view, through the page of history, are properly and truly stimulant in their progress to wisdom and moral excellence, while the signal acts of injustice, of ambition, and crime, which so often occur, are beacons to caution prosperity against the quicksands of error, folly, and vice, and are unquestionably

of high use in exemplifying those advantages which emanate from certain moral regulations which had already, in the abstract, been philosophically proved to result from the practice of them.

These advantages alone sufficiently evidence that history,—when judiciously undertaken, and carefully selected, is one of the most important branches of *preceptive* literature, in affording to all who are at the pains to make the necessary applications, a just and philosophical insight into mankind. This importance, however, can only be thought to attach to it when it is directed by talent, and adorned by learning,—when it comes through the medium of a mind which has deeply viewed and analyzed its diverse and multifarious materials. Had, for instance, the memorials of past times never risen above the mere journal of events, presenting, indeed in the aggregate, a prodigious volume of recorded facts, but without selection, without object, and without useful end,—posterity would indeed have been at a loss to extract from them either the wide and interesting field for speculation, on the one hand, in classical literature, and the severer regions of philosophy, or, on the other, examples for the rule and conduct of life. Those who have felt actuated by the desire of transmitting cotemporary events to future generations, have, indeed, felt it to be a task of such literary responsibility,—and that, to execute it with credit and becoming dignity involved talents of so high a rank, a mind of so capacious a grasp, that productions of this kind have, for the greater part, assumed in name at least, the character of memorials and annals, the modesty of writers leaving the province of embodying them in the higher species of history to some superior intellect, whose endowments have occupied a sphere of literary rank commensurate with its exigencies.

But it may here probably be asked, as connected with the hypothesis, that history, properly illustrated, is, in its chief and most essential character generative of a code of moral instructions in the conduct of life, and the regulation of mind,—after all the lessons which ancient and modern history have thrown out for their regulating

principle of thinking and of acting; and there exist, both with the ancients and the moderns, productions of this class admirable for the discrimination and talent with which they are written, and estimable for the elevated sentiments which emanate through them,—has the world been materially benefited by the advantage of having delineated before them the vices, the errors, and the mistakes of a former age?

After the long and signal experience of five and twenty centuries,—for so long an interval does the period of authenticated profane history embrace,—do we find men, on the grand theatre of the world, more disinterested or honest?—have the shoals and whirlpools upon which the victims of folly, pride, or ambition have split, or in which they have been lost, operated in making their posterity wiser or better,—more sedulous in cultivating the true end of their existence,—or more circumspect in shunning those rocks, in the affairs of life, which, in so frequent instances, have already proved destructive of the peace and happiness of themselves and their species? Are they, in a general view, more desirous to assist and promote the good of their neighbour, at the expense of any private comfort or emolument of their own,—or less solicitous to aggrandize their own private fortunes, without staying to inquire whether it were justifiable on the rule of right or of general benevolence? Are wars less frequent, or less calamitous? Do not the ferocious passions of men on the great theatre of life, when power or riches to an unlimited extent are put into their hands, as frequently exhibit themselves to the destruction of peace and social happiness,—do schemes of unjust aggrandisement less prevail throughout the civilized world now than in any former times?—if a negative be thought to furnish on the whole the proper reply,—if it be thought that, notwithstanding, in certain nations, and among certain classes of society, a more elevated system of thinking and of action prevails, than formerly, still, on the grand scale of mankind, these evils hold a predominating empire in the human heart, spite of the admonitions of experience exhibited in the long narrative of history, as well as in the severe lucubrations

tions of the Moralist, or the far higher authorities of Revelation,—this only, it may be added, proves that neither of these moral agents has yet wrought that reformation which, in their respective spheres, if duly examined, these are intrinsically calculated to produce.

That history was capable of being rendered far more subservient in promoting the great ends of morality, love of virtue, and elevation of thinking than, (as it generally exists,) it seems at present generative of, has been already intimated. That it, however, holds forth ample subjects of illustration as its materials are actually transmitted to us, is also evident; and much might be done by a judicious illustration of its interesting passages as they are transmitted by their faithful chroniclers in raising and adorning human life and sentiment.

It may indeed be thought that, viewing the extensive scene of history as it stands displayed to us, it contains things abundantly susceptible of high use and appropriation, without lying, as is indeed often the case, in voluminous state in our libraries, merely forming a course of technical reading to the pupil, or objects of occasional reference to the scholar. Such, indeed, we may assume, were the sentiments which prevailed concerning it in the days of Polybius, when he expresses himself in the following remarks: "If those who have been employed before me in relating the transactions of former times," premises this historian, "had been altogether silent concerning the singular use and excellence of history, it might perhaps be necessary to begin this work with advising all mankind to apply themselves with earnestness to that kind of study: since the knowledge of past events affords the best instructions for the regulation and good conduct of human life. But as the greater part, or rather all of them, have taken every occasion to declare, repeating it, as we may say, from one end of their writing to the other, that history supplies the only proper discipline to train and exercise the minds of those who are inclined to enter into public affairs, and that the evil actions which are there recorded to have befallen other men, contain the wisest and most effectual lessons for enabling

us to support our own misfortunes with dignity and courage, there is little need to repeat again what others have so often urged with eloquence and force."

It is certain that lively interest might be combined with instruction, were the essayist and the moral philosopher more frequently to cull from the teeming page of history incidents for literary amplification. Many of the scenes or the facts which she unfolds might with advantage be made the basis of such delineation, and in the form of apologue founded upon some passage which signally exhibits the greater virtues of magnanimity and love of country, which should, in its details, administer intellectual delight, while it improved the heart, directed the passions, and, in the tone of its moral sentiments, breathed a lesson forcible and sublime.

Melksham.

E. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 7.

IF the "Gothic" style of architecture, as it is called, possesses no better characteristics to claim our admiration than a "multiplicity of minute ornaments, a vast variety of angles and cavities, clusters of little columns, and a crowd of windows," I should feel disposed with the writer in the *World** to condemn the revival of this species of building. Taste is of very uncertain definition; it is more commonly professed than exercised or admitted; and what the taste, or whim, or caprice, of one age adopts as appropriate and beautiful, another condemns as altogether unworthy of patronage or preservation. It was the fashion, about half a century ago, to revile the "Gothic," merely because it was not understood. But in this our immediate predecessors were not original; for we have reason to believe that the refined works of the Romans were scornfully rejected by the inhabitants of this Island during their vassalage: and though they condescended to learn or improve their knowledge of masonry, they barbarised the models if ever they attempted to copy, or formed a style altogether new.

The fluctuation of taste, however, is well worthy of observation. What was despised fifty years ago, is now again so highly esteemed, that almost numberless books, illustrating the peculiarities and beauties of "Gothic," and recommending it as the most admirable order of architecture, claim our patronage; and patrons are not wanting who, intoxicated with zeal, have lavished the bulk of their fortunes in raising "Gothic" palaces, which they are utterly incapable of inhabiting, or even completing.

How much longer this *Gothic* rage will prevail cannot be determined, but it is pretty certain that the characters and epithets which have been unsparingly lavished by Classics on the English Sacred Architecture of Antiquity may be appropriately transferred, together with the name, to the spurious works of the present day.

The characteristics of pure Pointed Architecture are neither "multiplicity of ornaments," nor poverty of embellishment; "clusters of little columns," nor huge pillars; "crowds of windows," nor walls without windows. The style sustained many changes; each variety lasted only a short period, and the transition was produced so gradually by the application of new ornaments and the disuse of old ones, that their definition is attended with much perplexity. Still, however, it had its period of perfection, and so beautiful, chaste, and magnificent, are the examples of the middle of the thirteenth century, that I should think the most idolatrous admirer of the Pantheon would not withhold his praise of the buildings which adorn his native country.

It is very probable that the Essayist before alluded to was furnished with his characteristics of "*Gothic*" from the celebrated mansion at Strawberry-Hill, which was as much a libel on good taste as it is acknowledged to have been on good *Gothic* architecture. But if the style is reproached for the slenderness of its pillars, I could produce many examples of columns as massy as those which adorn the exterior of St. Paul's: and in its parent style, the Norman, could be named others of such vast bulk, that not Rome, nor Greece, nor perhaps even Egypt, could boast their equals. But these are extremes which do not merit, and never receive admiration. The excellence of a building,

whether Grecian or "*Gothic*," depends on the justness of its proportions, the sparing, but not parsimonious use of ornaments, and the correctness of the execution.

The utility of the boasted Orders of Italian Architecture, and of the many fine specimens of ancient Churches in England, may be fairly doubted, considering the objection which the present age has to servile imitation, and beholding as we do the erection of fancifully formed and ornamented edifices which are made ugly without being rendered more commodious. It is, however, consoling to reflect, that unlike the men of former times, we do not build for posterity. Substantial masonry is now vulgar, and sculptured ornaments obsolete.

Although a disciple of William of Wykeham, I shall, nevertheless, close this communication with a brief description of Chiswick-House, built by its owner Lord Burlington, the accuracy of whose taste for architecture is evinced in all the edifices which he designed, and which are deservedly reckoned among the most choice specimens after the Italian model in England. This Villa, as it originally appeared, was perhaps one of the most perfect and beautiful designs, whether antient or modern, in the world. It is a jewel so exquisite of its kind, that one almost regrets its exposure to the elements: its exposure, however, to alteration, has proved more fatal, and it is now, by the addition of wings, thrice its proper size. It covered a plot of ground nearly seventy feet square. The principal face towards the South is composed of a portico of six fluted Corinthian columns in front, seated on double flights of steps, having a window on each side, and at the foot, statues of the two great masters, Palladio and Inigo Jones. The character and beauty of the North front, which has three Venetian windows, has been impaired by the removal of a handsome flight of steps and balustrades. From the centre of the roof rises an octagon, covered with a low dome of lead. The Corinthian is here exhibited in all the richness of which that graceful order is capable. A passage leads from the Portico to the Saloon, or octagonal room, whose roof is superbly pannelled and enriched. Indeed every part of the interior is wrought with the same profusion,
care,

care, and attention, which is remarkable in the exterior; the ceilings are particularly fine, and those of the rooms in the Southern angles very remarkable for their brackets, which are so large and numerous, and the space in which they are disposed so small, that they form clusters, and produce a singular effect.

The four circular staircases attached to the octagon, though still in use, are inferior to those which lead to the new apartments which have converted a villa into a commodious mansion, but which it must be confessed have been added in good taste.

It is astonishing where the most refined taste prevails, that the eye should be annoyed with discordancies which the commonest observer can scarcely fail to detect. We have witnessed the noble Corinthian pillars of the Portico of St. Martin's Church in London degraded to the use of posts by giving support to iron rails and gates, but we do not expect to see lamp irons so placed in the front of Chiswick-house that it appears as if the elegant pedestals of the steps were made for their accommodation. But if in this instance taste must give place to convenience, no such excuse can be alleged in favour of the two emblazoned plates of the Westminster Insurance Company, which are fixed in the frieze of the portico.

A broad gravelled walk extending from the principal front to the public road is lined on each side with vases, and various other sculptures between trees, of which the cedars are stately and venerable, admitting to the house, near which they stand, only partial gleams of sunshine between their thick masses of sable foliage. The beautiful flower-gardens are approached by walks ornamented with statues in stone or lead, lions, vases, obelisks, and other ornaments; at the end of one avenue is a gateway, designed by Inigo Jones, and bearing the following inscription:

GIVEN BY SIR HANS SLOANE,
BART. TO THE EARL OF BURLINGTON, M.DCCXXXVIII.

It is not my intention to describe the gardens and pleasure grounds, the temples, the arcades, the bridges, or the sculptures. Of the former I shall only observe, that they are extensive and tasteful; and of the latter, that

they are numerous and judiciously disposed, and that both are creditable to Kent, the contemporary and companion of Lord Burlington.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Aug. 12.*

—CHAUCER, chiefe poete of Bretayne,
Whom all this londe schulde of ryght preferre,

Sith of our langage he was the lode-sterre,
That made first to dystylle and rayne
The gold dewe-dropys of speche and eloquence

Into our tunge through his excellence.

LYNGATE.

ON my visit to Westminster Abbey, in July last, I was much disappointed at the slight shown to the monument of my old favourite Poet, Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English Poesy. I did expect, among other repairs and *restorations*, to have seen this tomb noticed, at least the inscription made legible, and the figure of the old Bard restored, which have long been nearly obliterated; but it is at present merely coloured black, probably the restoration will follow; decency demands something should be done. On referring to my Sketch-book in 1792, I found the inscription, which I believe you may rely upon as correct.

M. S.

Qui fuit Anglorum vates ter maximus olim,
Galfridus Chaucer, conditur hoc tumulo.
Annum si quæras Domini, si tempora mortis,
Ecce notæ subsunt quæ tibi cuncta notant.
xxv. Octobris mcccc.

Ærurnnarum requies mors.

N. Brigham hoc fecit, musarum nomine,
sumptus. MDLVI.

Arms. Parted per pale, Argent and Gules, & bend conterchanged.

As it is nearly twenty years since I visited the British Metropolis, I found many sumptuous Monuments erected in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, for the laudable purpose of perpetuating the memory of the brave, learned, and ingenious, who had died in that period. Seeing so much had been done, I was particularly anxious to know whether any national memorial was erected to the memory of our great Navigator, CAPT. JAMES COOK. I am sorry to say there is *not*; but I trust a nation's gratitude will yet be shown by a tribute to so great a man. LORD RODNEY was long neglected; but an appropriate monument has recently

cently been erected in St. Paul's. The inscription is yet wanting; whenever it is placed there, it should be noticed, "That he was the first who *broke the enemy's line*," a mode of attack since attended with great success. P.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 3.

FROM a work devoted, as *Verstegan* expresses it, to the 'restitution of decayed intelligence,' biography cannot be totally excluded. The pages which have for their object to prolong every thing that time can impair, must be open to the recovery of those whose names are neglected, and the vindication of such as are undeservedly aspersed. The literary merit of EDMUND SMITH is acknowledged by all, his talents were highly esteemed by his contemporaries, but his name remains sullied by a stigma as false as it is injurious: in less distinguished abilities it might have been overlooked, and in inferior repositories unheeded, but in the pages of JOHNSON it has passed into belief, and cannot easily be rejected as untrue. He tells us, in the life of Smith, that 'the indecency and licentiousness of his behaviour drew upon him, Dec. 24, 1694, while he was yet only Bachelor, a publick admonition, entered upon record, in order to his expulsion.' April 24, 1700, the Dean and Chapter declared his place 'void,' on account of 'riotous misbehaviour,' but deferred the execution; after which he confessedly 'assumed an appearance of decency, but on Dec. 20, 1705, at the instance of all the canons, the sentence declared five years before was put in execution. This execution (he adds) was, I believe, silent and tender; for one of his friends, from whom I learned much of his life, appeared not to know it.'

Oldisworth, his original biographer, says nothing about this, but bestows the highest encomiums on his academical career. Smith's praises rest upon authentic history, and his ill conduct on dubious anecdote. He was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1688, on the invitation of that body, backed by the promise of a studentship: that he was not expelled I shall now proceed to prove.

The society of which he was a member consists of an hundred and one students: of these the highest twenty (*Theologi*) are required to enter into

orders '*sub pœnâ amotionis*:' in sixteen years (according to a computation by the present list), a man arrives at that number, when, if he does not obtain what is called a 'faculty' studentship, he becomes subject to the statute. This time exactly agrees with the period of Smith's removal; and, when we consider that it was made a Chapter affair (as it would be), the ignorance of his friends (of what never happened), and his then being and continuing a layman, it is clear that Johnson knew nothing of the cause of Smith's amotion, at best nothing more than super-annuation. 'He was now driven to London,' that is, his academical allowance was withdrawn, and he had to seek a subsistence elsewhere. His vacating a Studentship by not taking orders through necessity was conscientious and meritorious, and deserved a better commemoration than it has hitherto obtained. It may also be observed, that Johnson has treated the subject with an *αὐξησις** or amplification which he is by no means warranted in using; whether from political or literary prejudices, cannot now be known.

PHILALETHES OXONIENSIS.

P. S. *Apròpos* of Poets, in Pope's Temple of Fame, occurs this line,

"High o'er the rest Epaminondas stood."
l. 161.

Its scanning is evident, but the word is Epāmeīnondas; is this a licence, or a mistake?

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 16.

YOUR Correspondent, INVESTIGATOR, (part i. p. 607,) assures us that there was no other error in his former account of the Bourchier Chair, than that of having described the checks; as he calls them, Argent and Azure, instead of Argent and Purpure; the fess Argent stands yet uncontradicted. If the colours are distinguished on the chair, as in the wood-cut, by specific lines, it must for so early a specimen be extremely singular and interesting. It is now said that the Lovaine quarter has nine projections above the fess, and six below, but in the wood-cut there are nine below as well as above the fess. The number introduced on the chair does not prove them to be cheques, and as a corroboration that

* Longin. xi. 1.

the arms of Lovaine contained billets, and not cheques, there is in Little Easton Church, co. Essex, a monument of Henry Bouchier, the first Earl of Essex of that family, on which the lambrequin, which is applied to his helmet, is profusely decorated with two badges, the first the water bouget for Bouchier; the second, the billet for Lovaine.

There is very little doubt that many coats of arms, which are now said to consist of a positive number of charges, were anciently as replete with them as the shape of the shield would allow. The usual custom of placing two figures in the upper part, and one under them, resulted solely from the shape of the antient Heater shield, which from its acute point would not admit of more at the lower part; and we often find much caprice displayed in the number of charges used by the same person. Piers Gaveston sometimes used six eaglets, sometimes but three; and in the seal of Humphry de Bohun, only two lions, of his six, are introduced: (*vide Sandford*, p. 141.) The Beauchamps and Berkeleys have frequently varied the number of their crosses, and the Lovaines have done the same by their billets, although the usual number has been ten.

I do not clearly see how Wright's "History of Rutland" gives evidence on the subject of the chair.

Yours, &c.

W. MENT.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 3.

THE transition from a stage coach to the church-yard, produces the effect of quitting for a moment "the struggles through life" to the "everlasting rest" appointed for the virtuous and the good. Cramped and confined in the journey, the general conversation tends to lessen personal inconvenience, until silence follows an exhausted communication of ideas, and all reach forward to see the passing landscape, or to ask where the coach stops; all hurry to get out, and all discover as varied a state of ideas as they do fares. One may require drink, another food, another enjoys the prospect, another examines the horses and harness, another the loaded vehicle, and another steps across to the spot where he may contemplate the close of life. Such are the varieties of us mortals. Proceeding to Holybourn in Hants, a traveller copies the following

Epitaph, the production of the humble village poet:

On Catherine Beldwin.

"In this cold grave my body lies,
Her soul is vanish'd to the skies,
Where *fleeing up and down for air*,
She hopes to meet her Saviour dear."

Leading your Readers to a composition a little more classical and correct, we will step into Alton Church-yard, and read the following:

"How long in vain shall tombs like this re-
late [state?
Death's certain doom, and life's uncertain
Oh, did this lesson every mind arrest,
Rouse every thought, and thrill in every
breast,
Far should we see the world's delusions fly,
Live like the righteous, like the righteous
die."

Yours, &c.

T. W.

ORIGIN OF THE GOLDEN CROWN IN THE ARMS OF THE HOUSE OF CA- LONNA.

IN the dispute on the grand ques-
tion, whether our Lord and his
Apostles, and primitive disciples, had
any property, or had between them all
things in common, the former of which
was maintained by Pope John XXII.
in several decrees, and opposed by Mi-
chel de Cesene, father Bonagratia, and
Wm. Okam, and the Cordeliers, on the
other, A.D. 1327, an appeal was made
to the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, who
was the declared enemy of the Pope,
and had opposed the validity of his
election: his Majesty held an assem-
bly of the heads of the Gibelins at
Trente, where he proposed several
grounds of accusation against his Holi-
ness, whom he called, in derision,
Prester-John, proceeded in the spring
of the year with his whole force into
Lombardy, and caused himself to be
crowned at Milan, King of the Ro-
mans, with the iron Crown. He then
passed the Appenines, and rendered
himself master during the rest of the
year of most of the cities of Tuscany,
and of the Ecclesiastical State; whilst
the Pope, still resident at Avignon,
renewed his former excommunication
against him; but having at length, on
the 15th of the following January,
quitted Viterba, he made his solemn
entry into Rome about three days af-
terwards, where he was received with
all honour and magnificence; and on
the 16th of the same month, which

was

was on Sunday, he was conducted with every imaginable pomp from Sta. Marie Maggiore to the Church of St. Peter, where he was consecrated with his Empress by two Bishops, and crowned by four Roman Barons, of whom the senior was Sciarra Calonna, chosen for this purpose by the fifty-two elected to represent the Roman people, to whom, it was asserted, the right of crowning the Emperor belonged, in the absence of the Pope; for they claimed that he should perform this ceremony only in virtue of first citizen of Rome, in the name of the Senate and of the people, and of the Clergy, who had deputed these four Barons for that purpose. "Preterea enim Urbici hoc eis competere, Papam etiam nolente, presertim cum senatores prius papam requisiverunt ut ad urbem se transferret." Hence it was that Sciarra Calonna, the first of the four Barons, and then Prefect of Rome, who placed the Imperial Crown upon the head of the Emperor, in acknowledgment, received from him the addition of the Crown of gold, *par dessus*, underneath the column which that illustrious house afterwards bore in its arms.—*Maimburg, Liv. 6, p. 572.*

◆

ON THE HOMAGE, ETC. OF THE BISHOPS OF ENGLAND, IN LIEU OF INVESTITURES.

IT is certain that the Bishops who hold fiefs, are vassals; and that all, without exception, of what nature soever their fortune may be, are subjects of their Sovereign; therefore it is that either as vassals or as subjects, they owe him either homage or the oath of fidelity. This the Church has always acknowledged; for it directs according to the express command of our Saviour, that every one should render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's.

The fourth Council of Toledo, A.D. 633, excommunicated those Bishops who had violated their oath of fidelity taken to the Kings of the Visigoths, who then reigned in Spain; and at the tenth Council, which was held in the same city, this oath was required in Spain, not only from the Bishop, but also from all the Ecclesiastics and even the Monks. In regard to France and the other kingdoms, we need only refer to the ancient Councils, and to French, German, and English contem-

porary writers, for the forms of this oath of fidelity, and for the consequences of any neglect of its obligations, whereby they were expelled from their sees; and that those who held fiefs, did homage for them, by placing, according to ancient custom, their hands between those of the King, promising to serve him faithfully as his liege men, either by themselves or by others, in things which were not within their profession, as that of war.

However, Gregory VII. who was the first of all the Roman Pontiffs who endeavoured to deprive the Princes of the investitures in the manner in which they had exercised them, also forbade the homage and the consequent oath of fidelity. Pope Urban II. although, for the sake of peace, he had declared that he only condemned the investitures which were given by the Cross and the Ring, to which our Kings acquiesced, did not hesitate, notwithstanding, to renew this decree at the Council of Clermont, by positively forbidding the Bishops to do homage to Princes, giving, as a reason for this prohibition, that it was "an unworthy ceremony of that hand which had been consecrated to offer the body and blood of Jesus Christ to God his Father, should submit to hands which had often been soiled by the effusion of human blood, and probably by rapine and by other crimes, as alleged by Pope Pascal at the Conference of Chalons,"—*interdicentes ne quisquam omnino clericus hominum laico faciat*; and he used the same interdiction at one of his own Councils. But neither France nor England were willing to submit to it, being persuaded, in common with the rest of the world, that the reason which was drawn from the quality of the hands of Bishops or of Princes, as the foundation of this prohibition, was extremely feeble, and could not maintain it. Thus, when Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, refused to do homage, because the Pope had forbidden him by his letters, Henry I. rudely said to him, "he had nothing to do with the Pope's letters, when the matter concerned the rights of his Crown; and declared to him that he must do homage for his *Regales**, or he must quit the kingdom."

* A right then vested in the Crown of France of conferring certain benefices during the vacancy of any episcopal See.—*Boyer.*

But at length Pascal, who was more moderate, and did not take his measures either so promptly, or so forwardly as Gregory VII., consented that the King should receive the homage of the Bishops, provided that he did not invest them by the Cross and the Ring, to which he agreed most willingly, upon the example of the Kings of France.

This affair passed more mildly in the latter kingdom, where Ives de Chartres, according to his orders from Pope Pascal, demanded of the King in the Parliament of Orleans, that Radulph, Archbishop of Reims, driven from his Chair by an intruder, should be re-established in the manner desired by the Pope; the whole assembly protested that he should not enter the Church but on condition that he would take the oath of fidelity, and render homage to the King, as had been customary for all the Archbishops his predecessors, and all the other Bishops of France, men of the most religious and pious character.

The Bishop of Chartres, who was a more skilful man than the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had persisted a long time in his refusal, did not fail, by transmitting to the Pope an account of all that had passed, to prove to him by good reasoning that it would be proper for him to rest there, and to relax in a matter which did not offend the law of God; and in this the good Pope, who was very wise and loved peace, acquiesced.

The French Monarchs, notwithstanding, who had always been most ready to content the holy See in all things that did not affect the rights of their Crown, having already yielded the ceremony of the Cross and the Ring, which did not constitute the essential of investiture, relinquished also, some time afterwards, that of joining hands in the act of homage, in respect of those Bishops who held fiefs: for as to others, the oath of fidelity was deemed sufficient; and as by amortisations (licenses in mortmain) and other legal means, the former were afterwards discharged of certain obligations and servitudes attached to their fiefs, it hence arose that all parties were satisfied with the simple oath of fidelity, which they take after their consecration, and before the Regale is closed. But Pope Calistus, by a general clause

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in his constitution, which authorized investitures by the sceptre, or by some other sign different from the Cross and Ring, re-established the homage of Bishops, which three of his predecessors had forbidden them to render to their Sovereign.

That which was denominated *Regale*, was a necessary consequence of the right of investiture; for if the goods, the rights, the fiefs, and the patrimony of a Bishop, were put under the hand of the Prince, during the vacancy of the See, the question occurred how they could be put there upon the investiture of a new Bishop? hence arose this constitution of Pope Calistus II.; the Emperors and the Kings of France enjoyed peaceably this right of the Regale; so that the investitures and their consequences, which Gregory VII. was desirous of absolutely abolishing, and which had removed the cause of many dissensions between the Popes and the two Henrys, and of much disorder in the Church and Empire, were finally authorized in a general Council, by one solemn and authentic act of a Pope; except the ceremony of the Cross and Ring, which, as the learned Ives of Chartres declared, is in its nature very indifferent, and does not make an essential part of the investiture. Therefore the Emperors from that time gave investiture to the Bishops by the sceptre, as they gave that of kingdoms by the sword; and of provinces, that is to say, *marquisates*, *earldoms*, and *duchies*, by a standard.

Thus Calistus, after having happily completed the great work of giving peace to the Church, having acquitted himself faithfully of the charge, for which it seemed as if God had raised him to the sovereign pontificate, he quitted it at the close of the following year by a death as Christian and as pious as his life, A. D. 1123.

Scarcely had five and thirty years elapsed, when this subject was again opened by the Emperor Frederick, who, at the height of more glory and power than any of his predecessors since Otho the Great had attained, held a general Assembly between Placentia and Cremona, where he made an exact research into the rights of the Emperors. He required that all feudalities newly confirmed, as well ecclesiastical as lay, and consequently Archbishops

Archbishops and Bishops, should perform homage to him for what they held of the empire, and should also take the oath of fidelity. This gave great concern to the Pope, whose mind was already extremely irritated against him, upon subjects which he took to heart quite as much as this; he represented three grievances, of which the third was that he had required this homage. Frederick, who enjoyed great self-possession, replied very coolly to all the three points, and to the third as follows; "That he would not demand of the Bishops of Italy to do him homage, provided they would relinquish their fiefs of the empire; and recommended that they should take as much pleasure in listening to the Pope, when he asked them what business have you with the Emperor? as they took concern that the Emperor should ask them what business have you with possessions and fiefs?" He also expressed himself in harsher terms; for Adrian had reproved him severely for desiring that the Bishops,—"Ab iis quod dii sunt et filii excelsi omnes, Episcopis videlicet dominiam requiris fidelitatem exigens, et manus eorum sacratas tuis innectis" (*Maimb.* 456);—"who were gods upon earth, and the children of the Most High, should do homage, and take an oath to him, by holding their sacred hands between his." To which Frederick replied, "Why should I not receive homage and the oath from those who are indeed the children of God by adoption, but as they hold our regales and our fiefs, seeing that Jesus Christ my master and yours, who received nothing from any King, but on the contrary hath given unto all men all that they have, thought fit to pay for himself and St. Peter the tribute that was due to the Emperor, and commands you to follow his example? Let then those Bishops restore to us our fiefs and our regalia; or if they prefer, and find it more agreeable to retain them, let them render to God the things that are God's, and unto Cæsar those that are Cæsar's." Adrian was greatly irritated, not only by this reply, but also by a proposal for reference of the dispute to the Roman Senate, who had always acted against the Pope. He took the dangerous resolution of excommunicating the Emperor; but his death prevented its execution, A.D. 1159.

These dissensions were stilled by

others of a more important and general kind; and, at length, after many years, the independence of the Imperial Throne and the holy See was declared by the Germanic Concordat and the Golden Bull; and constituted what has been denominated by Roman Catholic writers, the Fall of the Empire after Charlemagne, under Cha. IV. and Innocent VI. A.D. 1355.

The studious reader will not be dissatisfied with this research, if he refers to Father Maimbourg's History, p. 405 and 455 et seq. and the authorities from which his intrepid industry has enabled him to amass and to compress his numerous materials; also MacLaine's Mosheim, vol. II. and III. 8vo edit. of 1819.

During the long contests between the Popes and Emperors concerning the rights of investiture, and the wars which those occasioned, most of the considerable German ecclesiastics joined the papal faction; and while engaged in rebellion against the head of the empire, they seized the Imperial domains and revenues, and usurped the Imperial jurisdiction within their own dioceses. Upon the re-establishment of tranquillity, they still retained these usurpations, as if, by the length of an unjust possession, they had acquired a legal right to them. The Emperors, too feeble to wrest them out of their hands, were obliged to grant the Clergy fiefs of those ample territories, and they enjoyed all the immunities as well as honours which belonged to feudal Barons. By means of these, many Bishops and Abbots in Germany became not only Ecclesiastics, but Princes; and their character and manners partook more of the license too frequent among the latter, than of the sanctity which became the former*.

As long as the spiritual character remained, the person of an Ecclesiastic was in some degree sacred; and unless he were degraded from his office, the unhallowed hand of the civil Judge dared not touch him. But as the power of degradation was lodged in the spiritual Courts, the difficulty and expense of obtaining such a sentence too often secured absolute impunity to offenders. *Ibid.* 144.

All the spiritual Lords now hold, or are supposed to hold, certain antient

* F. Paul Hist. Eccl. Benef. p. 107.—Robertson's Charles V. p. 142.

baronies under the King; for William the Conqueror thought proper to change the spiritual tenure of *frankalmoin*, or free alms, under which the Bishops held their lands during the Saxon government, into the feudal or Norman tenure by barony; which subjected their estates to all civil charges and assessments, from which they were before exempt; and in right of succession to those baronies, which were unalienable from their respective dignities, the Bishops and Abbots were allowed their seats in the House of Lords. —(Glarw. VII. 1; Co. Lit. 97; Seld. tit. hon. 2. 5. 19; Gilb. Exch. 55; Spelm. W.I. 291; Blackst. Com. I. 156.)

The Statutes which affect the appointment of Bishops in England, relate only to the right of the Crown, from Magna Charta, 25 Edw. III. and 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, and 1 Edw. VI. c. 2, which enacted that all Bishoprics should be donative as formerly, and that upon every vacancy the King may send to the Dean and Chapter his license to elect; which is, however, accompanied with his letter missive, recommending the person whom he would have them elect; and if they delay for twelve days, the nomination devolves to the Crown, and is then exercised by the King's letters patent, addressed to the Archbishop of the province.

It is a prevailing error, that when a Bishop has an offer made of a bishopric, he affects a maiden coyness and answers, *nolo episcopari*; the origin of these words, and this notion, I have not been able to discover: the Bishops certainly give no such refusal at present; and I am inclined to think they never did at any time in this country. (Christian Bl. Com. I. 380, note.) After this, the Bishop elect swears to the King for his temporalities, makes oath to him and none else, and takes restitution of his secular possessions out of the King's hands only.

And if the Dean and Chapter do not elect in the manner by this Act appointed, or if the Archbishop or Bishop refuse to confirm, invest, and consecrate such Bishop elect, they incur all the penalties of *præmunire*, by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20; penalties which were enacted by Parliament for the offence of introducing a foreign power into this land, and creating *imperium in imperio*, by paying that obedience to papal process, which constitutionally

belonged to the King alone, long before the Reformation; at which time these penalties were indeed extended to more papal abuses than previous to that epoch, as the kingdom then entirely renounced the authority of the See of Rome. (See the Statutes, 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12; and 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 and 21; Bl. Com. IV. 115.)

It must be remembered that the Reformation under Henry VIII. opened an entirely new scene in ecclesiastical matters; the usurped power of the Pope being now for ever routed and destroyed, all his connexions with this island were cut off, the Crown was restored to its supremacy over spiritual men and causes, and the patronage of Bishoprics, became once more indisputably vested in the King. (Bl. Com. IV. 430.)

And therefore it is stated by Lord Coke, that it is in respect of their counties or baronies, as parcel of their bishoprics, that they are of the King's foundation, and holders of the King *per baroniam*, and in this right are Lords of Parliament. But Dr. Gibson contends that they sit in their spiritual capacity; and Lord Hale is of opinion that it is a privilege by usage annexed to the episcopal dignity, not to their order, nor to their persons, but to their incorporation and dignity episcopal; in proof of which they may sit in Parliament after confirmation, and before homage and restitution of temporalities, which shows that they are of a temporal as well as of a spiritual capacity in Parliament. A. H.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 9.
I FIND by a letter inserted in your last Supplement, under the signature of "R. C." that there is about to be a new examination in Classics and Theology at Cambridge, which I have no doubt will be beneficial to the University, as well as to the community at large; but I was much amazed to find blended with his narration of the proposed Examination, an attack upon the study of Mathematics which is carried on there. The writer affirms, it is no use to a Divine; he says Divinity and Mathematics) which leads to the study of Philosophy) have no relation to each other. But let me observe, if humility is a proper attainment for a Minister of Religion, I am sure nothing better than Philosophy will teach it him; if

if the omnipotence of the Deity, or if the sublimity of his works is ever seen, it is through Philosophy,—that study which seems the very fountain of gratitude and belief, and which only seems to baffle the opinions of the Athiest. But before I conclude, it is necessary to remark this sentence in his epistle, “The time, however, is now arrived, when the University have seen their error.” But let me tell him the time is not arrived, nor ever will, it is hoped, when this great Academy will neglect or contemn Newton, the demonstrator of Nature’s laws, or those other able Philosophers, who have so much increased its honour, or when from its students there will not be found disciples who will be ready to follow their steps to glory, immortality, and fame. BETH.

MR. URBAN, *Donagh, Sept. 1.*

THE causes of the discontents of Ireland have been attributed to so many sources, that it would be equally tedious and superfluous to enumerate them. I shall confine myself, therefore, to one subject of complaint,—I mean TITHES; and I flatter myself I shall be able to show, that if they are a grievance to the Farmer, there are instances where they may prove no less afflicting, nay, dangerous to the Clergy. Mistake me not, however, for one moment:—before you conclude this letter, you will be satisfied that I am not an advocate for any plan for the modification or even commutation of Tithes that hitherto has been laid down. But I must state a case, partly real, and partly contingent.

The late Rev. Dr. Beaufort, whose abilities as a scholar, and whose worth as a man do not need my panegyrick, and whose ecclesiastical Map of Ireland, with the valuable Memoir annexed to it, was published about 30 years ago, fully proved that one-third of the Tithes of Ireland appertained to the laity, or, in more correct terms, was inappropriate. The Marquis of Donegal holds the improper Tithes of, I believe, thirteen parishes, all much larger than the generality of parishes in England; at least, I know one containing nearly 20,000 English acres. The Marquises of Downshire, Hertford, Lansdown, and Drogheda, are also immense impropriators; and the minor ones are numerous. In the county of Down, a privilege is annex-

ed to one of these seigniories, which, with this exception, belongs to Episcopacy alone, I mean the granting of marriage licenses, probate of wills, &c. and is exercised constantly under the seal of the impropriator, the Earl of Kilmorey. In the county in which I live, the rectorial Tithes of the entire barony are held by a noble and worthy old lady of 80, who has no interest in the barony beyond the Tithes, nor does she reside within 60 miles of it; whilst one of her poor Vicars upon 150*l.* a year, is the mark for every application (for *he* must be on the spot) for charity in all its several shapes, as well as for all the obloquy cast upon the *system*. Is a Dispensary to be founded? Apply to the Vicar. Is a new School to be set on foot? The same. At every parochial subscription—“Oh! whom shall we apply to, if not to the Clergy?” Thus the Clergy and Tithes are identified; and radical papers and infidel writers rarely suffering any opportunity to escape of entangling the two subjects together, and with sufficient dexterity proving one of them to be a hateful grievance; the proposition becomes convertible.

From this statement, Sir, may I not put it to your candour, whether or not it is fair to blend the Clergy and the odiousness of their source of income so intimately together, that a chemical analysis can scarcely separate them. The next Session of Parliament, however, will, it is to be hoped, effect this desirable end; we shall then all be put into the same alembick together, which, if not very adroitly approached by an Aberdeen Doctor, it is not impossible that the retort may burst upon him, as it has often done before, and overturn himself instead of the venerable fabrick of the Church of England.

I now come to the special case alluded to in the first paragraph; one wherein (upon my former showing) one-third of the beneficed Clergy of Ireland have to abide under the most distressing and precarious, nay, almost insurmountable obstacles in obtaining their incomes.—Let us suppose a man promoted to one of these Vicarages; he finds the rectorial Tithes leased; or *not* leased (for the impropriator frequently has not an acre of land in the parish, and is an absentee besides). In the former case, he has to collect his *thirtieth* as well as he can. But how is he to accomplish this? The person who

who receives the impropriate Tithes is the agent of some powerful man or woman; he is a grand juror of the county,—he is a Magistrate, and let who will be unpaid, *his* employer will have his right, for RIGHT it is. Well then, this poor strange Clergyman has to make a *second whip* through the parish,—the people “don’t understand it;” that is, they *won’t* understand it; very probably the Magistrate he has to apply to is the very same individual who has already gleaned the rectorial Tithes; and—but I shall suppose no more—you may judge of the leisure or the calm of mind of the Vicar;—and whether his wealth or his domestic peace is most to be envied; *Haud facile emergunt, &c.*

Now let us reverse the case. The impropriate Tithes are *not* leased. Upon the new incumbent (a feeble unprotected stranger) taking possession of his benefice, he is waited upon by the agent, circumstanced as before, and is asked how he means to proceed? Not to occupy too much of your time, the Clergyman makes the best agreement he can for the RECTORIAL Tithes, and then he receives the whole at once, without suffering (as in the other case) two separate collections to be made from the peasantry of the parish; thereby incurring all the odium of receiving the Tithes, yet saving his parishioners from a tormenting scourge; not daring or indeed being able to be liberal or almost *humane*; for how can he forgive a poor creature? Not unless he *pays* for him. Yet truly anomalous as it may seem, I DO know that a person *thus* circumstanced has often paid a man’s Tithes—*many* a man’s Tithes; thus *paying for liberty to exercise his profession!*

But I will put a stronger case, a *possible one*, may God avert it! The two former, I must observe, are absolute facts. I will suppose the Vicar, with his *valuable* lease of the rectorial Tithes, situated as they were lately in Munster (and as I am satisfied they will be situated there again), no Tithes paid to *him*;—*imperantibus Rock cum Starlight, et mox etiam Daylight*,—yet the day comes when the aforesaid Grand Juror and Magistrate, the agent of the impropriator, demands *his* employer’s Tithes! A year’s Tithes are due,—another year’s Tithes are due;—Do you think that *he* will not be paid? If you do, you are mistaken; for paid he will

be,—*he* will have his BOND; and, after all, why not? But pray what will the poor Clergyman have to pay for the privilege of exercising his function? I’ll tell you,—the amount of his rent, as specified in his lease! and lose his vicarial Tithes besides.

I know one who stands in this perilous situation at this hour; and yet the Clergy, one and all, are unmercifully reproached for abiding by the only source of provision allotted for them!

Now, Sir, have you any expectation of Tithes being abolished? If you have, you will be disappointed. I persuade myself that their best protection lies in the impropriators. Most of these have seats in the two Houses of Parliament; Tithes are their *property*; Tithes are their RIGHT. They attach to them a value at once real and imaginary; the former consists in the *argent comptant*; the other in the feudal dignity, which belongs to the possession; and both will unite to preserve to their descendants a monument as well of their honours as of their wealth.

Not so with the Clergy,—their property in Tithes is totally different; they are in no instance (as Clergy) born to the possession: it may be, and generally is the case, that they come to them late in life; aliens in the country where they are paid, and depending upon resources for their being so paid, in all points different from those who hold them in fee. The one *tenure* (I mean that of the Clergy) is *ad vitam, aut ad culpam*; the others in contempt of the *latter* certainly: but as to a life interest, it is out of the question; for their Tithes can be made a maiden’s portion. And notwithstanding the resolutions entered into this last Spring, in London, by so many of the great Irish impropriators, I shall reserve my dependance upon the extent of them, until I mark their votes upon the subject, when it comes to be agitated in the two Houses of Parliament.

Meantime, for myself as one, and an humble one, of that venerable body, I have not expressed my own wish respecting an alternative in the mode of payment for our duty and services; and yet I have drawn a picture sufficiently melancholy, at least in possibility, to warrant our desire for almost any change. But short-sighted and selfish must that Church of England Clergyman

man be, who could wish, however comfortable the alteration, to be remunerated in his professional capacity by any substitute, as I before observed, hitherto made public: they seem to me all full of hazard to the permanent existence of the Church; and I for one reject with firmness any project for our support, that shall compromise or endanger one stone in the building.

W. H. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 11.

THE dignity of a Baronet granted to Sir Francis Ashby, of Harefield, in the county of Middlesex, June 18, 1682, has long since been presumed extinct. The earliest printed Baronetage of 1720, by Arthur Collins, does not contain any account of the family. Sir Francis Ashby was the son and heir of Sir Robert Ashby, who was son of George Ashby, son of Thomas Ashby, Clerk of the Spicery to Queen Elizabeth. The arms used by the Baronet were Azure, a chevron between three eagles displayed with two heads, Or; crest, a demi eagle, displayed with two heads, per pale Or and Azure. Finding also the following particulars, which appear to relate to this family, and may assist the enquiries of N. Y. W. G., I here state them. Anne, daughter of Ralph Lee and Frances his wife, married George Ashby, of Heroyld (Harefield), and was living in January 1572, when she attended the funeral of her mother the said Frances Lee.

..... daughter of Ashby of Middlesex married Watson the King's Surgeon, and died May 1636. F.E.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 12.

IT has almost become necessary to ask, do we live in a Christian country? Are our pastors and shepherds asleep? Are the laws of the land of power sufficient to guard our most sacred institutions from degradation, insult, and destruction; or are we to be *philosophized and liberalized* out of our common senses and our dearest interests?

I am an Englishman, Mr. Urban, jealous of all my rights and privileges to a degree of feverish irritability. I tremble with a nervous sense of apprehension and anger, at every breath that bears with it the slightest word against the most perfect liberty of conscience; and the man does not live who would

resist, even to blood, the encroachments of tyranny and oppression with greater energy or a more lasting zeal than I would;—but if Liberty be abused, and made herself to be the forger of fetters, not perhaps the open advocate for slavery, but the executioner of a tyrant's will,—if under the affectation of rational freedom, she is to beat down reason, and hold the understanding in chains, and defy all the powers that the ordinances of God or the institutions of man have sanctified and organized to be the means of peace and honour in this world and hereafter—I say such Liberty is a cursed thing, and the sooner it be driven from the face of the earth the better. If civilization bring no better blessing than may be found in this abuse of natural and rational freedom, I know not if it be irrational, unphilosophical, or irreligious, to say that it were better to live without the knowledge even of God in this world, than to be an inhabitant of a country, where the sacred name of all that is perfect in power, knowledge, justice, and mercy, is opprobriated, insulted, defied, and trampled upon, by the avowed and daring infidel, with a shameless and horrible impunity.

That the sacred character of liberty is thus grossly abused here in the land of boasted freedom and unsubdued nobility of spirit, is most true, and *that* which is spoken of in terms of glowing metaphors as the great bulwark of our rights and privileges, the *Maxima Charta* by which we hold the dearest of our possessions inviolate and inviolable, has become most strange and lamentable consummation of evil! an instrument of the vilest despotism, and the chartered cause of infamy, disgrace, and misery, to our country.

Yes, Sir, I speak it broadly, because in times like these, the honest man will not conceal his sentiments, that villainy may prosper and ride triumphant on the yoke, that bears to the very earth the most sacred objects of our love and veneration—the “Liberty of the Press,” has been made the means of torture and of intolerance, a keen and mischievous instrument of tyranny the most oppressive. Every miscreant who, from a desire of gain or the ambition of being greatly criminal, or only highly notorious, holds his conscience or his life as matters of doubtful or inconsiderable value, now carries

ries his torch and dagger open and exposed to the glare of day, and denies his God, and sacrifices all his social feelings to harass and destroy whatsoever is amiable, just, and holy, in the practice, in the possession, or in the hopes of his fellow man. Nothing, however sacred, escapes the fangs of this demon in an angel's form, and this in England; and I an Englishman shall be arraigned, perhaps, before the tribunal of popular vengeance and a public accuser, because I say that the "Liberty of the Press," once the glorious palladium of our most valued rights, is now more destructive of our most rational and boasted privileges, than the screw of the inquisitor, or the dagger of the despot.

I am aware that I write under the impressions of resentment, and while the flush of anger burns on my cheek, and you shall say, Mr. Urban, if I have or have not reason in my wrath.

A paper, of which more perhaps hereafter, has this moment been put into my hands by my son, a boy of excellent judgment, and of sound principles, but he is yet a boy, and his young mind may not be proof against the arts and contrivances of modern philosophy, the infernal doctrines and blasphemous creeds of Radical Reformers, and the shameful and horrible impieties of an unsocial, irrational, and inhuman infidelity; and therefore it is I am so indignant and in such anger, upon reading a tract entitled "The Character of a Priest." The author of which is a fictitious person, under the name of *Philanthropos*, and the printer and publisher is Carlile!

My son is in the upper form of a public school, and preparing for his future admission into the Ministry of our Holy Church. When he found this mischievous publication circulated around him, he procured a copy, and consulted me on the propriety of prosecuting and punishing a wretch whose sole object seems to be the degradation of whatsoever is sacred, just, and venerable, whose desire is confusion and desolation in all the institutions which are so justly sanctioned in the blessed Constitution of our country, whether in Church or State, and whose entire life is devoted to the maintenance of crime and the dissemination of misery; and yet so highly thought of, so unreasonably revered is this Liberty of the

Press, that I can only say he merits more than he will receive.

It is true I am myself of that holy profession, so grossly insulted and degraded, and a selfish uncharitable world may question the candour and impartiality of a judgment, influenced, it may be, by strong impressions;—but be the reader of this tract priest or layman, it matters little; the true Christian will shudder at the fearful spirit in which this sketch is drawn; it is the outline of a demon. Although Nature has no such character to defile her works, although the great Creator's hand did never form a being so full of wickedness, unless it be the author of this tract himself, still the insult and the mischief offered and intended to Religion and her Ministers, are not the less criminal, merely because the instruments employed to effect the purpose are creatures of the imagination only.

It has been said, that the abuse of wholesome laws can be no argument against their use; and that however the Liberty of the Press may be prostituted to an evil purpose by a few licentious and criminal libellers; it is still a blessing to be held sacred,—a privilege to be free of all restraint,—a right as inviolable as it should be inalienable: all this is very fine sounding declamation. But humanely speaking, it cannot be conceived that ineffective or mischievous laws, or a liberty which will not be controuled by reason, and may be and is for ever employed in destroying the best hopes, and all the noblest affections and dispositions of Nature, can or ought to be the object of our veneration, the pride and glory of our better judgment.

We cannot so soon have forgotten the example of France, in that dreadful Revolution which overwhelmed not one nation only, but I might say one half of the civilized world in ruin and desolation. The great engine employed by the philosophers who originated and organized that cursed scheme of blood and infidelity, was the Liberty of a *Free Press*; and if the blasphemous and traitorous writings of Messrs. Rousseau and Voltaire, Mirabaud, D'Alembert, and Diderot, had been burnt by the hands of the public executioner, the peace of the world had not been broken, the best interests of man had not been put in peril, nor had the

the sweetest charities of life been suspended, paralysed, or destroyed.

In no country upon earth are the labours of Legislature more honestly performed,—no Nation in the known world has more to boast of in the indefatigable zeal of its representative government, or in the fair and just administration of the executive power; our laws are enacted and enforced with a view only to the common good; our rulers are men of integrity, ability, and resolution; and in the character of a systematic opposition to all their measures, we have a pledge to secure us against all oppression, injustice, and wrong. In the two Houses of Parliament are concentrated the splendid talents, the high spirit of hereditary honour, and natural constitutional honesty from amongst all the ranks and conditions of a people more jealous of unblemished reputation and public virtue, than of extended dominion and universal sovereignty.

Such are the blessings entailed upon us, through the noble daring and successful enterprize of a long line of glorious Ancestors, whose spirit and whose blood gave existence and life to a system of jurisprudence and a form of constitution which have hitherto been the envy of the world, and are still *our* best earthly good. But, for how long, or for how short a time we or our children may possess these mighty privileges, are questions of great doubt; although I much fear, unless the wisdom of our Legislators impose some just restraints, and the good sense of the people submit for a while in patience to the controul of wholesome laws; the peace of this world will cease for ever, and the great climax of human annihilation be consummated in the last great act of a universal dissolution of all earthly and temporal enjoyments. M.

MR. URBAN, *Ely, Aug. 20.*

I HAVE now before me the injunctions given by Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, “as well to the Clergie as to the Laitie of this realme.” The twenty-ninth injunction is curious, and perhaps but little known.

HUGH CALPERS.

“ITEM, although there be no prohibition by the Worde of God, nor any

example of the primitive Church, but that the Priestes and Ministers of the Church, may lawfully, for the avoyding of fornication, have an honest and sober wife; and that, for the same purpose, the same was by Acte of Parliament in the time of our deare brother King Edward the Sixt, made lawfull; whereupon a great number of the Cleargye of this realme were then married, and so yet continue. Yet because there hath growne offence, and some slaunder to the Church, by lacke of discrete and sober behaviour in many Ministers of the Church, both in choosinge of their wives, and in indiscrete living with them, the remedie whereof is necessarie to bee sought: It is thought therefore verie necessarie, that no maner of Priest or Deacon shall hereafter take to his wife any maner of woman, *without the advise and allowance* first had upon good examination by the *Bishoppe of the same diocese, and two Justices of the Peace*, of the same shyre, dwelling next to the place *where the same woman hath made her most abode before her marriage*, nor without the good will of the parents of the sayd woman, if shee have any living, or two of the next of her kinsfolkes, or for lacke of knowledge of such, of her maister or mistresse where she serveth. And before hee shall be contracted in any place, hee shall make a good and certaine prooffe thereof to the Minister, or to the congregation, assembled for that purpose, which shall be uppon some holyday where divers may bee present. And if any shall do otherwise, that then they *shall not bee permitted to minister* either the woorde or of the Sacraments of the Church, *nor shall bee capable of any ecclesiasticall benefice*. And for the maner of the mariages of any Bishops, the same shall bee allowed and approved by the Metropolitan of the province, and also by such Commissioners as the *Queenes Maiestie* shall thereunto appoint. And if any Maister or Deane, or any head of any Colledge, shall purpose to marrie, the same shall not be allowed, but by such to whome the visitation of the same doth properly belong, who shall in any wise provide that the same tend not to the hinderance of their house.”

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

46. Dugdale's *Monasticon*; a new Edition, enriched with a large accession of materials, now first printed from Leiger-books, Charters, Rolls, and other Documents, preserved in the National Archives, Publick Libraries, and other Repositories; the History of each Religious Foundation in English, being prefixed to its respective series of Latin Charters. By John Caley, Esq. F.S. A. Keeper of the Records, preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster, and in the Augmentation Office; Henry Ellis, LL. B. F.R.S. Sec. S. A. Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum; and the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinell, M. A. Keeper of the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Vol. i. ii. iii.—(unfinished.)

IT seems exceedingly strange, that men cannot settle the affairs of the kingdom of heaven, of which they are determined to have the management, without grievously disturbing those of earth; and that unoffending pots, pans, furniture, and buildings, must be knocked to pieces, because the Deity has been worshipped in error; yet, nevertheless, it is historically true. The finest Grecian statues, however physically incapable of offence, because they had been abused to idolatrous purposes, were sadly mutilated, and thrown into marshes and wells, by the early Christians, who retained, notwithstanding, heathen customs ten times more pernicious, upon which are founded the errors of Papacy; and the superb temples were wantonly destroyed, though mean trafficking, junketing, and profanations of all kinds, commonly practised in them, were transferred into the new substitutes of *Basilicæ*. The cause of this folly is easily discovered. Setting aside the political necessity of toleration, a thing then unknown, the only object of all Religionists ought to be, the diffusion of education, active philanthropy, and sound faith and morals; instead of which, from the commencement of the world till now, they have directed their whole attention to making proselytes or followers, and thus creating faction, because that is the inevitable consequence of proselytism, or private views, resolvable into ambition. Philosophers, and Statesmen, and men of

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learning, therefore, regard fanaticks with salutary distrust; and accordingly it has long been a rule of our Government, never to place a troublesome man in the see of Canterbury. We repeat, that a zeal for making proselytes is, ever has been, and probably will ever be, the sole direction of religious fanaticism, the multiplication of factions, and its sole termination. No accessions will be gained to knowledge, philanthropy, or morals, except in so far as they are subservient to the views of proselytism; and from this inevitable tendency of fanaticism, and bad means employed in consequence, it is, that we find History refusing its support to pretended absurd claims. Our view now, however, is limited to the reign of the eighth Henry; and upon this, our preceding statements bear very strongly. "Religious disputes" (says Goldsmith on the subject) "so divided the people, and set one against the other, that the King, availing himself of the universal weakness, which was produced by universal dissensions, became the tyrant of all." *Lett. on Engl. Hist. L. 31.*)

Of the conduct of Henry the Eighth, in the dissolution of Monasteries, we have had occasion to speak before (Vol. XCII. 329), and therefore shall only say here, that the endowments of Monasteries, consisting in the most part, at first, of wastes, we owe to the Monks one full third of the kingdom being placed in a productive state, and an increase of annual income, in consequence, of between twenty and thirty millions; and if they propagated a great deal of nonsense about the kingdom of heaven, they spread just as much good sense about that of the earth: and if the best compendious rule of life be, "to be good and to be happy," though they might not teach us the best way to the former, they were not wanting, no more than the Jesuits in South America, in the latter. Providence avenged the sacrilege by compelling the institution of poor's rates—by which certainly no point whatever has been gained; though many might have been, by better modes

modes of extinguishing the *undoubted evils* of Popery and Monachism. We say *undoubted evils* in a political view, for the necessity of sound faith being connected with morals, is thus exhibited by Goldsmith (who and Hume are the sole Philosophical Historians of England), in the following words :

“Where religion is imperfect, political society, and all laws enacted for its improvement, must be imperfect also. Religion is but Philosophy refused ; and no man could ever boast an excellence in politicks, whose mind had not been previously opened and enlarged by the institutions of theology ; an error in religion ever producing defects in legislation.” *Lett. 2.*

The subject has been so hackneyed, that we could not take it in any other light, which would have a useful bearing upon many well-meaning unphilosophical religionists of our own day ; and here we shall leave it to commence a pleasanter task, that of recording the meritorious industry of three of our best Literati in their respective walks of learning.

The judgment of Dugdale was excellent ; and his passion for antiquities produced a zeal, which generated its usual concomitants, activity and perseverance. Loyal in his principles, and a gentleman in his habits, he engaged not in the noisy vulgarity of the polemicks of his day, who were discussing things which no man ever did, or ever could comprehend, but fastened upon subjects from which the mind could derive satisfaction. The result has been, that the world was put in possession of a book, allowed to be of enormous value and utility, the justly-famous *Monasticon*.

The impossibility of finding patronage sufficient for works exceeding a certain bulk, has occasioned an incompleteness in many books, which under the most favourable circumstances could scarcely ever be called complete ; e. g. the numerous volumes of Rymer's *Fœdera* form only a selection. It was manifest, that the *Monasticon* exhibited, in all places, the desideratum of that historical prefix, which its present editors have so elaborately supplied, and, in some places, glaring omissions. These could not be removed, but by gentlemen, placed in situations which commanded easy access to the necessary resources. Such situations are filled by the learned Antiquaries who have undertaken the task, and we cannot pay them a more just

or more flattering compliment, than to say we pause, because publick estimation would anticipate more than we could adduce in commendation of their industry or their learning. It is their good fortune to fill stations for which they *must* have the requisite qualifications, and they are active in the use of them for the service of science*.

Nor ought we to pass without notice the plates of Coney, which we do without depreciation of the other artists, because they are new, and excellent companions to those of Hollar. Nor is this a mere incidental accompaniment. We shall be much mistaken, if this work be not found to contain the largest collection of specimens of Gothick architecture ever known, because it will be more extensive than the Cathedrals, published by the Society of Antiquaries ; and the beautiful cabinet plates of Britton.

In the account of Gloucester Monastery occurs a curious passage, extracted from Cotton. MS. Domit. A. VIII. proving that the body of King Edward the Second (after his murder at Berkeley Castle) was refused burial at the monasteries of Bristol, Kynneswood, and Malmesbury, on account of the dread of the Queen, previous to its being received at Gloucester.

“Tempore istius abbatis [Tholy], Edwardus rex Secundus post conquestum, filius regis Edwardi Primi, veniens in Glouc. abbas et conventus eum honorifice suscepit ; qui sedens ad mensam in aula abbatie, et ibidem videns depictas figuras regum predecessorum suorum, jocose sciscitabatur ab abbate utrum haberet eum depictum inter ipsos, an non ; cui respondit magis prophanando quam fabulando quod speraret se ipsum habiturum in honestiori loco quam ibi, quod ita evenit. Nam post mortem ejus, venerabile ejus corpus quædam vicina monasteria, viz. Sancti Augustini Bristoll, Sanctæ Mariæ de Kynneswode, Sancti Aldelmi de Malmesbury, ob terrorem Rogeri de Mortuo Mari et Isabelæ reginæ, aliorumque complicitum, accipere timuerunt. Iste tamen abbas suo curru honorifice ornato, cum armis ejusdem ecclesiæ depictis, cum a castello de Berkeley adduxit, et ad monasterium Glouc. est delatus, abbate cum toto conventu solempniter revestitus, cum processione totius civitatis est honorifice susceptus, et in ecclesiâ ibidem in parte boreali juxta magnum altare traditur tumulandum.”

The burial of this unfortunate King at Gloucester, proved a source of great

* We are informed that Mr. Ellis is the leading agent of this republication.

Benefit to the Monastery, from his memory being held in such esteem, that the city of Gloucester could not contain the number that came thither on account of his relics; and the South part of the Church was built out of the alms given by those who resorted to his tomb.

We shall take our other extracts from the account of Edmundsbury, part xviii. p. 98.

We find (p. 99) that "the first *stone* church was finished in about twelve years, the inhabitants of Norfolk and Suffolk paying fourpence yearly for every carucate of land towards the expense." The existence of such an assessment as a *usual thing*, is mentioned in Mason's "Dublin;" but it seems to have escaped Antiquaries, in their explanations of the inodes by which such magnificent churches were erected.

In p. 104, it is said,

"The Jews, it should seem, had previously lived upon good terms with the Monks. They had even deposited their money in the treasury of the Monastery, as in a bank. The remains of their Synagogue at the present day bespeak it to have been a building of consequence, as well as of considerable antiquity." P. 104.

We have not Tovey at hand, but we apprehend that these courtesies, and more particularly magnificent synagogues, were very rare.

Abbat Sampson, who died in 1211 or 1212, is said to have preached sometimes in the Northern dialect (p. 105). One would presume from hence, that so strong was the difference of the *patois* in the various counties of England, that the people of one district were unintelligible to those of another. If so, how fortunate it is for learning, that the Monks wrote their chronicles and deeds in Latin: and very possibly this variation of dialects was one main reason why that representative of universal language was made the general written tongue, in charters and other publick and private instruments.

In p. 107, we find a very laudable provision made, whatever moderns may think:

"A royal mandate was issued, dated from Bury, 1st Sept. 36 Henry III. commanding, that bakers should not impress their bread intended for sale, with the sign of the Cross, Agnus Dei, or the name of Jesus Christ, a practice derogatory to the honour of those sacred emblems." P. 107.

Holinshed says, that Parliaments

were often held in country towns, on account of the riotous disposition of the Londoners. Amidst the numerous riots at Edmundsbury, and they were endless, we find (p. 109) that *thirty-two clergymen* were convicted, as being aiders and abettors. To make people satisfied on money matters is known to be impossible; and we only mention this, because we would willingly persuade our countrymen, if we could, that, as to government, the power of law only is now omnipotent. These riots existed only because the monks could not execute martial law, like the barons, and yet thought that property would command equal influence. Under feudal government there could be no universal police, because it was feudal, and the right local. Treason excepted, the Crown was obliged to tamper and negotiate, and even to sanction or connive at abuses. All now rests with the Minister and the House of Commons; and we only drop thus into politicks, because our hair stands on end with astonishment at the monstrous misconceptions of our generous and noble-minded countrymen, when our Law Reports are monuments and records, forming a continual history of improvements; for, to return to the starting-post, who ever heard, now-a-days (we love old terms) of *thirty-two clergymen*, or even respectable inhabitants, "aiders and abettors in local riots," even at elections?

Of Anglo-Saxon customs, we think every record important, for though Turner has done much, and well done it, there was a democratical manner of doing things, derived from the old Germans, and still pertinaciously exhibited in America, not thoroughly understood. So late as the year 1292, even a common porter could not be appointed without a publick meeting, and securities.

It appears, that after the election of an alderman,

"In regard to the gate-keepers, the alderman, at the first portemannesmot after his admission, was, with the rest of the inhabitants of the town, to present to the sacrist or his bailiff, four persons proper for keeping the four gates; for whose behaviour the alderman and other inhabitants were to be answerable to the abbat and convent. The fifth gate, that is, the East gate, was to remain in the custody of the abbat. Such was stated to have been the established custom from the time of King Edward the Confessor." P. 108.

It is certainly most extraordinary, that at a time when the people of England would endure only Generals for their Kings, Henry the Sixth was in regular training for canonization; as if worldly business can possibly be well conducted without worldly knowledge. The only rational explanation to be given is, that being an infant when he ascended to the throne, and under the tuition of old women, he sucked in habits better suited to the mitre than the crown. Whether there was any treachery in the plan, we

know not; but this we can affirm, that barons took their children into scenes of warfare when only seven years old. (*Berkeley MSS. p. 129.*) It appears from the authorities quoted, that education was various and unsettled, but notwithstanding, at twelve years of age, when, according to the times, he should have been riding the vaulting horse, and practising in training armour, we find him, on his knees, before the shrine of St. Edmund (see the engraving*) like the waggoner in *Æsop* praying to Her-



cules, begging an imaginary Saint to take providence into his own hands (as if it was in his power), and leave him, the King, an easy government, without personal trouble, all the rest of his days; though if any person had proposed to him to train a horse or a hawk, by a similar process, he would have seen the folly of the idea.

The present Work, we understand, cannot be completed in less than six

large folio volumes; yet though very handsomely printed, no room is unnecessarily lost. Prefixed to the *Charters* belonging to each Monastery, is given a satisfactory history of the house, with a biographical list of its Abbots, or principals; abstracts of the existing Registers, Cartularies, &c. the latter a matter of immense use to gentlemen of the legal profession. From the great accession of valuable materials,

* The annexed Wood-engraving (obligingly lent to us by the Proprietors of the "*Monasticon*") is copied from Lydgate's poetical Life of St. Edmund, in the British Museum, MS. Harl. 2278, which was a presentation copy to king Henry VI. himself. It represents the young monarch performing his devotions before St. Edmund's shrine, depicted as of gold, standing upon a pedestal of gothic stone-work. The king stayed at the Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, from Christmas to St. George's Day, 1438. See *Monasticon*, pp. 113, 114.

derived from our public repositories, and copied from the County Histories, and the improved arrangement of what have already appeared in Dugdale, Steevens, &c. this Work, when completed, will wholly supersede its predecessor; and do honour not only to its conductors, but to the nation at large.

47. *Napoleon in Exile, &c.*

(Concluded from p. 144.)

THE opinion that Buonaparte, for his reputation, should have died on the field of battle, trite as it may appear, seems to have been his own.

“ ‘There is a great difference of opinion,’ continued the Emperor, ‘as to what I ought to have done. Many were of opinion that I ought to have fought to the last. Others said, that fortune had abandoned me, that Waterloo had closed my career of arms for ever. My own opinion is, that I ought to have died at Waterloo; perhaps a little earlier. Had I died at Moscow, I should probably have had the reputation of the greatest conqueror ever known. But the smiles of fortune were at an end. I experienced little but reverses afterwards; hitherto I had been unconquered. I ought to have died at Waterloo, *j’aurais dû mourir à Waterloo*. But the misfortune is, that when a man seeks the most for death, he cannot find it. Men were killed around me, before, behind, every where, but no bullet for me.’ ”

“ ‘Had I died at Moscow,’ continued he, ‘I should have left behind me a reputation as a conqueror, without a parallel in history. A bullet ought to have put an end to me there: whereas, when a man like me dies in misfortune, his reputation is lessened. Then I had never received a check. No doubt afterwards at Lutzen and Bautzen, with an army of recruits and without cavalry, I re-established my reputation, and the campaign of 1814, with such an inferior force, did not lessen it.’ ”

Of the early life of Buonaparte, we have the following sketch,—on the absence of crime in his elevation, there will be some difference of opinion.

“ Napoleon afterwards recounted to me some part of his early life: said, that after having been at school at Brienne, he was sent to Paris, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, ‘where at the general examination,’ continued he, ‘being found to have given the best answers in mathematics, I was appointed to the artillery. After the revolution, about one-third of the artillery officers emigrated, and I became *chef de bataillon* at the siege of Toulon; having been proposed by the artillery officers themselves as the

person who, amongst them, possessed the most knowledge of the situation. During the siege, I commanded the artillery, directed the operations against the town, and took O’Hara prisoner, as I formerly told you. After the siege, I was made commandant of the artillery of the army of Italy, and my plans caused the capture of many considerable fortresses in Switzerland and Italy. On my return to Paris, I was made general, and the command of the army in La Vendée offered to me, which I refused, and replied that such a command was only fit for a general of gendarmes. On the 18th of Vendémiaire, I commanded the army of the Convention in Paris against the Sections, whom I defeated after an action of a few minutes. Subsequently I got the command of the army of Italy, where I established my reputation. Nothing, continued he, ‘has been more simple than my situation. It was not the result of intrigue or crime. It was owing to the peculiar circumstances of the times, and because I fought successfully against the enemies of my country. What is most extraordinary, and I believe unparalleled in history, is, that I rose from being a private person to the astonishing height of power I possessed, without having committed a single crime to obtain it. If I were on my death-bed, I could make the same declaration.’ ”

Napoleon asserts that he was influenced in surrendering himself to the English after the battle of Waterloo, by the recollection of a previous offer of an asylum in this country, by Lord Castlereagh—but the passage is too curious to be omitted.

“ He then spoke about his having given himself up to the English, and observed, ‘My having given myself up to you, is not so simple a matter as you imagine. Before I went to Elba, Lord Castlereagh offered me an asylum in England, and said, that I should be very well treated there, and much better off than at Elba.’ I said, that Lord Castlereagh was reported to have asserted, that he (Napoleon) had applied for an asylum in England, but that it was not thought proper to grant it. ‘The real fact,’ said Napoleon, ‘is, that he first proposed it. Before I went to Elba, Lord Castlereagh said to Caulaincourt, ‘Why does Napoleon think of going to Elba? Let him come to England. He will be received in London with the greatest pleasure, and will experience the best possible treatment. He must not, however, ask permission to come, because that would take up too much time; but let him give himself up to us, without making any conditions, and he will be received with the greatest joy, and be much better than at Elba.’ This, added he, ‘had much influence with me afterwards.’ ”

Now

Now admitting, for a moment, the veracity of this statement, it may be fairly asked, were the circumstances under which Buonaparte presented himself, on board the *Bellerophon*, at all analogous to his condition when Lord Castlereagh is stated to have made the offer in question? We are persuaded, however, that the whole story is a fabrication either of Buonaparte or of Caulaincourt.

In closing our account of these volumes, we have but little to add to the observations that have escaped us in the progress of our Review. We have endeavoured to divest ourselves of every feeling which could interrupt an impartial judgment—and we have made our selections, with a wish to afford amusement and information to our Readers, not to administer to the appetite of a party. We have forborne to notice the unusual degree of bitter hostility directed against Sir Hudson Lowe, in these volumes. We suspect that the greatest possible exaggeration is given to the tone and manner attributed to the Governor on frequent occasions, and we are quite sure that the provocations he received were sufficient to disturb the coolest temper. We now dismiss the work with this single observation, that it is well calculated to amuse many whom it may fail to convince—that it will confirm the enthusiastic attachment of Napoleon's friends, and remove not unfrequently the suspicions which have rested upon his fame.

A second edition of the work confirms our opinion of its popularity—add to which, a translation into French is nearly ready for publication.

48. *Memoirs of the Life of Artemi of Wagarschapat, near Mount Ararat, in Armenia; from the Original Armenian. Written by himself. 8vo, pp. 374. Treutel and Wurtz.*

AN auto-biographical narrative, from the pen of an Asiatic, is a production of so rare an occurrence, that we undertook the perusal of this volume more through motives of curiosity, than any expected gratification. Before many pages had been read, we discovered the most intense and lively interest pervading the whole narrative. The ingenuous and unaffected style with which these curious details are clothed, add greatly to the pleasure experienced in the perusal. The reader

cannot expect, in a simple Armenian, much loftiness of sentiment, or elegance of language; but he may confidently rely on the veracity of his statements. The writer has only recorded what actually occurred before him, without introducing a single sentence, in the course of the dialogues, that was not uttered.

These memoirs not only possess that interest derived from the personal history of the writer and the narrative of his vicissitudes, adventures, hardships, and sufferings, but exhibit also a striking picture of the extreme degradation to which the remains of the once flourishing Armenian nation are now reduced in their native land. The humble professors of Christianity, in this portion of the globe, are oppressed by the twofold despotism of their Mahometan rulers and their own intolerant Ecclesiastics. The natural consequence of a state of society, where the poor experience less compassion and humanity than brutes, is, that all who have the opportunity and talents gladly leave their native soil, to seek independence and prosperity elsewhere. On this account, the Armenians are closely assimilated to the Jews, in their condition and pursuits. Commerce is their only avocation; and very few enter into civil service, or mechanical pursuits. It is in the nature of traffick to beget an indifference for one's native country, without attaching the mind to any particular soil; such is the case with the Armenians and Jews; and such were the feelings of Artemi, in all his adventures.

Artemi, the subject of these memoirs, was born in April 1774, in Wagarschapat, near Mount Ararat. At this time Simeon was Patriarch of all Armenia: and this town belonged to an Armenian convent of the first rank, called Etschmiazyn. Artemi lost his father when only four months old, and his education was solely entrusted to his mother, who was miserably poor, being left with four other children. Amidst his poverty, Artemi took every opportunity of cultivating his mind, notwithstanding the "malicious envy" of the chiefs. The jealousy and opposition of the priests and elders were continued sources of disquietude to Artemi and his doating mother; and this appears to have been the origin of all his troubles through life. In Wagarschapat, although there were

were seven hundred houses, yet there were only ten persons who could read : Artemi was one of them.

It was the ambition of the mother to have Artemi instructed in the rare accomplishments of reading and writing, in order, if possible, that he might win his way into the Church. Her own story is very characteristic, and affords remarkable views of the social relations as they exist in these eastern parts ; and almost every passage in the life of her son, presents similar primitive scenes for our wonder.

The following gives an instance of savage cruelty that could not be tolerated in Europe, even to the brute species. It seems that the mother, for protecting her son from the cruel chastisement of the *tithing-man*, was dragged before the Kalust, the governor of the village:

"Kalust was then in his *kali*, a kind of shed in which the people of our country clean wheat. At his command, six of his servants went and dragged my mother by the hair before him. No sooner did Kalust set eyes on her, than, crying out with brutal ferocity, he asked, how she durst oppose the tithing-man and show disobedience to his orders, though he was the supreme director of the whole place ; and who had exempted her from the performance of the same labour as the rest, and authorized her to think of nothing but making scholars of her children. My mother, quite dejected in spirit and languid in body, was still scarcely able to speak ; she answered him, however, in the mildest manner : 'Gracious Sir, (so she styled him, who had no more grace or mercy than a tiger,) I am a poor widow ; I have nothing but what I earn by my labour ; I have no succour, no protection, not even one to give me good advice. My children are young, they can yet earn nothing. If I were to go every day to work for you, I should get but two *paras* a day, and in the present dearth that sum would not buy bread enough to satisfy our hunger. I am a lone woman, and there is none to bring them bread, or to look after them and the house in my absence. Have compassion on me and my children, grant me some indulgence till they have attained a proper age, and then our joint efforts shall compensate for what I alone am not now able to perform for you.' This petition she concluded with a complaint against the tithing-man. Kalust eyed her with a truly infernal smile, and instead of being moved by her complaint to do her justice and to afford her his protection, which in such a case ferocious beasts themselves would not deny, if they understood the language of men, he loaded her with

abuse, befitting neither his vocation, nor the sex of my mother ; and to punish her audacity in vindicating herself, he, in the most cold-blooded manner, ordered a very stout man to be called, and *karmasses* to be brought. The *karmass* is a pliant shrub, not thicker than one's finger, of which the tubes of pipes are made : its twigs when steeped in oil become as flexible as a riding-whip and will not break. His commands were instantly obeyed. They brought a sturdy boor, who laying hold of my mother by the hands, hoisted her upon his shoulders, upon which others beat her till her voice failed, and all her cloaths were soaked in blood. I had followed her, and of course witnessed this exercise of tyrannic cruelty. My readers may conceive what I suffered : for, far as the sun shines, can more atrocious cruelty be practised on human beings ! Is it not worse than when savages, who, in their whole way of life, are more like brutes, devour their enemies ?"

Notwithstanding all opposition, our hero acquired a facility in repeating the Psalms, Services, &c. with which the Armenian ritual abounds, and so far ingratiated himself with one Karapet, an Archimandrite, that he took him at the age of ten years into his service at the adjoining convent.

Artemi was afterwards admitted into the Convent to learn the art of bookbinding. Here his mother was befriended by Msrach, a priest of Merk-Kulap, who had turned robber with a view only of serving the poor by a more equal distribution of the good things of this world.

When the building of a fortress on Mount Ararat was determined on, Artemi was seized as one of the thirty-five who were to assist. This, it appears, depended on the arbitrary will of their tyrannical rulers. The party destined for this labour took provisions with them for a week, at the end of which time they were to have been relieved ; but no one came—their provisions were exhausted, and they subsisted eight days on herbs. At the end of six months, winter obstructed the work, and they returned home by a different route :

"By the way," continues Artemi, "I found, at the foot of a hill, a monument of rough stone, about two fathoms and a half in height. I stopped to survey it, and regretted that I could not read the inscription upon it in ancient Greek ; when an inhabitant of Uschakan came towards me and said, 'What art thou here examining so inquisitively ? or hast thou a mind to be the eighth ?' By these words my curiosity was
but

but the more strongly excited, and I earnestly besought him to inform me who was interred under this stone. 'On this spot,' said he, 'there were formerly vineyards, and where this monument stands were interred seven brothers, who were murdered by robbers, being sent out by their father one after the other to look for the first who was missing, and who had been left here as watchman. At length, after waiting in vain for the return of the last of them, he went himself, and was also slain and thrown by the villains into a pit, in which the juice of the grapes is collected: for which reason this place is called the tomb of the seven brothers.'

On reaching home, he found his mother weeping for his supposed death.

In travelling with a caravan at Baia-sit, Artemi learned the singular and affecting narrative of a beautiful woman named Manuschak, who was married to the son of the Armenian priest of Chnuss; and who was torn from her husband by the Pacha. She afterwards regained her liberty, joined her husband, and they proceeded together to Wagarschapat. The account given by Artemi affords a lamentable proof of the state of society, that could be guilty of such outrages.

Artemi, after enduring a variety of hardships, re-entered the service of his old master, Karapet, who had been appointed bishop and superior of the convent of Georgiewsk. He here lived well enough, being in great favour with his masters, who strongly urged him to embrace the ecclesiastical profession; but Artemi would not consent. He did not, however, remain long here, but lived a sort of wandering life, occasionally employed in a convent, or accompanying a caravan, until some new and unforeseen accident reduced him to new difficulties and to new hardships. At length he proceeded to St. Petersburg, where he arrived on the 17th of August, 1797, determined to settle in that capital.—Here, he says, the brightest rays of hope beamed upon him, and a presentiment cried with a voice not to be silenced,—'Here thou wilt find rest for thy soul, and prosperity:' but he acknowledges that he had to suffer much, especially in the first years; but more that caused him to laugh than weep. He, however, raised himself to a respectable condition in life, and acquired property with his accustomed temperance and moderation. The translator adds, by way of postscript, that

Artemi has resided several years in Paris, transacting commercial business for his countrymen at St. Petersburg, and that he is now engaged in a pilgrimage by way of Constantinople to Jerusalem, an account of which he will communicate to the world in a continuation of his adventures.

49. Dibdin's *Ædes Althorpianæ*.

(Concluded from p. 64.)

WE now proceed to the third and last division of our review, namely, the account which these volumes contain of the Spencer library. It is one of the oldest discoveries of the mathematics, that the greater cannot be contained in the less; and therefore it will not excite a moment's wonder that the glories even of this library, like the splendours of King Solomon, related to Queen Candaulé,—"the half is not told us." The notices of those books which are to be found in the first volume, between pages 31 and 236, will be interesting not to bibliographers only, but to well-educated readers in general; for they are not technical examinations of each volume according to its signatures, its folios, its errors of paging, and such curious tests, but a descriptive account of some of the most rare, splendid, and interesting books in the Spencer collection. In order, however, that the true Bibliographer may not think himself forgotten in this work, the second volume, which may be considered as a Supplement to the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, is devoted to their gratification, in an account (*with several curious fac-similes in wood*) of many volumes added to the Althorp library since that publication issued from the press. It also seems, as if a farther delectation were in reserve for them, in the shape of a *Catalogue raisonnée* of the whole collection!—else what means such language as this, having the capitals inserted as we have placed them?

"The Reader will probably now expect SOME ACCOUNT of the Treasures of a LIBRARY, through which he has only passed in a hasty manner, but which may have been sufficient to excite a curiosity for more full and particular information. With every disposition to gratify his wishes, it must, at the same time, be obvious to him that THE PRESENT is not the place for a *descriptive Catalogue*, even of the principal articles in each department." Page 37.

Again,

Again, in the Preface, page vi. is

"Hence the well-informed may draw a pretty correct conclusion of the value of a COMPLETE CATALOGUE of the SPENCER LIBRARY, executed in a similar manner."

Nor are these the first hints of such a work, since in the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. III. p. 388 note, are the following words:

"I trust and hope, and almost believe, however, that ere the hairs of the present illustrious owner of it be 'silvered o'er with age,' A CATALOGUE OF THE ENTIRE LIBRARY, with rather copious notices of the rarer books contained in it, will be given to the longing eyes and aching hearts of Bibliomaniacs in every part of Europe."

It is, indeed, "a consummation devoutly to be wished," and who can be so fitted for the task, as he that writes himself on the title-pages to these volumes, "Librarian to his Lordship?" Others might be cold in their descriptions, or wearied with the greatness of the labour:—others might find no interest in First Editions, and derive no instruction from unique ones:—others might observe no beauty in the Gothic letter, nor elegance in the rude wood-cuts of "the Fifteeners:" but Mr. Dibdin is one who is all warmth, all life, all vivacity, all eye, all heart for such an occupation. As the bibliographical style of our author is so well known, we the less regret that our room will not allow us to extract any portion of that part of the work; yet they will feel considerable gratification, who will turn to the account of the sumptuous edition of "Storia di Duc Nobil Amanti," in vol. I. p. 229, and to that of the "Illustrated Shakspeare," p. 200.

Our duty is almost brought to a close. Evidence has been produced, and witnesses have been examined, concerning the worth and the beauty of these volumes; and all that remains for us is to charge the jury of the public, and to deliver that which is law upon this case. Entertainment, interest, or splendour, are good and excellent reasons for writing, publishing, and praising any work: and if this be admitted, and by prescriptive right it must be so, then the public patronage of volumes like these, must of course follow. The plates, which bear the names of some of the first artists of our time, are splendid in the extreme—independent of their interest in be-

ing the reflection of some of the best, the fairest, and the bravest of personages, and the finest pencils of all times. The matter is the history of such apt and fitting comments on so excellent a text; the union, a record of that noble House which shall flourish when Time shall have levelled the author and his subject, and his readers, and his reviewers, in one common grave; which shall interest, while one act of English history remains connected with another. Yet while we thus state the merits of this work, let us not close our eyes upon an omission. Why are we left without an Index, to turn over considerably upwards of 300 pages, to find any particular passage to which we would refer? Mr. Dibdin was wont to give copious and particular indexes, and now neither to the history of the house, nor to the analysis of the additional books, are we treated with any. But this is a fault that may be amended at any time; while that which is good is not less so; it becomes only less useful. On the whole, then, the *Ædes Althorpiæ* is a work of splendid typography and embellishments, especially in the large paper, which looks a most princely book; the historical and biographical parts are full of entertainment and interest, and they who read it will find themselves instructed in many points, and amused in all.

50. *The Grave of the last Saxon; or the Legend of the Curfew. A Poem. By the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles. 8vo. Hurst, Robinson, and Co.*

WE are well pleased to have it in our power to congratulate Mr. Bowles once again on his return, with renewed energies, from his contention in the field of criticism, to the calmer and more inviting paths of poetry. His muse is a mild and beautiful maiden, who does not seek to startle and surprize; but where quiet glances, and countenance of melancholy inspiration, win and retain the admiration of all true lovers of the tender and the pathetic. Such a creature must have been absolutely in danger of extermination amid the rude cut and thrust criticism, and course brutality of animadversion to which her servant has so recently been exposed. She has, however, escaped the conflict, and presents herself (we trust not for the last time)

to claim that meed of applause, which she has never sought for in vain, and to which she was never more entitled than on the present occasion. Since she last met our view, we may observe, in the language of a congenial spirit, that

"Time has but touched her form to finer
grace,
And years but shed their favours on her face."

Mr. Bowles has informed us, in his preface, that the design of the present poem was sketched several years ago. It is in blank verse, and extends to five cantos, one of which is introductory. We shall not destroy the interest which our readers will feel in perusing the story, by anticipating its plot and catastrophe. It will be quite sufficient for our purposes, and limits, merely to extract a few of its most successful passages.

COMPARISON BETWEEN ENGLAND AND ITALY.

"Fair Italy! thy hills and olive-groves,
A lovelier light empurples—or when Morn,
Streams o'er the cloudless van of Apennine,
Or more majestic Eve, on the wide scene,
Of columns, temples, arcs, and aqueducts,
Sits, like reposing Glory, and collects
Her richest radiance at that parting hour;
While distant domes, touch'd by her hand,
shine out
More solemnly, 'mid the gray monuments,
That strew th' illustrious plain; yet say,
can these, [sun,
E'en when their pomp is proudest, and the
Sinks o'er the ruins of Immortal Rome,
A holy int'rest wake, intense as that,
Which visits his full heart, who, sever'd long,
And home returning, sees once more the light
Shine on the land where his forefathers sleep;
Sees its white cliffs at distance, and exclaims,
'There I was born, and there my bones
shall rest?'"

YOUTH.

"Youth, on thy light hair, and inge-
nuous brow,
Most comely sits the morn of life; on me,
And this bare head, the night of time de-
scends
In sorrow. I look back upon the past,
And think of joy and sadness upon earth,
Like the vast ocean's fluctuating toil
From everlasting! I have seen its waste
Now in the sunshine sleeping—now high-
ridged [the earth.
With storms; and such the kingdoms of
Yes, youth, and flattering fortune, and the
light
Of summer days, are as the radiance
That flits along the solitary waves,
E'en whilst we gaze, and say, 'how beautiful!'
So fitful and so perishing the dream

Of human things. But there is light above,
Undying; and, at times, faint harmonies
Heard, by the weary pilgrim, in his way
O'er perilous rocks, and through unwater'd
wastes,

Who looks up, fainting, and prays earnestly,
To pass into that rest, whence sounds so sweet
Come, whispering of hope; else it were best,
Beneath the load the forlorn heart endures,
To sink at once; to shut the eyes on things
That sear the sight; and so to wrap the soul
In sullen, tearless, ruthless apathy!
Therefore, midst ev'ry human change, I drop
A tear upon the Cross, and all is calm;
Yea, full of blissful—and of brightest views,
On this dark tide of time.

Youth, thou hast known
Adversity; even in thy morn of life,
The spring-tide rainbow fades, and many
days,

And many years, perchance, of weal or woe
Hang o'er thee: happy, if through ev'ry
change

Thy constant heart, thy steadfast view, be
fix'd

Upon that better kingdom, where the crown
Immortal is held out to holy hope,
Beyond the clouds that rest upon the grave.

Oh! I remember when King Harold stood
Blooming in youth like thee: I saw him
crown'd—

I heard the loud voice of a nation hail
His rising star: then, flaming in mid-heaven
The red portentous comet, like the hand
Upon the wall, came forth: its fatal course
All mark'd, and gazed in terror, as it look'd,
With lurid light, upon this land. It pass'd—
Old men had many bodings; but I saw,
Reckless, King Harold, in his plumed helm,
Ride foremost of the mailed chivalry,
That, when the fierce Norwegian pass'd the
seas,

Met his host, man to man; I saw the sword,
Advanced and glittering, in the victor's hand,
That smote the HARDRADA to the earth!

To-day,
King Harold rose, like an avenging God,
To-morrow (so it seem'd, so short the space,)
To-morrow, through the field of blood, we
sought

His mangled corse amid the heaps of slain—"

PEACE AND WAR.

"————— If such an hour
Seem'd smiling on the heart, how smiled it
now,

To him, who yesternight, a soldier, stood
Amid the direst sight of human strife,
And bloodshed; heard the cries, the trum-
pet's blast,

Ring o'er the dying; saw, with all its tow'rs,
A city blazing to the midnight sky,
And mangled groups of miserable men,
Gasping or dead, whilst with his iron heel
He splash'd the blood beneath! How chang'd
the scene!

The sun's last light upon the battlements,
The

The sea, the landscape, the peace-breathing
air,
Remember'd both, of the departed hours
Of early life."——

The search for the corpse of Harold
is thus forcibly described :

"We went,
In silence, to the quarry of the dead.
The sun rose on that still and dismal host—
Toiling from corse to corse, we trod in blood—
From morn till noon toiling, and then I said,
'Seek Editha, her whom he loved.' She
came; [she look'd
And through the field of death she pass'd :
On many a face, ghastly upturn'd ; her hand
Unloosed the helmet, smooth'd the clotted
hair,
And many livid hands she took in hers ;
Till stooping o'er a mangled corse, she
shriek'd,
Then into tears burst audibly, and turn'd
Her face, and with a falt'ring voice pro-
nounced, [corse
'Oh ! Harold !' We took up, and bore the
From that sad spot, and wash'd the ghastly
wound
Deep in the forehead, where the broken barb
Was fix'd.

"So wett'ring from the field, we bore
King Harold's corse. A hundred Norman
knights [ground.
Met the sad train, with pikes that trail'd the
Our old men pray'd, and spoke of evil days
To come; the women smote their breasts
and wept ;
The little children knelt beside the way,
As on to Waltham the funeral car
Moved slow. Few and disconsolate the train
Of English earls, for few, alas ! remain'd,
So many in the field of death lay cold.
The horses slowly paced, till Waltham tow'rs
Before us rose. THERE, with long taper'd
blaze,
Our brethren met us, chanting, two and two,
The 'Miserere' of the dead. And THERE—
But, my child Adela, you are in tears—
There at the foot of the HIGH ALTAR lies
The LAST OF SAXON KINGS.—Sad Editha,
At distance, watch'd the rites, and from that
hour
We never saw her more."

The song of the Battle of Hastings
is full of spirit. We cannot say as
much for those of the Witches in
Waltham Wood. They are mere car-
icatures of Shakspeare's Hags, and
are of nearly the same character, both
as to bombast and absurdity, as the
incantations in Lord Byron's *Manfred*.

The versification of the poem is re-
markably harmonious. The whole
poem is studded with beautiful thoughts,
and it is impossible to rise from the
perusal of it without being impressed
with a lively sense of admiration, both

for the author and his genius, and we
trust the extracts we have furnished in
this slender notice, will induce many
of our readers to recur to the pages of
the poem itself, which, in our humble
opinion, very much exceeds any of the
former works (always excepting his
touching and tender Sonnets) of its
amiable and distinguished Author.

51. *The History of that ingenious Gentleman
Don Quixote de la Mancha, translated
from the Spanish by Motteux. A new
Edition, with copious Notes, Translations
of several celebrated Spanish and Moorish
Ballads; and an Essay on the Life and
Writings of Cervantes. In 5 vols. 8vo.
Hurst, Robinson, and Co.*

IT is not necessary at this time of
day to enter upon a staid discussion of
the merits of an author so universally
read and admired as Cervantes. It is
sufficient for our present purpose to
mention, that of four translations into
English of his chef by various per-
sons, the present version is incom-
parably the best. Smollett has suc-
ceeded in producing a very agreeable
book from the original materials, but
it can hardly be pronounced a satisfac-
tory representation of his original.
Without waiting to consider the char-
acter or origin of the various customs
and peculiarities on which so much of
the humor and facetiousness of Cer-
vantes are founded, he has generally
contrived, when unable to render the
proverb or joke entirely to his own
satisfaction, to substitute some English
bon mot, saying, or jest in its stead ;
and thus the illustration of national
habits and conversation, which forms
so valuable a feature in the account of
Don Quixote's exploits, are entirely
lost to the English reader. Horace
Walpole, in that spirit of pragmatic
flippancy which characterizes all his
criticisms, has observed of Don Quixote,
that after a man has proved himself so
mad as to mistake a windmill for a
giant, and a flock of sheep for a hostile
army, what more is to be expected of
him but a tissue either of equally ex-
travagant improbabilities, or dull re-
petitions. But amusing as, in spite
of such hypercriticism, the personal
narrative of the worthy Hidalgo must
be allowed to be, it is not the incidents
alone which render this history so par-
ticularly valuable. It is the minute
description, no where else to be met
with, of the habits and manners of the
Spanish

Spanish nation, and the historical as well as literary illustrations which every where occur in the narrative, that, added to Cervantes' knowledge of human nature, have conduced to render his work the wonder and admiration of posterity. But even these instructive and often highly interesting passages, have frequently been lost to the reader for want of some accompanying note of explanation. All this is, however, remedied in the present edition, in which we have as many detached observations illustrative of the text, as would occupy a moderate-sized volume. Among these are introduced translations of many fine Moorish Ballads, historical and traditional, and this constitutes to us by far the most valuable addition to the novelty of the present edition. The text of Motteux, here substituted for Smollett's, is as much superior to that of the author of Roderick Random, as Fairfax's version of Tasso is to Hoole's. But we cannot do better than give the editor's explanation in his own words, of the principal objects of this improved edition of his author.

"It remains to say a few words concerning this new edition of the first of modern Romances. The translation is that of Motteux; and this has been preferred simply because in spite of many defects and inaccuracies, it is by far the most spirited. Shakspeare, the oldest of all our translators, is the only one entitled to be compared with Motteux. Perhaps he is even more successful in imitating the serious air of Cervantes; but it is much to be doubted whether the English reader of our time would not be more wearied with the obsolete turns of his phraseology, than delighted with its occasional felicities.

"In the Notes appended to these volumes, an attempt has been made to furnish a complete explanation of the numerous historical allusions in *Don Quixote*, as well as of the particular traits in romantic writing, which it was Cervantes' purpose to ridicule in the person of his hero. From the Spanish editions of Bowle, Pellicer, and the Academy, the greatest part of the materials have been extracted; but a very considerable portion, and perhaps not the least interesting, has been sought for in the old histories and chronicles with which the Spaniards of the sixteenth century were familiar. Of the many old Spanish ballads quoted or alluded to by Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, metrical translations have uniformly been inserted in the notes; and as by far the greater part of these compositions are altogether new to the English public, it is hoped this part of the work may afford some pleasure to those who delight in comparing the early literatures of the different nations of Christendom."

We can only afford room for one specimen of the verse of these valuable notes.

BERNARDO AND ALPHONSO.

"With some good ten of his chosen men, Bernardo hath appear'd
Before them all in the palace hall, the lying King to beard;
With cap in hand and eye on ground, he came in reverend guise,
But ever and anon he frown'd, and flame broke from his eyes.
'A curse upon thee,' cries the King, 'who comest unbid to me;
But what from traitor's blood should spring, save traitors like to thee?
His sire, Lords, had a traitor's heart; perchance our Champion brave
May think it were a pious part to share Don Sancho's grave.'
'Whoever told this tale the King hath rashness to repeat,'
Cries Bernard, 'here my gage I fling before THE LIAR's feet!
No treason was in Sancho's blood, no stain in mine doth lie—
Below the throne what knight will own the coward calumny?
'The blood that I like water shed, when Roland did advance,
By secret traitors brought and led, to make us slaves of France;
The life of King Alphonso I saved at Ronseval,—
Your words, Lord King, are recompence abundant for it all.
'Your horse was down—your hope was flown—ye saw the faulchion shine,
That soon had drunk your royal blood, had I not ventured mine;
But memory soon of service done deserteth the ingrate,
And ye've thank'd the son for life and crown by the father's bloody fate.
'Ye swore upon your kingly faith, to set Don Sancho free,
But curse upon your paultring breath, the light he ne'er did see;
He died in dungeon cold and dim, by Alphonso's base decree,
And visage blind, and mangled limb, were all they gave to me.
'The King that swerveth from his word hath stain'd his purple black,
No Spanish Lord will draw the sword behind a liar's back;
But noble vengeance shall be mine, an open hate I'll show—
The King hath injured Carpio's line, and Bernard is his foe.'—

'Seize—seize him!'—loud the King doth scream—'There are a thousand here—
Let his foul blood this instant stream,—What! Caitiffs, do ye fear?
Seize—seize the traitor!'—But not one to move a finger dareth,—
Bernardo standeth by the throne, and calm his sword he bareth.

He drew the faulchion from the sheath, and held it up on high,
And all the hall was still as death—cries Bernard, 'Here am I,
And here's the sword that owns no lord, excepting heaven and me;
Fain would I know who dares his point—King, Conde, or Grandee.'

Then to his mouth the horn he drew—(it hung below his cloak)
His ten true men the signal knew, and through the ring they broke;
With helm on head, and blade in hand, the knights the circle brake,
And back the lordlings 'gan to stand, and the false King to quake.

'Ha! Bernard,' quoth Alphonso, 'what means this warlike guise?
Ye know full well I jested—ye know your worth I prize.'—
But Bernard turn'd upon his heel, and smiling pass'd away—
Long rued Alphonso and Castile the jesting of that day."

In taking leave of these volumes, we can safely and conscientiously recommend them to the attention of our readers as incomparably the best edition

of *Don Quixote* which has hitherto appeared. We could have wished the external appearance of the work to have been something more splendid.

52. *The Bishop of London's Charge, delivered at his Visitation, 1822.*

IN bringing this superior composition before the notice of our Readers, we aspire to participate with his Lordship in the happiness of diffusing such paternal and useful admonition, adapted, as it is, in its general tenor, no less to the Laity at large than to the Clergy to whom it is more immediately addressed. And indeed, their interests are so interwoven; they depend, naturally, like faith and works, so much on each other, that the one cannot be benefited without adding strength and support to the other. And we may add, that none but an enemy to both would attempt to destroy, or even to weaken the connection. His Lordship having, in the last periodical meeting, called attention to the then recent Act relative to the residence of the Clergy, and the maintenance of stipendiary Curates, opens his present Charge with some observations on these important branches of Ecclesiastical Discipline. And it is satisfactory to have his Lordship's testimony that, having "now been in action about five years, it has been found, by experience, productive of material benefit, whilst the temporary alarm, excited by some of its enactments, has proved altogether groundless;" which, as his Lordship most justly conceives, "is the true test of every legislative measure." In the following observations we know not whether most to admire the justness and depth of thought from which they

result, or the delicacy and elegance with which they are expressed.

"The fitness of laws is not to be estimated by mere inspection of the letter, without constant regard as well to the nature and end, as to the general condition and temper of the Society which they are designed to regulate."...."the great ends of all government are tacitly obtained by a compromise, with no less effect I believe, and with greater convenience to the parties concerned, than by exact precision in the framing of laws, and rigid strictness in their execution. The most important duties of a Clergyman, the effective and adequate discharge of his pastoral functions, can never be enforced by compulsion. Their efficiency depends on the temper and manner in which they are performed; and they derive their force, as well as their grace, from that liberal spirit of piety, which takes the direction of its movements from the rules of law, and the measure of its exertions from a conscientious sense of duty.....Attention to forms is so essential to the preservation of discipline, that it may fairly be made the condition of an indulgence granted by the Legislature; and he who neglects to purchase security at so easy a rate, deserves to suffer for his indolence....The distinction of *beneficed* and *stipendiary* is accidental and external, affecting in no way the intrinsic dignity of the priesthood, which is neither increased nor diminished by the proportions of honour or emolument attached to different situations in the Church.....This view of the case supplies infallible rules for the regulation of their mutual intercourse."

"The beneficed Clergyman contracts an engagement with a brother, on whom he devolves a most sacred and important trust; and, it is hardly conceivable that he should withhold

withhold the liberal treatment, the offices of courtesy, the marks of attention, which are necessary to make the situation of a curate agreeable to himself, and respectable in the eyes of his parishioners....The Curate is without excuse, if he loses sight of the subordination implied in his office, and of his obligation, both in duty and decency, to comply, in all things honest and lawful, with the directions of a principal, who cannot divest himself of the right of control over his parish."

These brief extracts sufficiently show the judicious and conciliating manner in which his Lordship has discussed these important matters of discipline—from which he turns "to a subject of more general interest—the present state of society, in its immediate bearings on religion." In this there is much original and acute observation, particularly on that long agitated question—National Education. We will endeavour to gratify our Readers by selecting some of his Lordship's remarks; regretting that where all is excellent, our limits forbid more copious extracts.

"For a series of years preceding the French Revolution, the diffusion of knowledge, and cultivation of intellect in France and the neighbouring countries exceeded in such a proportion the countervailing powers of Religion and Morality, that all competent judges agreed in opinion that some mighty convulsion was at hand."...."But whilst the world was involved in confusion around us, this country, by the blessing of Providence, was not only preserved from destruction, but rose to an eminence of glory and power which it had never attained in former times."....."The immediate danger is now past: but when we direct our attention to the systematic culture of intellect introduced in the course of a few years among all classes, we cannot but feel an anxiety lest the balance of society should suffer disturbance from this sudden increase of its momentum. In proportion as these additional energies imparted to the mass of the people are under the direction of good principles, they will give stability to the Government, advance the cause of Religion and Morals, and contribute to the general advantage. But there is no necessary connection between knowledge and goodness, between the possession of intellectual power, and a disposition to apply it to its proper ends.....It therefore must be our object to maintain the proportion which should always exist between the active powers of the public mind, and the control and direction of their exercise by the operation of moral causes. And this we must do, not by discouraging the acquisition of knowledge among the lower orders, but by taking effectual methods to

supply their minds with just notions of their duty towards God and man, and place them under the habitual direction of sound principles and good feelings.".....

"I have adverted above to the influence of the Clergy as one of the principal causes which ensured the safety of the nation, amidst the extremes of confusion and anarchy which agitated the neighbouring countries."

On this topic,—the influence of the Clergy—the remarks of his Lordship are deserving the most serious attention; and we are confident that the junior members especially, of the sacred order, would consult their individual interests and happiness by energetically resolving them into practice; for "their weight in society of course will depend on the estimation in which their character is held, and on the manner in which they discharge their duties."

"The Laity have a right to expect that the attainments in learning and piety, of the Clergy, considered as a body, should rise, at the least, above the ordinary level of other classes of Society.....And every individual should act as if the whole interests of Religion depended on his personal character and the faithful exertion of his powers within his allotted sphere.....Our only real security will be found in a fixed resolution to act in every instance on deliberate views of duty, and a sincere and sober love of truth, under a controlling sense of that supreme authority, from which we derive our commission.....A Clergyman who acts on these motives will have the advantage of moving with authority, dignity, and freedom."

His Lordship proceeds, in the next place, "to a few observations on another material point—the manner of executing the duties attached to a parochial charge." And here, beginning with the "groundwork," he insists on the *catechising* of young persons in the Church, "as a most important part of the system."

"The general disuse into which this practice has fallen, I consider as calamitous to the interests of piety in the highest degree..... And I feel it my duty to say, that if we would give an effectual check to the alarming diffusion of impious principles among the lower ranks, and secure their adherence to the Establishment, we must act in this respect on the views of the Church, in substance, if not in form. The opportunity afforded to the Clergy in populous places, of becoming known to the rising generation in the character of pastors, having a right to their attention and obedience, I consider as one of the chief advantages of the National Schools.....I

have

have seen with unmixed satisfaction the growth of these excellent institutions.".....

"In poor and thinly-inhabited villages, where there is often a difficulty in maintaining a daily school, I would recommend the benefit of a Sunday School.....and I think the want of farther instruction would hardly be felt, if the latter part of Saturday could be allotted, under the immediate care of the Clergyman to the same purpose.....Proportioned to the effect of your endeavours in the accomplishment of these purposes, will be the proficiency of the people at large in the principles of pure religion."

We have thus touched upon some of the more prominent points of this truly pastoral address. The importance of the topics, and the very able manner in which they are treated, are sufficient to recommend it to the attention of all who take an interest in the welfare of the rising generation, in the preservation of the National Church, and in the advancement and diffusion of the Christian Revelation. But we cannot close this brief review without adverting to some of the concluding remarks, which are alike calculated to check despondency, and to animate to continued exertion.

"I am," says his Lordship, "fully persuaded that the extravagancies of frantic infidelity are means in the order of Providence for the promotion of virtue and truth, by provoking discussions which lead to the dispersion of error, by disposing the careless to reflection, by determining the irresolute to enquiry, by awakening energies which might otherwise have slumbered in inaction."

"When I behold the continued exertions of piety, in the distribution of the Scriptures and Scriptural tracts,—in the enlarging of Churches—in the erection of Schools, at home and abroad—in founding extensive establishments, with a view to the conversion of the heathen—I am compelled to infer from this active munificence, that the breath of impiety has neither quenched the flame of religion among us, nor sullied its purity, nor abated the intensity of its power."

53. *A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Eldon, Lord High Chancellor, &c. upon the Marriage Act Amendment Bill.* By John Stockdale Hardy, Deputy Registrar of the Commissary Court of Leicester. 8vo, pp. 23. Hunter.

WE are happy to call the attention of our Readers to this able and well written appeal to the Lord Chancellor, on the subject of the late Marriage Act,—a measure which has excited such general discussion. The writer points out, in strong and energetic language, the many weighty objections

to this legislative enactment, and the numerous difficulties that may be expected to arise from its various provisions—in particular, he dwells upon "the absolute indelicacy of a young lady on the eve of forming the most interesting connexion of her life, to be hurried into the presence of an official person, to swear her intended husband to be of age." He also endeavours to show, and to us satisfactorily, that in guarding against the nullities of marriage that arose under the former, much greater evils are likely to arise under the present Act, from the impossibility of dissolving a degrading and unhappy connexion; and, if we may rely upon the experience of an old Civilian, he avers that in a practice of fifty years he never knew an instance of a nullity of marriage being pronounced, which (so far from being deemed a hardship by the parties) was not considered the greatest relief, as dissolving an inconsiderate connexion, formed at an immature period of life, without the consent of their parents or guardians. Mr. Hardy expresses some surprise that the Bill should have passed against the opinion of the highest legal characters in the country, but we could whisper in his ear, that it was brought in and carried by the influence of a noble Lord who was anxious to establish the validity of a marriage, and thereby the legitimacy of a family, which under the former Act was more than doubtful. We will conclude with the following extract, which deserves great consideration.

"It has always been held impolitic and dangerous to throw any unnecessary obstacles in the way of marriage, and every one is aware that the stamp duties and expence already attendant on obtaining a licence, are so heavy, as to render this description of legal instrument not within the reach of all classes of society"—"which ought to be put upon as moderate and cheap a footing as possible, with respect to the public; otherwise the objectionable principle will be extended of having one law for the rich, and another for the poor."

54. *Kentish Poets. A series of Writers in English Poetry, Natives or Residents of Kent; with Specimens of their Compositions, and some account of their Lives and Writings.* By R. Freeman. In 2 vols. 12mo. Longman and Co.

BIOGRAPHY has always been considered as an essential part in local History, and contributes greatly, by entertaining

entertaining anecdotes, to enliven the dry details that must of necessity occur in works of this nature. But as the various other objects of research, which more particularly employ his attention, preclude the Historian of a County from devoting many of his pages to the history of those natives who, by their writings, have contributed to the advancement of the literature of the County, and have ennobled their own names; the present work is an attempt to supply this deficiency in the History of the County of Kent, and, in our opinion, the author has succeeded very happily.

During the golden age of our poetry this County produced a succession of writers, votaries of the Muse, exceeding in numerical amount, if not in reputation, that exhibited in the same period by any other province in the kingdom. The catalogue of names prefixed to these volumes presents a convincing proof of the truth of this assertion.

The first volume opens with a life of Sir Thomas Wyatt, who was descended from a respectable family originally settled in Yorkshire. He was the son of Sir Henry Wyatt, being the eldest of three children. The accomplishments which this poet possessed were great;—a talent for verse, skill in languages, and in music: we subjoin a specimen of his muse.

The following sonnet is a translation from one of Petrarch's, beginning

"Passa la nave mia colma d'obbbie."

It is perhaps the most correctly finished of all Wyatt's sonnets, and will not suffer by comparison with any similar composition of that age:

*The Lover compareth his state to a ship in a
perilous storm tossed on the sea.*

*"My Galley charged with forgetfulness,
Through sharp seas in winter's night doth
pass*

*"Tween rock and rock; mine enemy, alas!
That is my Lord, steareth with cruelness;
And every oar, a thought in readiness,*

*As though that death were light in such
a case,*

*An endless wind doth tear the sail aspace
Of forced sighs, and trusty fearfulness.*

*A rain of tears, a cloud of dark disdain,
Have done the wearied cords great hinderance,*

*Wreathed with error and with ignorance.
The stars be hid that led me to this pain;*

*Drowned is reason that should me comfort,
And I remain despairing of the port.*

Amongst the illustrious natives of Kent, Queen Elizabeth shines most conspicuously, and here are collected several pleasing little poems of her composition; but we were surprised at not finding the celebrated lines written by the Queen, still preserved in the great drawing-room at Kensington Palace. We have extracted them from the recent History of that Parish, as affording a favourable specimen of her Majesty's style in this line of composition.

On a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, in a fantastic habit, apparently Persian. She is represented in a forest, a stag behind her; and on a tree are inscribed these verses:

*"The restless swallow frets my restless
minde,*

*In still reviving, still renewinge wronges:
Her just complaints of cruelty unkinde,*

*Are all the musique that my life prolonges.
With pensive thoughts my weeping stag I*

crown,

*Whose melancholy teares my cares express:
His teares in sylence and my sighs unknowne,*

*Are all the physicke that my harmes
redresse.*

*My only hopes was in this goodly tree,
Which I did plant in love, bring up in care,*

*But all in vaine, for now too late I see,
The shales be mine, the kernels others are.*

*My musique may be plaintes, my musique
teares,*

*If this be all the fruits, my love tree beares *."*

In the sketch of the life of Sir Philip Sidney, are recorded many pleasing anecdotes, and from which we learn, that the principal poetical work of this distinguished writer, consists of a series of Sonnets and other short Poems, addressed to a lady with the assumed name of Stella. It was first printed in quarto in 1591. No one can read the following passage, without perceiving the overwhelming effects of passion, upon a susceptible mind, and creating anguish almost amounting to agony.

*"As good to write, as still to lie and groan!
O Stella dear, how much thy power has
wrought!*

*Thou hast my mind, none of the basest,
By still kept course, while others sleep, to
moan;*

*Alas! if from the height of Virtue's throne,
Thou canst vouchsafe the influence of a
thought*

*Upon a wretch that long thy grace hath
sought,*

Weigh then, how I by thee am overthrown!"

Sonnet 40.

* See Faulkner's "History of Kensington," p. 527.

The length of the preceding extracts sufficiently evince our favourable opinion of this work, the plan of which we should be happy to see extended to every County in England, for reasons already expressed at the beginning of this article; and as Mr. Freeman has so well succeeded on this occasion, we are of opinion that he is competent to proceed and accomplish what may be truly denominated a desideratum in our national literature.

55. *Curia Oxoniensis; or Observations on the Statutes which relate to the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and the power of searching Houses; with some cursory Remarks on the Procuratorial Office, in the University of Oxford.* 8vo. pp. 74. * Ridgway.

THAT there is in human nature a proneness to the abuse of power, is a truth which every day's experience unhappily enforces.

—“Man, proud man!
Drest in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,
As make the angels weep.”

The observations in this short pamphlet, tend to expose the abuse of the powers lodged in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and the Proctors of the University of Oxford. It appears from Blackstone, b. 3, c. 6, § 10, that

“The Vice-Chancellor's Court enjoys the sole jurisdiction, in exclusion of the King's Court, over all actions and suits whatever, when a scholar or privileged person is one of the parties—except where the right of freehold is concerned. The process is carried on in a course much conformed to the civil law. These privileges were granted, that the Students might not be distracted from their studies by legal process from distant courts. They are of very high antiquity, being generally enjoyed by all foreign Universities as well as our own, in consequence of a Constitution of the Emperor Frederick, A.D. 1158. But as to England, the oldest Charter appears to be that of 28th Henry III. 1244. And the same privileges were confirmed and enlarged by almost every succeeding Prince, down to Henry VIII. And in the reign of Elizabeth, an *Act of Parliament* was obtained, confirming all the Charters of the two Universities; for Sir Matthew Hale observes, that *Charter* had not been sufficient to have warranted such proceedings, without the help of an *Act of Parliament*. This privilege, so far as it relates to civil causes, is exercised at Oxford in the Chancellor's Court, the judge of which is the Vice-Chancellor, his Deputy,

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or Assessor; from his sentence an appeal lies in the last resort to Judges, delegates appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal in Chancery.”

Such is the *original* wise provision; but from the combined indolence and love of power inherent in man, into every institution, originating and dependant on his agency, abuses will gradually creep—until their very excess will awaken attention, and arouse activity to check and redress them. Such is the object of the present publication, consisting of a series of letters which first appeared in the Oxford Herald and other papers, in the years 1814 and 1815. The Author is aware that some will say, that he has opposed the privileges of the University; but he has written not against the privileges, but against their *abuse*; for we can hardly suppose it possible that it could have been in the contemplation of those who framed the statute, that the Officers of the University, and those very Officers, too, who have the right of sitting as Judges in Court, should protect *themselves* by such a monstrous privilege, in actions brought against themselves.

Under these circumstances, the situation of the inhabitants of Oxford is peculiarly hard, in every case, in which they may be aggrieved by the Proctors or any matriculated man. By a particular statute they are liable to have their houses searched, both by day and night; which, it must be observed, was made so late as Charles I. and never received the sanction of Parliament:—consequently, not being a *legitimate* privilege, it can have no effect to deprive the subject of his Common Law right.

The Writer is aware, that it may be said, that the practice of searching has, of late years, been confined to houses inhabited by women of bad character; but, while the power remains of carrying it to its full extent, the reply is unsatisfactory. And however desirous we may be to suppress prostitution, we should recollect, that we are not justified in punishing offenders beyond the limits marked out by the law.

Some instances are brought forward of an undue exercise of the procuratorial power, affecting the inhabitants of the city; and in which the aggrieved individuals could obtain no redress—such is a brief view of the ground of complaint.

complaint. The remedies proposed by the writer are, to maintain the discipline of the University by an open and manly conduct in the public officers; uniting firmness with conciliating manners; to prefer reformation, to severity of punishment; not, however, leaving it to depend solely on private and individual exertion, but that it should emanate from the officers of the University, in their corporate and magisterial capacity. That the magistrates should occasionally visit the prison, inspect every part, and make inquiries as to the health and management of the prisoners, taking care that they have good medical assistance. It is also suggested, either, that a ward should be appropriated, in the Radcliffe Infirmary, to the reception of such females as may be diseased; or, that a house be taken as an hospital, subject to the control of the Vice-Chancellor and the other superior officers of the University, to be supported by subscription. And, in order that the inhabitants of Oxford may be placed within the protection of the Common Law of England, it is hoped that the University will amend and explain the statutes in question. At all events, the Proctors should not be allowed to exercise the right of search on their own individual authority.

Having thus given an abstract of the contents of the pamphlet, we do not presume to offer any comment, but leave our Readers to draw their own inferences; not, however, without the hope that by thus giving them circulation in our pages, the evils complained of, if they really exist, may meet with redress, or at least, with that degree of attention which the importance of the subject demands.

56. *Eight Letters on the Management of our Poor, and the General Administration of the Poor Laws; in which is shewn the System that has been adopted, and the Saving in the Poor Rates, which has recently been effected in the two Parishes of Southwell and Bingham, in the County of Nottingham, respectfully offered to the consideration of Magistrates, and earnestly recommended to the attention of all Parish Officers. By an Overseer. Prefixed is an Address to James Scarlett, Esq. M.P. 8vo, pp. 70. Baldwin and Co.*

SINCERELY believing that the Author's object in publishing this Pamphlet is to effect a public good,

we are desirous to make it known as widely as possible. Discussion on so important a topic as the Poor Laws cannot fail to be productive of advantage.

The Author appears to have long thought that the Laws, as they now exist, if they were strictly administered, gave sufficient power to magistrates and parish officers, to lessen the amount of poor-rates most materially, and, by so doing, to lessen the amount of evil resulting from them. To verify this opinion, and in the hope that he might be able to effect some good, he took on himself the no very pleasant and dignified, but highly useful office of Overseer. As he had expected, he met with difficulties and some opposition at first; and it was for the purpose of softening down and removing these, that he published in the "Nottingham Journal" a series of Letters on the subject of "The Poor." These Letters produced a considerable effect in that part of the country, and have been perhaps mainly instrumental in enabling him to carry through his plans; they have also led to discussion and a better understanding of the subject; and seem to have excited a disposition to adopt similar arrangements in the neighbouring divisions of that county. He was frequently urged to republish these Letters by persons for whose opinions he entertained high respect, and particularly by Mr. Scarlett, who entirely concurred in the practical views which he had taken, although he differed from him on some speculative points. The result is now before us.

Although the "Overseer" has "no desire to appear as an author, and shrinks alike from either the celebrity, or the censure, which are commonly attendant on that dangerous vocation," we regret he did not announce his highly respectable name, as it might have given weight to his opinions. We trust, however, that the importance of the subject will force itself on the public attention; and on that hope we prefer referring to the Pamphlet itself, to giving extracts from it.

57. *Report of the Committee of the Worthing Permanent Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor. 1822.*

"It is the painful duty of the Committee to record the loss of one of the original promoters and the most munificent friend of

of the Society; Benjamin Hawes*, whose heart and hand were ever open for the relief of distress, and whose bonities were as unpretensions as they were liberal, must ever be held in grateful recollection by the Committee, and by the inhabitants at large of the town of Worthing. All its charitable institutions experienced his fostering care; but the *Permanent Society* stood pre-eminent in his favour."

We are happy, however, to find, by this Report, that Mr. Hawes "has left behind him those who will tread in his steps, and emulate his good deeds," and that the funds of this Institution are not likely to feel any diminution of support.

58. Butler's Reminiscences.

(Continued from Part I. p. 514.)

AMONG the most interesting portions of the "Reminiscences," are notices on the subject of forensic and parliamentary eloquence, and orators; from the latter of which we shall select a few specimens. The prodigious effect produced by Lord Chatham on his auditors is well known. Mr. Butler says:

"His celebrated reply to Horace Walpole has been immortalized by the report given of it by Dr. Johnson. On one occasion, Mr. Moreton, the chief justice of Chester, a gentleman of some eminence at the bar, happened to say, 'King, Lords, and Commons, or,'—(directing his eye towards Lord Chatham)—'as that right honourable member would call them, Commons, Lords, and King. The only fault of this sentence is its nonsense. Mr. Pitt arose,—as he ever did,—with great deliberation, and called to order: 'I have,' he said, 'frequently heard in this house doctrines which have surprised me; but now, my blood runs cold! I desire the words of the honourable member may be taken down.' The clerks of the house wrote the words. 'Bring them to me,' said Mr. Pitt, in a voice of thunder. By this time, Mr. Moreton was frightened from his senses. 'Sir,' he said, addressing himself to the Speaker, 'I am sorry to have given any offence to the right honourable member, or to the house: I meant nothing. King, Lords, and Commons,—Lords, King, and Commons,—Commons, Lords, and King;—*tria juncta in uno*.—I meant nothing! Indeed I meant nothing.'—I don't wish to push the matter further," said Lord Chatham, in a voice a little above a whisper:—then, in a higher tone,—the moment a man acknowledges his error, he

ceases to be guilty. I have a great regard for the Honourable Member, and, in all instances of that regard, I give him this advice:—a pause of some moments ensued;—then, assuming a look of unspeakable decision,—he said in a kind of colloquial tone;—'Whenever that member means nothing, I recommend him to say nothing!'

"On one occasion, while he was speaking, Sir William Young called out, 'Question, question!'—Lord Chatham paused,—then fixing on Sir William a look of inexpressible disgust, exclaimed, 'Pardon me, Mr. Speaker, my agitation:—when that member calls for the question, I fear I have the knell of my country's ruin!'

"When the Prussian subsidy, an unpopular measure, was in agitation in the House of Commons, Lord Chatham justified it with infinite address; insensibly, he subdued off his audience, and a murmur of approbation was heard from every part of the house. Availing himself of the moment, his Lordship placed himself in an attitude of stern defiance, but perfect dignity, and exclaimed, in his loudest tone—'is there an Austrian among you? Let him stand forward and reveal himself!'

"On another occasion, immediately after he had finished a speech in the House of Commons, he walked out of it; and, as usual, with a very slow step. A silence ensued, till the door was opened to let him into the lobby. A member then started up, saying, 'I rise to reply to the right honourable member.' Lord Chatham turned back, and fixed his eye on the Orator,—who instantly sat down dumb: then his Lordship returned to his seat, repeating as he hobbled along, the verses of Virgil:

"*Asi Danaum proceres, Agamemnonisque phalanges,*
[umbrae,
Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per
Ingenti trepidare metu,—pars vertere terga,
Ceu quondam petiere rates,—pars tollere
vocem [antes."

Exiguam,—inceptus clamor frustratur hi-
"Then placing himself in his seat, he exclaimed, 'Now let me hear what the honourable member has to say to me.' On the writer's asking the gentleman, from whom he heard this anecdote, if the house did not laugh at the ridiculous figure of the poor member?—'No, Sir,' he replied, 'we were all too much awed to laugh.'

59. *Voyage en Suisse; a Journey in Switzerland, made in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819. By L. Simond. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris.*

IN announcing a new Tour through Switzerland, we shall most probably remind our readers, that our ingenious countrymen have frequently favoured the public with agreeable accounts of their travels over the same ground, but one

* See an account of this good man, in our Magazine for January last, p. 88.

one traveller does not necessarily preclude another; for different observers are not only attracted by *different* objects and circumstances, but frequently view the *same* with different ideas; and our knowledge is of course extended by their variations.

Switzerland is a spot peculiarly interesting to the natural philosopher, for its tremendous mountains of ice and snow, with other natural curiosities; hence, therefore, it is necessary for the speculative traveller to be a good naturalist, and to have his mind well stored with antient and modern history, in the annals of which this country has eminently figured from the earliest ages of authentic record.

The Author commences his journey at Fontainebleau, of which place he presents us with a very gloomy picture:

“Ce lieu, ainsi que Versailles, presente le triste spectacle de la grandeur en decadence; l’herbe y croit dans les rues, et le pavé s’y préserve de toute souillure d’une pluie à l’autre. Cette decadence date, à Versailles, du commencement de la révolution; ici de la fin; car Fontainebleau était, sous Bonaparte, la *villa imperiale*. Le Palais impose par son étendue et son antiquité; il rappelle deux grands princes, François I. et Henry IV. C’est au premier surtout que le peuple François doit son *verniss national*.”

The second Volume opens with a well-digested historical sketch of Switzerland, including a faithful narrative of the atrocities committed by the republican French on their unjust invasion of that country, cruelties which will consign them to the execration of every succeeding age. It is observable that the officers conducted themselves worse than the men, during the time that the countries round Berne were given up to general pillage.

“Le pays d’alentour fut livré au pillage pendant plusieurs jours: nous n’entrâmes pas dans le détail de ces horreurs. On observa avec surprise que les divisions tirées de l’armée d’Italie se rendirent, moins coupables, que celles de l’armée du Rhin; en général, les soldats se conduisirent mieux que les officiers.”

The second Volume closes with an account of the campaign between Suwarrow and Massena, including a detail of the policy pursued by Buonaparte with respect to Switzerland.

We have observed a translation of these entertaining Volumes lately advertised in the papers.

60. *Monarchy revived; being the personal History of Charles the Second, from his earliest years to his Restoration to the Throne. Re-printed from the Edition of 1661. With fourteen Portraits. 8vo. pp. 262. C. Baldwin.*

THE original of this interesting Volume is entitled “*Monarchy revived, in the most illustrious Charles the Second; whose life and reign is exactly described in the ensuing Discourse.* London: printed by R. Daniel*, for Francis Eglesfield, at the Marygold, in St. Paul’s Churchyard, 1661.” It is dedicated by Eglesfield (who was probably the writer) to “the Lady Jane Lane,” by whose instrumentality the King had made his escape. The narrative is copious and pleasing, except that the latter part of his adventures is omitted, “a farther relation” in another work being promised. It contains also several valuable documents and minute particulars, not generally recorded in English history:

“Colonel Carlis was a native of Bromhall in Staffordshire, he behaved with great intrepidity at the battle of Worcester.” P. 141.

“What became of his (Cromwell’s) carcass is not certainly known.....His funeral charges amounting to above 39,000*l.* are unpaid for at this day.” P. 210.

Our histories, &c. do not inform us what became of Prince Maurice; from this book we learn that he sailed in his brother Rupert’s fleet; and being separated from him by a hurricane, was never afterwards heard of. P. 170.

Some trifling mistakes occur, e. g. Sir George Booth was ‘taken in a disguise at an inn at Newport-Paguel in Bedfordshire.’ P. 214.

The notes are chiefly copied from Granger, and fewer in number than might have been expected; instead of well-known particulars respecting Queen Henrietta Maria, Montrose, Hamilton, &c. it would have been more judicious to inform readers respecting Arthur Aston, Urry, Eusebius Andrewes, and other illustrious or notorious persons incidentally mentioned. They who wish to see the whole related more briefly, with a continuation till the King’s death, may consult “*Augustus Anglicus, a compendious View of the Life and Reign of that immortal and glorious Monarch Charles II.*” 12mo, 1686.

* One Roger Daniel was printer to the University of Cambridge.

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The portraits are engraved by Mr. R. Cooper, generally in his best style, that of Charles II. being the best, and Cromwell the worst, and the volume is well printed.

61. *The Renegade, translated from the French of M. Le Vicomte D'Arlinecourt.* 2 vols. 12mo. Robins.

"THIS smells too strong of humanity for me," said Lord Byron, when a crowd was surrounding him at Cheltenham; and "thou first and alone (says the heroine of this novel) hast placed an idea of humanity between Heaven and me" (ii. 45.) The recollection of the anecdote mentioned was awakened by this novel; and it has suggested to us, that the intellectual character of this Achilles of poetry (which is a puzzle to sober Englishmen), is only unintelligible because it is continental. The interesting author of Paul's Letters, when he referred the French expression "*un Roi qui ne peut monter a cheval est un bien chetif animal*" (p. 50) to the equestrian art, made a similar mistake. *Monter a cheval* is only a phrase for being a hero. In countries, where the support of a high military spirit is essential to its independence, a strong estimation of glory is perhaps a most important patriotic principle. Be this as it may, the novel before us conveys an exact picture of the most elevated foreign mode of thinking. Our novels have in all their characters, however exalted, a mixture of domestic tameness; but the hero and heroine (properly so called) are here mere embodied spirits, who walk the earth, but live not upon it. In grandeur of soul, they are what their characters in life are represented to be, Princes. The hero is an invincible General, and the heroine is another Joan of Arc, a religious Amazon, but without the Billingsgate annexation of fighting in person. If we might hint a suspicion, the Author has taken the action of his hero from Wallace, his gloomy misconstructions of Providence from Lord Byron; and his heroine from our Queen Elizabeth, and the Ellen of the Scottish chiefs. Whether this opinion be correct or not, every body will know to whom the following passage applies:

"Great men have great faults; nothing do they possess, but in extremes. More to

be pitied than condemned, the gigantic spirits of the world, wretched in their sublimity, tormented in their pre-eminence, are like blazing stars, which are enwrapped in their own flames. Often, while their brilliancy dazzles the earth, they consume their own bosoms, and fall destroyed by themselves."

Many an epic poem is inferior to this Novel, which never flags, and contains numerous passages in the true character of the Byronian sublime. We particularly allude to pages 52, 53, of volume II. and though we perfectly agree with Paley in the preponderance of happiness over misery, during existence, we are satisfied that infinite mischief has been done to Christianity, by inculcating gross misconceptions of the form and nature of future punishment; concerning which our first divines say, that we are not authorized to speak definitively. Here, however, we stop; for it is still a transcendent comfort, that we do not live in such a world as Novelists and Poets create, where great scrapes, which may be easily avoided by a little common sense, form the leading incidents, upon the presumption that they are unavoidable evils.

62. *Four Sermons.* I. By the Rev. John Taylor, LL.D. at Bishop Stortford School Feast, 1745; with Notes by the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D.—II. By Dr. Taylor, before the House of Commons, 1757;—III. By Bishop Lowth, when Prebendary of Durham, 1758; and IV. by Bishop Hayter, before the House of Peers, Jan. 30, 1749—50. 8vo. pp. 83. Nichols and Sou.

THIS valuable Republication is thus introduced by the Editor:

"The Four Sermons now submitted to the attention of the Publick require little introduction. It may be sufficient to say that Dr. PARR thinks very highly of the good sense and good writing which adorn Dr. Taylor's Discourses.

"To use the Doctor's own words, Taylor's Sermons are masterly indeed, both in the matter, and in the composition; and show the goodness of his heart, the soundness of his judgment, and the elegance and vigour of his English style.

"From profound respect to the memory of Dr. Taylor, he wished these two Discourses to be preserved by Re-publication; and from his friendship to the present Editor, he has furnished a few notes on the Discourse delivered at Bishop Stortford.

"The copy from which they are re-printed has been borrowed, by the interposition

of that excellent Scholar, and the consent of the learned Dr. Samuel Butler, from the *Library of Shrewsbury School*, in which seminary Taylor had been educated. And it may very justly be observed, that Taylor, if living, would set a high value on the sagacity of the present Master, who as Editor of *Æschylus*, holds a high rank in the republic of letters; who, like Dr. Taylor, had a fellowship in St. John's College, Cambridge, and who has sent to that University many young men successful in their attempts to gain academical prizes and honours.

"On the literary talents of Dr. Taylor it would be superfluous here to enlarge, as I have so recently prefixed some ample Memoirs of him to his "Music Speech at Cambridge," re-published in 1819, at the suggestion of the benevolent friend by whose recommendation the present Sermons are edited, and enriched by him with a small appendix of "pleasing recollections and critical remarks."

"Dr. Parr is also highly pleased with Bp. Louth's Sermon at Durham, which, though once very celebrated, has now become scarce, and therefore, in the judgment of Dr. Parr, might with great propriety be subjoined to Taylor's Discourses.

"Scarcely any vestige remains of the opinions and talents of the amiable and venerable Bishop Hayter, who for a time was preceptor to King George the Third. The Sermon now re-published strongly marks the correctness of his judgment, the delicacy of his taste, the candour of his spirit, and the soundness of his principles in morals, politics, and religion. Bp. Hayter has stated with great precision both the rights and the duties of Sovereigns and Subjects. The Sermon was added to the present collection by Dr. Parr's advice, as peculiarly proper at a season when so many novel and perilous opinions have gone abroad. J. N."

The Notes of Dr. Parr, which extend to 16 pages, are not the least valuable part of this little volume. The learned Doctor's distinction between the Pedagogue and the Preceptor, which Dr. Taylor seems to have confounded, is peculiarly interesting. "A Pedagogue,"—Dr. Parr observes, "is generally used by us in a contemptuous sense:—the word is defined by Johnson, "one who teaches boys, a pedant."—"To pedagogue," he explains, is—"to teach with superciliousness."—He quotes from Milton the "titter of Pedagogism that bespeaks him;" and from Louth's Sermons on Education he cites, under the word "pedagogical Jehus,—those furious school-drivers."—Pedant, according to Johnson, is "a man of no knowledge,

awkwardly ostentatious of his literature." Now it will appear from Quintilian that, among the Romans, the Pedagogue was often a man of very confined learning, and that, like other sciolists, he was extremely conceited.

For the words of Quintilian and some other apposite citations, we refer to the work under consideration. From these unquestionable authorities the very learned Commentator derives this conclusion.

"It is plain that Taylor has not sufficiently distinguished between the Preceptor and the Pedagogue; that the qualifications required for the former were more important, and his condition more honourable."

63. *The Genuine and Apocryphal Gospels compared, a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Derby, at the Visitations at Derby and Chesterfield, June 6 and 7, 1822, and published at their request. By Samuel Butler, D.D. F.R.S. and S.A. &c. Archdeacon of Derby, and Head Master of Shrewsbury School. 8vo. pp. 44. Longman and Co.*

OF the worthy Author of this excellent "Charge," it may be sufficient perhaps to refer to the extract given from the preface to the Four Sermons noticed in the preceding article.

The present very luminous "Charge" must afford much satisfaction to every well-wisher to the Established Church; and we shall only extract from its introduction a candid acknowledgment of a curious coincidence of sentiment between two Divines of the first-rate celebrity:

"In the following pages there are two arguments which bear a close affinity to those adduced by Mr. Rennell in his "Proofs of Inspiration." One of them relates to the manner in which the books of the New Testament were collected; the other to the inferences drawn from a comparison between the genuine and apocryphal Gospels. The Author of this Charge feels it right to state, that it was written long before Mr. Rennell's book was published, and that he never saw that work till he was on the very point of proceeding to hold his Visitation. He was, however, much gratified in finding his own views of the subject confirmed, by so striking and wholly accidental a coincidence with those of the acute and able Christian Advocate."

64. *Sir Marmaduke Maxwell, a Dramatic Poem.—The Mermaid of Galloway.—The Legend of Richard Faulder;—and Seventy Scottish Songs. By Allan Cunningham. 12mo. pp. 309. Taylor and Hessel.*

THIS

THIS little Volume requires no puff, either direct or collateral, to obtain for its author a very high reputation as a poet.

"*Laudari a laudato viro*," is no doubt an object of honourable ambition, and to have been well spoken of by the "Author of Waverley," may excuse the appearance of an attempt to overawe all subordinate criticism, by the laudatory *imprimatur* of so competent a judge. We feel, however, quite disposed to adopt the opinions so concisely delivered by the friend of Mr. Cunningham, 'the great unknown,' as he is somewhat hyperbolically designated. We have found 'that animation in particular passages,' and 'that vein of poetry pervading the whole,' of which he speaks. Nor have we been less sensible of the wild improbabilities with which the Drama abounds;—its great charm, however, is independent of plot: we feel assured that poetical justice will be rendered to all parties,—that injury will be avenged, and wrong redressed; and we lose sight of the means by which these important ends are effected in our admiration of the beauties of the dialogue and the sweetness of the versification. There is a vigour and freshness throughout the whole Poem which proclaim a genius of the highest order, and we recognize the hand of a master in all the alternations of violence and of gentleness, of excitement and repose, whether in scenes of village festivities, or of midnight murder, of moonlight loves, or of butchery and blood. The interest excited is intense, and abates not for a moment, until the close of the Drama.

We deem it unnecessary to give a more lengthened recommendation of Mr. Cunningham's claims to the notice and approbation of every lover of sterling poetry: his merits have been duly appreciated, and his literary reputation has been firmly established. We shall therefore only recommend his Volume to general perusal.

65. *Eighteen Sermons, intended to establish the inseparable Connection between the Doctrines and the Practice of Christianity*, 12mo. Rivingtons.

THE Author of these Discourses has faithfully redeemed the pledge given in the title-page, and has consequently furnished a powerful antidote against the pernicious errors of Anti-

nomianism. In his Dedication of the work to the Bishop of St. David's, he declares that it has been his endeavour "to inculcate and establish what appeared to him to be the doctrine of Christianity, according to the explanation given by the Bible itself, and recognized by the Church of England." To the sincerity of this declaration, every page bears ample testimony.

The scriptural learning which is copiously dispersed throughout the Volume, is evidently the fruit of personal labour diligently applied to the comparison of spiritual things with spiritual things. And the writer, in accomplishing his chief end, which is to bring his readers "to reflection, and awaken them to a sense of guilt, and the value of the Gospel promises," uses a frankness and freedom worthy of his pious and benevolent design, neither sparing the terrors of the Lord, which are to persuade men, nor failing to lay the foundation of a just and abiding fear in the mercy of God, without which his terrors would bring a man to nothing. Consistently with these views the subjects chosen are of ordinary and universal application, and a certain happy comprehensiveness suits them for congregations composed (as those of our Church usually are) of high and low, rich and poor, learned and simple. The reasonings never wander from the main purpose; and the language is always clear, plain, and forcible, not studious of ornament, and ambitious of novelty, nor, on the other hand, chargeable with the opposite fault of an affected and barren simplicity. We cannot say, that in all matters of opinion we entirely coincide with the Author, but we can bear a most willing testimony to the excellence of his intention, and the laudable diligence with which he has carried it into effect.

66. *Grimaldi, a Tragedy, in five Acts*. 8vo. pp. 101. Simpkin and Marshall.

THE only interest that can belong to this Tragedy is the connexion it is supposed to have with the Fazio of Mr. Millman. The Author, in a long Preface, dates the production of his Work in 1813. He states that it was then dispatched to a literary friend, by whom it was submitted to a "professed critick," and by him it was very properly

perly returned. It was then placed in the hands of a gentleman of high literary attainments, by whom it was *lost* for a year; on its recovery it was laid aside for revision, when its representation or publication was anticipated by the appearance of Fazio, upon professedly the same story.

The Author now enters upon the chapter of probabilities, and more than insinuates that Mr. Millman's Tragedy has been written at the expence of his; he calls indeed for a distinct denial of this fact, under the hand and seal of Mr. Millman, in a way bordering on the ludicrous. His reasonings, to be sure, are any thing but conclusive; and, as he seems to attach more merit to the seniority of the birth of his bantling than to its literary reputation, we are willing, even upon his own *ex parte* statement of the affair, to leave him in undisputed possession of his claim.

For the Drama itself, we have not a word of approbation; it is coarse and vulgar, unredeemed by any touches of genius, unenlivened by a single grace. We have more than once, during the perusal of it, been tempted to suspect that the whole arrangement of Preface and Tragedy was a literary hoax. If it be a jest, however, it is one of the dullest with which we are acquainted.

67. *A Legend of Argyle; or, 'Tis a Hundred Years since. In three Volumes.* 8vo. Whittaker.

THE plan of forming romantic stories upon genuine history is becoming so prevalent, that we may in time expect to see a complete History of Great Britain in the same alluring form.

Already we have from one prolific pen (not to mention "The Loyalists" of Mrs. West, and the works of other celebrated Novelists), Waverley, Ivanhoe, the Monastery, the Abbot, Kenilworth, the Legend of Montrose, Rob Roy, Old Mortality, the Heart of Mid Lothian, the Fortunes of Nigel, &c.

The present Writer has attempted the Legend of that renowned Chieftain John Duke of Argyle, the successful defender of Scotland, against the ill-contrived, and almost unsupported invasion of the Pretender, at the commencement of the reign of George I. a period of time when the blending of fiction with historic truth, becomes the more difficult, as the real facts are, by tradition at least, almost within our

own recollection;—the Author has, however, made good use of his materials; and has introduced two love stories upon it, which are not the best part of the performance: yet, upon the whole, we have been amused with the perusal, some of the characters being well drawn, particularly those of the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Mar, the Pretender's Generals, and General Gordon; the latter might in fact be called the hero of the piece. Had the French Ambassador and some others been totally omitted, the reader would have had no loss.

68. *Observations upon the Metrical Version of the Psalms, made by Sternhold, Hopkins, and others; with a View to illustrate the Authority with which this Collection was at first admitted, and how that Authority has been since regarded in the public Service of the Established Church of England; and thence to maintain in this venerable Service the Usage of such metrical Psalmody only as is duly authorized, with Notices of other English Metrical Versions of the Psalms.* By the Rev. H. J. Todd, M.A. F.S.A. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 106. Rivingtons.

THE difficulty of succeeding in religious poetry consists, according to Johnson, in the impossibility of equaling pre-conceived ideas; but admitting human attempts at effect to be meretricious, and not in correct taste, with regard to Liturgical composition, still there is one indispensable quality to be consulted, that of the matter being such as tends to excite devotion. Such a tendency is the glory of the Liturgy. It is exactly in spirit, matter, and language, what such a thing ought to be. Mr. Todd maintains, upon the faithfulness of the Version, the approbation of certain eminent Bishops, and its intelligibility to the poor, that the translation of Sternhold and Hopkins is, in despite of wicked wags, an object of veneration; for Mr. Todd says (p. 100), "that it ever actually *did* impede devotion, has not been even attempted to be shown." This is a question coming under the *De Gustibus* Rule, with which we shall not meddle.

69. *Geology, and other Poems.* By Pleydell Wilton. 8vo. pp. 95.—*A Lament for England's Queen (Charlotte).* pp. 7.—*Congregational Singing and Instrumental Church Music, a Sermon preached at the opening*

opening of an Organ in the Chapel of Blakeney, Gloucestershire, on Sunday, April 21, 1822. 8vo. pp. 24.—All by the same.

MR. WILTON'S Poetry is animated and harmonious. We shall give an "Epigram on Nothing," written at the request of a lady:

"Write on Nothing? shame so to puzzle me!
Tho' Something, Lady, ne'er can Nothing be,
This Nothing must be Something, and I see

70. Though we do not like such indiscreet and dangerous publications as Mr. WILKS'S "Essay upon the Signs of Conversion and Unconversion in Ministers," yet we cordially approve of his ingenious "*Essay on the Influence of a moral Life in Matters of Faith*," a subject which is amply elucidated in Archbishop Tillotson's Sermon on Ps. i. v. 1.

71. *The Life of William Penn*, by MARY HUGHES, is well adapted for young persons. Few subjects are generally more useful or interesting than Biography. Among the distinguished characters of which this country can boast, none are more deserving the admiration of posterity than the subject of this memoir. In the life of William Penn we behold virtue of the highest character; and our fair Authoress has certainly done justice to his name. She has truly represented him, in the words of her motto, "as a Philosopher—a Legislator—the friend of man, whether black, white, or copper-coloured,—and, above all, a pious Christian."

72. 73. Mr. ALEXANDER ADAM'S *Select sages from the Bible*, and Mr. SMITH'S *Abridgment of the Prophecies as connected with profane History, both ancient and modern*, are excellent books, which may be read in schools, as laying a foundation for religious and moral principles, of the first moment. The first work teaches us to admire, and get up the chief contents of the Bible; the second, to believe its holy and divine pretensions.

74. *The Remarks concerning Geography*, by MELA BRITANNICUS, in which he proposes to divide England into departments, may apply well enough to New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land; but are utterly impracticable with regard to Great Britain, whose legal and civil regulations are so connected with the divisions into counties, hundreds, and parishes, that new arrangements would produce nothing but useless mischief and confusion.

GENT. MAG. September, 1822.

This Nothing and this Something—all in thee."—P. 74.

In the notes to the Sermon, which is good and explanatory, we find that the organ of the Septuagint was a sort of Syriax (p. 22); and it is very probable, that this union of flutes, played by the breath, did suggest the enlargement and amelioration of the instrument, by substituting the bellows for the mouth.—In the Notes to the Geological Poem (p. 25), is some masterly argument in defence of the Mosaic theory of the formation of the earth.

75. LEWIS'S *Elements of Chess* is a good introduction to the knowledge of that profound and philosophical game; the practice of which indirectly inculcates many useful intellectual habits, especially that of "looking before we leap;" for it is a game which conveys an awful moral, if it be assimilated to the progress of life, and the necessity of prudence.

76. *The Village Curate's Offering to his Parishioners* consists of a proper mixture of good sense and religion, and of course tends to edification in a desirable form.

77. Mr. JOSHUA COLLIER'S *Reply to a Pamphlet on the State of the Nation*, is an uncandid reprobation of Ministers, because, like all the rest of mankind, they have been obliged to adapt their measures to circumstances. Except one general continuation of censure, the whole pamphlet merely proposes "that the Courts of Law or Equity shall take no cognizance of actions for debt a month after the delivery, either of articles of food of indigenous or foreign growth or manufacture, of any of the produce of a farm, or of any raw produce used in our manufactures." p. 71. We leave our readers to their own opinions, whether rogues and swindlers could have a more desirable object, than a month's indemnity from legal restraint, in the pursuit of their peculations. Can there be a greater folly, than to propose even a minute's exemption from the operation of law?

78. PHILO-MILTON'S *Vindication of the Paradise Lost from the Charge of exculpating Cain*, is certainly correct in inferring "that the doctrine conveyed in 'Cain' is wholesome to no mind; balefully pernicious to many" (p. 8); but we are willing to hope that Lord Byron had no blasphemous intension; only that of effect and originality; in which views we think are to be found the very culpable eccentricities of his writings. At the same time we have been in-

informed by those who know Lord Byron, that the calumnies raised about him in private life are maliciously factitious.

79. The Rev. JOSEPH ALGAR's *Sermon for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge* contains many excellent remarks, and strictly enforces the use of the Society for the distribution of the Gospel among the lower classes.

80. *A Description of Fonthill Abbey and Demesne*, by Mr. JOHN RUTTER, of Shaftesbury, is well calculated as a Guide to the Visitor of that princely mansion. It gives an historical sketch of Fonthill Gifford and its possessors; a description of the Abbey Grounds (selected in a great measure from Mr. Storer's Work, but without mentioning its source); and an account of the Paintings, Cabinets, and other curiosities; concluding with a brief notice of the outer Grounds, and of the former Mansion. It is embellished with a very good S.W. view of the Abbey.

81. Mr. RUTTER has published a similar *Historical and Descriptive Sketch of Wardour Castle*, the seat of Lord Arundel of Wardour, embellished with a very neat view; comprising an account of Wardour, of the old Castle, and of the Arundel Family; a description of the Grounds, Terrace Walk, and Ruins; and a particular Account of the

new Mansion, with a Catalogue of the Paintings. This useful and pleasing Guide has been sanctioned by the countenance of Lord and Lady Arundel.

82. LORD THURLOW has favoured the publick with an enlarged and elegant Edition of his *Poems on several Occasions* (reviewed in vol. LXXXIII. ii. pp. 353. 579.), and also of *Arcitu and Palamon*, and of *Angelica, or the Rape of Proserpine*.

83. The *Revolutionary Causes and Structures on Lord Byron* do honour to the good sound sense and principles of the author. The former are good broad outlines, but in the Government condemnation of the infamous "Système de la Nature," published long before the Revolution, the project of that step under opportunity is distinctly recognized. As to Lord Byron, he writes for effect, upon continental modes of thinking, and what we reprobate with wisdom, foreigners would utterly disregard as indifferent.

84. Mr. G. N. WRIGHT's *Guide to the Lakes of Killarney* will probably be the means of inducing many of our modern travellers to undertake a tour to these beautiful scenes, in search of the picturesque. To such this edition will be a cheap and valuable Guide.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, July 17. The examiners for the Porson Prize have adjudged to Mr. Charles Wimberley, of St. John's College, a book of the value of five guineas, for his translation of the passage of Shakspeare, Julius Caesar, Act iv. sc. 3, into Greek iambs; and have given him permission to transcribe his exercise in the book in which the Prize translations are recorded. Mr. Wimberley was educated at the Grammar School of Grantham.

Owing to the increased number of Students in Trinity College, Cambridge, it has been found necessary to appoint another Tutor and Classical Lecturer: Mr. T. Thorp, Fellow of that College (son of Dr. Thorp, of Leeds), is appointed to the Lectureship: the additional Tutor is Mr. Higman.

Oxford, July 20. On Thursday his Majesty's Gold and Silver Medals were adjudged at Winchester College as follows:

ENGLISH VERSE—*Subjection to Vice is real essential Slavery*—Mr. Sewell, a Gold Medal.

LATIN PROSE—*Georgius Quartus Britanniarum Rex coronatus*—Mr. Smith, a Gold Medal.

Lord Strafford's Speech before Sentence

passed upon him by the Lords for Treason—Mr. Hall, a Silver Medal.

Galguci Oratio ad Milites—Mr. Maberly, a Silver Medal.

Ready for Publication.

The New Marriage Act; Instructions to Clergymen, Surrogates, and the Publick, on the grant of Marriage Licences under the new Marriage Act, 3 Geo. IV. c. 75; with the necessary Forms to obtain the same. To which are added, some short Directions as to Marriage by Banns. By JOHN SHERHARD, jun. of Doctors Commons.

Bibliotheca Heraldica Magnæ Britannicæ; an Analytical Catalogue of Books relating to Heraldry, Genealogy, Nobility; Knighthood, and regal Ceremonies. By THOS. MOULE.

Confessions of an English Opium Eater. Memoir of Sir Hudson Lowe. By an Officer of the 53d.

A new Geographical, Historical, and Religious Chart, shewing at one view the principal places in the known world; the prevailing Religion, form of Government, degrees of civilization and population; together with the Missionary Station in each Country. By the Rev. T. CLARK.

Some

Some Antient Christmas Carols, with the Tunes to which they were formerly sung in the West of England. Collected by DAVIES GILBERT, Esq. M.P.

A Treatise on the Utility of Sanguisuction, or Leech Bleeding, in the Treatment of a great variety of Diseases. By REES PRICE, M.D.

Young Artist's Assistant, or Elements of the Fine Arts, containing the Principles of Drawing, Painting, &c. By W. ENFIELD, M.A.

The Gift of Friendship; or, The Riddle explained. By MARY ELLIOTT (late Belson).

Preparing for Publication.

Lectures on Genesis; or, Plain Historical Sermons on the leading Characters, and most important Events, recorded in the Book of Genesis. By JAS. RUDGE, D.D. F.R.S.

The Rev. THOS. H. HORNE's Introduction to the critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. Illustrated with numerous Maps and Fac-similes of Biblical Manuscripts.

A new Translation of the Tragedies of Sophocles, the object of which has been to render the various metres of the Greek Tragedian by measure as nearly corresponding with the original as the genius of the English language will permit. By Mr. THOS. DALE, B.A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, author of "The Widow of the City of Nain."

The celebrated Lexicon of Photius, of which an edition was published at Leipsic, from a faulty Manuscript, in 1808, is now for the first time printed under the auspices of the Society of Trinity College, Cambridge, from the celebrated Codex Galeanus, or rather from a corrected transcript of the Codex Galeanus, made with his own hand by the late Professor Porson. Mr. DOBREE, the Editor, has collated the MS. and noted all the varieties and corrections, and by way of Appendix, has subjoined a fragment of a Rhetoric Lexicon from a MS. in the University Library.

A very considerable portion of the celebrated Treatise of Cicero de Republica, discovered by M. ANGELO MAI, the Keeper of the Vatican Library, in a *codex rescriptus*.

Graphic Illustrations of Warwickshire; consisting of a series of Engravings of the most celebrated Architectural Remains, and the most interesting natural Scenery of the county; with Historical and Descriptive Notices.

The Port-Folio, a Collection of Engravings from Antiquarian, Architectural, and Topographical Subjects, curious Works of Art, &c. with descriptions. It will appear in Monthly Numbers. The first Number contains interior Views of Fonthill Abbey.

Fifty Lithographic Prints, illustrative of

a Tour in France, Switzerland, and Italy; during the years 1819, 1820, and 1821; from original Drawings taken in Italy, the Alps, and the Pyrenees. By MARIANNE COLSTON.

Royal Naval Biography. Consisting of genealogical, biographical, and historical Memoirs of all the Flag-officers, Captains, and Commanders of his Majesty's Fleet, now living.

An Inquiry into the Expediency of applying the Principles of Colonial Policy to the Government of India, and of effecting an essential change in its landed Tenures, and on the Character of its Inhabitants.

The Cento, a volume of Prose Selections, from the most approved works of living Authors.

A Second Volume of Specimens of the Russian Poets. By Mr. BOWRING.

Bythneri Lyra Prophetica, printing at the Glasgow University Press.

GREECE.

In the island of Leucadea (Santa Maura), Zampelios, a young man of great talents, has printed a modern Tragedy, dedicated to the venerable Coray. He has two others, "Scanderbeg" and "Constantia Palæologus," ready to print. Mustoxydi, a learned Greek of Corfu, has translated into French the whole of the Proclamations and Papers published by the Senate of the Peloponnese against the Turks since the beginning of the heroic warfare. They will be published in Paris. In the city of Cydonia, recently destroyed by the Turks, a college and well-selected library were burnt. A young Greek of considerable genius has translated the "Philoctetes" of Sophocles into modern Greek. It was recently represented in Odessa, by Greeks, with uncommon applause. "Success to the Greeks!"—"Success to their generous friends," resounded from the whole pit at the close of the piece. At Padua, Spiridon Petretini, a Greek of Corfu, has published a translation of Velleius Paterculus. Although the temporary seat of the Government is at Corinth, Athens is intended for the capital, should Greece be liberated. The national arms is Minerva, with the attributes of wisdom; according to some, it is an owl, the antient symbol of the Athenians, and the bird of Minerva. A political journal, which was formerly published at Calamatra, "The Hellenian Trumpet," is now printed at Corinth.

AMERICA.

The new Novel, the "Fortunes of Nigel," upwards of five hundred pages duodecimo, was put to press in New York on Thursday morning, completed the next day, and ready for sale on Saturday morning at eight o'clock, by the different booksellers. —*New York Post*, July 18.

APOTHECARIES.

The Court of Examiners for regulating the practice of Apothecaries, under a late Act of Parliament, have determined that attendance on the Physicians' practice of Provincial Hospitals (which must be for six months at least) shall confer the same eligibilities as a similar attendance on Hospitals in London. This privilege is likely to be eminently useful to students in the medical profession, inasmuch as it will afford to many of them an opportunity of completing an important branch of their education in the country, and of thus exclusively devoting the period of their attendance in London to other professional objects.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

In consequence of the Lord Chancellor's decision in favour of the Trustees of the British Museum, the latter are going to build two wings in the garden behind, 315 feet long by 35 feet wide. The estimated expense is 200,000*l.* which the Government will advance by instalments of 20,000*l.* a year, during ten years. The present house is not to be pulled down, but repaired and beautified, so as to correspond, as nearly as possible, with the new work. The Library, the Townley collection of Marbles, and those things that are the heaviest, are to be removed into the new wings, so that only the light articles will be in the present house.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Prussian naturalists, Drs. Ehrenberg and Hemprich, on their tour in the interior parts of Northern Africa, safely arrived at the celebrated Dongola, the capital of Nubia, on the 15th of February. These zealous collectors, since they sent their sixth remittance in September last to Berlin, have again procured more than they will be able

to pack in twenty chests. They have directed their attention to all branches of natural history; not only mammalia, birds, amphibie, insects, and beautiful flowering plants, but also (what is still more difficult) the fish and insects of the Nile; the intestinal worms and external parasites of the game which they killed. From Oct. 1820, to Aug. 1821, they sent ten chests and four casks, with objects of natural history, to the Royal Collections of Natural History at Berlin, which are all safely arrived there. They contained—a mummy in perfect preservation, from the catacombs of Gizeh; 9 mummies' heads from the same; 182 mammalia, half of which are preserved in spirits of wine, or prepared as skeletons; 375 birds, of which 61 are in spirits of wine; 176 amphibie, almost all in spirits of wine; 82 Nile fishes in ditto; 5000 dried insects, and a great number in spirits of wine; 1,200 molluscs and worms, of which 800 are in spirits of wine; 800 kinds of dried plants; 150 specimens of mineralogy.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

A society has been formed in Paris for the translation of literary works from all languages living as well as dead. A number of most respectable names are united for this object. The Arabian Nights, Constitution of Turkey, Principles of English Penal Laws, Saturnales of Macrobius, Heider's Genius of Hebrew Poetry, and Madeline, by Mrs. Opie, are translated, or translating, by members of the society. The works of Addison, Pope, Camoens, Klopstock, Machiavel, and Somarowkow, are in progress. The address of the society is to M. Collin de Plancy, Boulevard Montmartre, No. 23, Paris.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

VERDIGRIS.

Two English Chemists, Messrs. Tyrrell and Badams, of Birmingham, have manufactured a new species of the composition called common verdigris, which is found to be superior to the French specimens of the same compound, hitherto deemed unrivalled. This discovery is the more important, as verdigris is an article of great value in commerce, from its use and beauty as an ingredient in dying cloth; and hitherto the French have supplied all the foreign markets: nor did there seem any chance of competition, as even men of science were not precisely acquainted with the elements of the compound.

APPLICATION OF MACHINERY TO THE CALCULATING AND PRINTING OF MATHEMATICAL TABLES.

A very eminent Mathematician, Charles Babbage, Esq. F.R.S. London and Edin-

burgh, &c. in a letter addressed to Sir Humphry Davy, President of the Royal Society of London, has announced to the world that he has invented various machines by which some of the more complicated processes of Arithmetical calculation may be performed with certainty and despatch; so that if the sanguine expectations of the ingenious inventor shall be completely realized, the Mathematician may in many cases be relieved from the dull drudgery of arithmetical computation, and tables of almost every kind may be constructed with a facility and accuracy hitherto unknown, by a process purely mechanical.

Mathematicians are well aware that tables of every kind may now be constructed by the aid of one of the finest inventions of modern analysis, the theory of finite differences. It is in this way that Mr. Babbage proposes to apply his machines to the purpose of calculation. He states that his first engine is capable

capable of computing any table by the aid of differences, whether they are positive or negative, or of both kinds; and that with perfect confidence he would venture to construct an engine that should compute numbers depending on ten or twelve successive orders of differences. It is a remarkable property of the machine, that the greater the number of differences, the more it will outstrip the most rapid calculator. This machine, by the application of certain parts, may be employed in extracting the roots of equations, and the degree of approximation will depend on its magnitude.

Mr. Babbage has sketches of two other machines, one by which the product of any number by any other number may be found; and another, by which all prime numbers from 0 to ten millions may be determined. He has also a fourth machine, whose plans are in a more advanced state, by which tables having no order of differences constant may be constructed. This last is immediately applicable to the construction of Logarithmic and Astronomical tables of every kind; and in order to avoid the errors which might be produced in copying and printing the numbers in the common way, the ingenious inventor states, that he has contrived means by which the machines shall take, from several boxes containing type, the numbers which they calculate, and place them side by side; thus becoming at once a substitute for the computer and the compositor.

In order to demonstrate the practicability of executing these views, Mr. Babbage has actually constructed a machine which will produce any tables where second differences are constant, and has exhibited it to some friends, who have witnessed its performance. In the computation of a series of numbers from the formula $x^2 + x + 41$, they were at first produced rather slower than they could be taken down by a person that undertook to write the numbers as they appeared, but as soon as four figures were required, the machine was at least equal in speed to the writer.

MR. T. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN'S PATENT FOR PROPELLING BARGES OR BOATS THROUGH CANALS.

The object of the invention is to substitute manual labour instead of equestrian in transporting barges through canals, and is simply thus:—A tread-wheel is fixed either to the fore, or both to the fore and after-part of a barge, which is trod round. The axle passes through the tread-wheel and projects from the sides of the barge about 20 inches: to this is fixed a paddle-wheel, similar to those used by vessels propelled by steam: each of these wheels contain six paddles. Supposing the man who treads to weigh 135lbs. and deduct 35lbs. for friction, he will then tread the axle round at a force of 100lbs. The superiority over the com-

mon method is this:—A man when he pulls sculls or oars, pulls them through the water 24 times in a minute, and the strength of his pulling is computed at about 30 lbs. each time. By Mr. Van Heythuyzen's method the paddle passes through the water 136 times in a minute; and as only two paddles are in the water at the same time, each paddle is passed through the water by a force of 50 lbs. There is not sufficient space on a canal to allow the use of oars. This newly invented machinery is very simple, and can be taken off the vessel in a moment, and so light that a man can walk away with it with as much ease as he can with a pair of oars. Two men can propel a canal barge with this contrivance at the rate of five miles an hour. The expence of keeping track roads for horses to draw the barges, and the expence of keeping the horses themselves, seem to make this a great desideratum to all canal property.

DOMESTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Pearson, of Boston, in America, has invented a kind of Domestic Telegraph, consisting of two dials divided in the same manner. Each of the needles of the dial is subject to the same movement, at the same time, and over the same space. The communication of the movement from one needle to the other, was the only difficulty in this mechanical problem, which obstacle has been ingeniously surmounted. One of the dials is placed in the master's room, and can be made an elegant decoration; the other in any situation most convenient to servants. Every one of the divisions, which can be multiplied at pleasure, represents an order by an understood sign or figure. The master points the needle of his dial to the sign or command he wishes to be obeyed, and that instant the signal is repeated on the dial fixed up for the servant's use. This Telegraph is easily constructed, and of very trifling expence.

LITHOGRAPHY.

A paper or card covered with an argillaceous mixture, has been employed by M. Senefelder, as a substitute for the Magneesian limestone usually employed in lithography. This coated paper, or card, receives the ink or crayon, in the same way that the stone does, and furnishes impressions as perfect as those which can be obtained from stone.

LONGITUDE.

We understand that the Board of Admiralty has sent an able Astronomer to the Island of Madeira, to determine its exact longitude by a series of Astronomical observations to be carried on there and in this country at the same time. When this is accomplished, ships on long voyages may correct their longitude by touching at Madeira, and afterwards proceed with confidence and safety.

SELECT POETRY.

CARLE, NOW THE KING'S COME.

*We last Month gave the first part of this Song,
by Sir WALTER SCOTT. The following additional
Part is said to be from the same pen.*

PART SECOND.

A HAWICK gill of mountain dew,
Heised up auld Reekie's heart, I trow,
It minded her of Waterloo—

Carle, now the King's come !

Again I heard her summons swell,
Wi' sic a dindrum and a yell,
It drown'd St. Giles's jowing bell—

Carle, now the King's come !

"My trusty Provost, tried and tight,
Stand forward for the Good Town's right—
There's waur than you been made a Knight—

Carle, now the King's come !

"My reverend Clergy, look ye say,
The best of thanksgivings ye hae,
And warstle for a sunny day—

Carle, now the King's come !

"My Doctors, look that you agree,
Cure a' the town without a fee ;—
My Lawyers, dinna pike a plea—

Carle, now the King's come !

"Come forth, each sturdy burgher's bairn,
That dunts on wood or clanks on airn,
That fires the oon, or winds the pirn—

Carle, now the King's come !

"Come forth beneath the Blanket blue,
Your sires were loyal men and true,
As Scotland's foemen oft might rue—

Carle, now the King's come !

"Scots, downa loup, and rin and rave,
We're steady folks and something grave,
We'll keep the causeway firm and brave—

Carle, now the King's come !

"Sir Thomas, thunder from your rock,
Till Pentland dinnles wi' the shock,
And lace with fire my snood o' smoke—

Carle, now the King's come !

"Melville, lead out your hands of blue,
A' Loudon lads, baith stout and true,
With Echo, Hope, and Cockburn too—

Carle, now the King's come !

"And you, who on your bluidy braes,
Compell'd the falling Despot's praise,
Rank out, rank out, my gallant Greys—

Carle, now the King's come !

"Cock of the North, my Huntley bra',
Where are ye with the Forty-twa ?
Ah ! waes my heart that ye're awa'—

Carle, now the King's come !

"But yonder come my canty Celts,
With durk and pistol at their belts,
Thank God, we've still syme plaids and kilts—

Carle, now the King's come !

"Lord, how the bibrochs groan an yell ?
Mac Donnell's ta'en the field himsel,
Mac Leod comes branking ower the fell—

Carle, now the King's come !

"Bend up your bow, each archer spark,
For you'r to guard him light and dark ;
Faith, lads, for ance ye've hit the mark—

Carle, now the King's come !

"Young Errol, take the sword of state,
The sceptre Paine-Morarchate,
Knight Mareschal, see ye clear the gate—

Carle, now the King's come !

"Kind Cumber Leith, ye've been mis-set,
But dinna be upon the fret—
Y'se hae the handsel of him yet—

Carle, now the King's come !

"My daughters come, with e'en sae blue,
Your garlands weave, your blossoms strew,
He ne'er saw fairer flowers than you—

Carle, now the King's come !

"What shall we do for the propine—
We used to offer something fine,
But ne'er a groat's in pouch of mine—

Carle, now the King's come !

"De'il care—for that I's never start,
We'll welcome him with Highland heart,
Whate'er we have he's hae a part—

Carle, now the King's come !

"I'll show him mason-work the day—
Nane of your bricks of Babel clay,
But towers shall stand till time's away—

Carle, now the King's come !

"I'll show him wit—I'll show him lair,
And gallant lads and lasses fair,
And what wad kind heart wish for mair ?—

Carle, now the King's come !

"Step out, Sir John, of projects rife,
Come, win the thanks of an auld wife,
And bring him health and length of life—

Carle, now the King's come !

LINES ON HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

By the Rev. GEORGE CRABBE, LL.B.

OF old, when a Monarch of England ap-
pear'd

In Scotland, he came as a foe ;
There was war in the land, and around it
were heard

Lamentation, and mourning, and woe !
In the Bordering land, which the Muses
love best,

Was one whom they favour'd of old ;
With a view of the future his mind they
impress'd,

And gave him the power to unfold !
"Come, strike me the harp, and my spirit
sustain,

That these visions of glory annoy,
While I to the Chieftains of Scotland explain
What their Sons shall hereafter enjoy !

"I see, but from far—I beheld, but not near,
When war on the Border shall cease ;
Now Cities will rise, and the triumphs appear,
Of Riches, and Science, and Peace !

"Oh !

"Oh! give me to breathe, while this scene
I describe,

A Monarch in Scotland I see,
When she pours from her Highlands and
Lowlands each tribe,

Who are loyal, and happy, and free!

"The Islands at rest, in their Sovereign
rejoice, [play;

Lo! the power and the wealth they dis-
And there comes from the lands and the
waters a voice, [Tay!

From the Shannon, the Thames, and the

"All hail to our King! is the shout of the
crowd;

I see them, a shadowy throng;
They are loyally free, are respectfully proud,
And joy to their King is their song!

"Yet bear up, my soul, 'tis a theme of
delight,

That thousands hereafter shall sing,
How Scotland, and England, and Ireland
unite

In their glory, their might, and their
King!

"Aloud strike the harp, for my bosom is
cold,

And the sound has a charm on my fears—
A City new clothed as a bride I behold,
And a King as her bridegroom appears!

"'Tis he whom they love, and who loves
them again,

Who partakes of the joy he imparts;
Who over three Nations shall happily reign,
And establish his throne in their hearts!"

Edinburgh, August 15.

THE GRAVE OF DIBDIN.

LIVES there who, with unhallowed hand,
would tear [shades
One leaf from that immortal wreath which
The Hero's living brow, or decks his urn?
Breathes there who does not triumph in the
thought [tongue,"

That "Nelson's language is his mother
And that St. Vincent's country is his own?
Oh! these bright guerdons of renown are
won

By means most palpable to sense and sight;
By days of peril and by nights of toil;
By Valour's long probation, clos'd at last
In Victory's arms—consummated and seal'd
In deathless Glory and immortal Fame.

Musing I stand upon his lowly grave,
Who, tho' he fought no battle—tho' he
pour'd

No hostile thunders on his country's foes,
Achieved for Britain triumphs, less array'd
"In pomp and circumstance," nor visible
To vulgar gaze—the triumphs of the *Mind*.
He nurs'd the elements of courage—he
Supplied the aliment that feeds and guides
The daring spirit to its high emprise—
A nation's moral energies, by him
Directed, found a nobler end and aim.

He gave that high discriminating tone
That marks the Brave from mercenary tools—
Features that separate a British Crew
From hireling bravoës and from pirate hordes.
And yet no marble marks the spot where lies
The dust of DIBDIN;—no inscription speaks
A Nation's gratitude—a Bard's desert.

The youthful Sailor on his midnight watch,
Fixing his gaze upon the tranquil moon,
Felt his heart soften as the thoughts of home
Rush'd on his faithful memory;—then it was,
In language meet, and in appropriate strains—
Strains which thy lyre had taught him—lie
pour'd forth
The feelings of his soul, and all was calm.

Thy Spirit still presides in that carouse,
When to "the Far away" the toast is given,
And "Absent Wives and Sweethearts" claim
their right.

With Woman's constancy thy songs are rife;
And this pure creed still teaches Man t' en-
dure

Privations, danger, and each form of death.
When not a breath responded to the call,
And Seamen whistled to the winds in vain;
When the loose canvass drooped in lazy
folds,

And idle pennants dangled from the mast;—
There, in that trying moment, thou wert
found

To teach the hardest lesson man can learn—
Passive endurance—and the breeze has
sprung,

As if obedient to the voice of Song:—
And yet unhonour'd here thy ashes lie!

A nobler lesson learnt the gallant Tar
From his Orphean lyre—to temper right
The lion's courage with the attributes
That to the gentle and the meek belong;
O'er fallen foes to check the eye of fire—
O'er fallen foes to soften heart of oak.

He turn'd the Fatalist's rash eye to Him
In whom the issues are of life and death;
He taught to whom the battle is—to whom
The victory belongs. His cherub, that aloft
Kept sleepless watch, was Providence—not
chance.

And yet no honours are decreed for him—
Friend of the Brave, thy memory cannot die!
Th' inquiring voice, that eagerly demands,
Where rests thy ashes?—shall preserve thy
fame.

Thine immortality thyself hast wrought;
Familiar as the terms of art, thy verse,
Thine own peculiar words are still the mode
In which the Seaman aptly would express
His honest passions and his manly thoughts;
His feelings kindle at thy burning words,
Which speak his duty in the battle's front;
His parting whisper to the maid he loves
Is breath'd in eloquence he learnt from
thee;

Thou art his Oracle in every mood—
His trump of victory—his lyre of love!

ARIEL.

FOREIGN

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French papers contain the conclusion of the trial of the Rochelle conspiracy: four have been condemned to death, three to two years' imprisonment, one to three years, and three to five years; and one is to be placed under the superintendence of the police for fifteen years. Thirteen were acquitted. The fate of those sentenced to death excited an extraordinary interest; several advocates embraced and wept over them in the open Court. The eldest of these convicts is only 27 years of age.—The trial of General Berton and his accomplices proceeds.

Sept. 15. This morning at five, in the midst of a slight storm which passed over the town, the lightning fell on the principal tower of Rouen Cathedral, which it struck at the bottom of the spire. In an instant the wood-work caught fire, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that in a quarter of an hour they enveloped the whole tower and reached to its top. In falling, the ruins of the steeple set the roof of the church on fire; a part of the nave was burnt; all the covering of the choir, and of the sacristy, is consumed. The roof-work of the Place de la Calendre, Street St. Romain, has also suffered considerably; the interior of the Church, however, has not suffered much, and the Archbishop's Palace very little. The houses in Du Change-street, contiguous to the Church, are very much damaged; two of them were destroyed by the falling of the burning steeple. Those also of St. Romain-street have suffered considerably; as has the Chapel. Besides the total destruction of the upper part, and the calcination of the stones of the tower, the galleries and the arches have suffered very much.

The following historical particulars respecting Rouen Cathedral may not prove unacceptable to our readers:—It was founded A.D. 990, by Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, brother of Richard the Second, Duke of Normandy, but was not finished till the year 1062. It was 410 feet in length, 83 in breadth, the length of the cross aisles was 164 feet, and the height of the spire 395 feet. There were seven entrances to it, and 130 windows. It was one of the most costly and magnificent Gothic structures ever seen; it was literally frosted with ornaments; there was not the smallest piece of stone, not the back of a niche, nor the base of a figure, but was covered with the

finest Gothic work. In it were interred the bodies of John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France; Henry, brother of Richard I., and the heart of Richard *Cœur de Lion*; together with many other illustrious men.

A good view of this noble pile is given as a Frontispiece to vol. LXXXVI. part I. and it is described in p. 633. Since that volume was published, this most beautiful Cathedral has been well described and depicted by English Travellers. See Mrs. C. Stotard's interesting "Tour in Normandy;" Mr. Dibdin's elegant "Bibliographical Tour;" Mr. Dawson Turner's valuable "Tour in Normandy;" and particularly the description by this latter gentleman, accompanying Mr. Cotman's two very splendid etchings of the Cathedral, in his "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy."

A Correspondent says, "The ceremony of placing an equestrian Statue, beautifully cast in bronze, of his Majesty Louis XIV. *dans la Place de Notre Dame des Victoires*, was performed on the 25th of August. All the nobles of the Court attended in their respective ranks and costumes, with orders of all the colours of the rainbow. A scaffolding was raised for the royal and noble party, and every surrounding window was filled with well-dressed company, both male and female, British and Gallic, and the cry of *Vive le Roi* resounded in every part. An old soldier, aged 115, assisted also at this inauguration: he was contemporary with the *grand monarque*, that is, he was raised on his mother's shoulders to see his then Majesty pass, being only five years of age at the King's death. This man, whose name is *Huet*, served six years in the horse cavalry, and several years as a marine under the unfortunate Louis XVI. His beard was very long, and as white as snow, his faculties are perfect, and he has no bodily infirmity of age; but had out of respect a chair placed for him during the ceremony. His present Majesty ordered the *ordres des braves* (the Legion d'honneur) to be given to this veteran, to which no doubt there is a good pension attached. He is an inmate of the *Hôtel des Invalides*, which contains others of great age. I hear of another old soldier of 111 years, who walked from Versailles to Paris on the 25th instant, a distance of eight miles, without being fatigued; he also attended the said inauguration. I know not if it be the same individual who, after the taking of Paris by the allied forces, was asked by Lord Wellington, if he gave him

him money to drink, which of the victorious generals he would salute or hail, he instantly replied, "*Je boirais à tous les braves*,"—meaning, he would drink to all the brave men of every nation: an aptness at repartee which belongs to the Frenchman alone at all ages."

SPAIN.

The situation of Spain is drawing rapidly to a crisis. The insurgents, emboldened by the inefficient means hitherto taken to put them down, and, by the impunity with which they have hitherto gone on, have ventured on a daring act of open rebellion, which no longer leaves it in the power of Ministers to remain inactive. The Marquis of Mata Florida has taken upon himself to establish what he ridiculously calls "a Supreme Government," at Urgel, near the Eastern Pyrenees; and has issued one or two treasonable proclamations, in which he at one stroke abolishes the Cortes, and declares that every thing shall be re-established conformably to the civil and military laws which existed before the 9th of March, 1830—that is, before the King swore to the Constitution.

Madrid, Aug. 16.—General Mina and his Staff, quitted the capital on the 14th to take the command of the Catalanian army, which is estimated at 26,000 men. General Lopez Banes is forming another army of 20,000 men to cover Navarre and Arragon, and to form the left of the counter cordon to be established along the Pyrenees, of which the force under Mina composes the right. One of the articles of the Treaty of Alliance negotiating between Portugal and Spain is, that a corps of 12,000 Portuguese troops would be sent to cover the left bank of the Ebro, from Haro to Tortosa, and another of 8,000 men to protect the frontiers of Portugal on the sides of Galicia, Castille, and Estremadura.

ITALY.

A dreadful affair has lately taken place near Castel di Sangro, in the Abruzzo. A troop of famished robbers descended to a little village, and demanded from a farmer, the only man of property in the place, a supply of provisions and a certain sum of money; the farmer shut himself up in his house, and refused to comply; and the robbers, not thinking fit to attack him, retired, vowing they would give him cause to repent his refusal. The next morning it was found that these wretches had gone off to a place at a little distance, where the farmer's large flocks were folded, and had not only helped themselves to what they wanted, but killed nearly all the rest, and massacred ten men and boys, who slept in huts to guard them. The manner in which the poor shepherds were slaughtered is too monstrous for detail.

GENT. MAG. September 1892.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Constantinople, July 26.—The Greeks are in an intoxication of joy. Three messengers have announced that Chourschid Pacha, who had called under his standard all the inhabitants of Macedonia, to the number of 70,000 men, had experienced great checks. He repulsed the Greeks on the 7th of July with a considerable loss, but on the following day he suffered a total defeat. It is said that four Pachas have been made prisoners, but the Porte cunctates the dispatches which it has received, especially from the Foreign Ministers. Chourschid Pacha was joined to the Pachas of Negropont, Larissa, and Janina. His forces were calculated at 100,000 men, but a great part of them consisted of undisciplined hordes and brigands. The Greeks were commanded by the brave Odysseus, who died for his country on the 7th, and by Generals Ypsilanti, Norman, and Barraris. Chourschid Pacha, who had sent a messenger to announce the extermination of the infidel, imprudently engaged in the pass of Thermopylae on one side, and in the defiles of Neopatria on the other. The Greeks had formed an ambuscade, and commenced the battle with the courage of Spartans. The three Pachas were made prisoners, and Chourschid Pacha saved himself with 4,000 on the side of Larissa. Accounts, perhaps exaggerated, state the loss of the Ottomans at 50,000 men, and that of the Greeks at 18,000. The consequences of this event will be very important. General Count Norman was saluted by the Greeks by the title of *Heroic Prince*, and carried through the camp on their bucklers.

After the capture of Athens, the Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva, was consecrated to the Holy Virgin, and her image took place of that of Minerva. Several other temples have also been formed into Christian Churches. The interior of the Parthenon was purified by an Archbishop, at the head of twenty-four Priests, and every year a festival is to be held on the 15th of August in honour of the Virgin, under whose protection Attica is placed. The ruins of the Academy, which was hitherto Turkish property, are appropriated to a Christian College, which is hereafter to be established. The Senate of Corinth has desired all the young Greeks who are at present at the German Universities, to continue their studies, because their country will hereafter need well-informed men, and has at present enough of combatants.

RUSSIA.

From a report lately made of the extent, population, industry, commerce, &c. of the Russian Empire, it appears that the fifty governments of Russia comprehend 298,950 geographical square miles, and contain 40,067,000 inhabitants. There are 8794 manufactories in the empire. The capital employed

employed in commerce, as stated by merchants, amounts to 318,660,000 roubles. The revenue arising from the poll-tax, and that upon drink, is stated at 169,350,000 roubles.

All secret societies, including even the Freemasons, have been prohibited in Russia; not by an Imperial ukase, but by a ministerial rescript. Every person in office is ordered to appear before his superior, to declare that he withdraws for ever from the order, on pain of losing his place. And it is also said, that every Freemason shall engage, in writing, that so long as he remains in Russia, he will have no intercourse with any secret Society, either in or out of the empire.

AMERICA.

A letter from Petersburg (United States), dated Aug. 9, says, "We attended a novel exhibition on Tuesday last. An individual, named Neal, has succeeded in domesticating two rattle-snakes (male and female), which he exhibits as curiosities worthy the countenance of the Public; and, indeed, if we could divest ourselves of those revolting

feelings which the sight of a snake is calculated to awaken, we would say we were pleased, or rather astonished, at the exhibition. The complete docility of the reptiles—their playfulness—the harmless manner in which they caress their keeper—are astonishing; not more so, however, than the freedom he takes with them, handling them in every possible shape, thrusting his fingers in their very mouths, and exposing to view their fangs, around which is concealed the deadly poison with which this venomous race is armed. To demonstrate that the poison in these snakes was as active and powerful as ever, a live rat was produced, which the male snake almost instantly attacked. In about 20 minutes after the rat died, violently convulsed. So soon as the rat ceased to breathe, the snake prepared to swallow him, which he accomplished in about 15 minutes. It may be worthy of remark, that the snake made one stroke at the rat, instinct assuring him that one was sufficient. Another rat was produced, which he attacked, and gave it only one stroke, as in the first instance."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

FESTIVAL OF PRESTON GUILD.

The celebrated Preston Guild, which is only commemorated once in twenty years, commenced on Monday the 2d of September. It is held to be one of the most splendid provincial festivals in England. It was commemorated three times during his late Majesty's reign—an event that never occurred in the history of any previous King of England. Before we give any particular detail of this ancient and unique festival, it may be desirable briefly to notice its object and origin, as there is no other of the same kind in England. The institution of this festival is five centuries old. It was confirmed by charters granted by Edward III. Rich. II. and Charles II. whereby the burgesses were anciently enabled to hold certain pleas of land, &c. within their own precincts, and are now required to renew their claims to the rights, privileges, and freedom, which belong to them in virtue of their charter, which franchises devolve every twenty years into the hands of the Mayor and Corporation, and become extinct if not renewed at these periods. It appears from the record of the borough, that there have been twenty Guilds in five hundred years; that in the two first centuries they were held at irregular periods, but that since that time, beginning with the reign of Henry VI. they have been celebrated regularly without intermission, every twenty years. In the times when Guilds were instituted, it was the practice to commit all great affairs, spiritual and secular, to the guardianship of some particular Saint; in conformity with this

superstition, Preston Guild was placed under the patronage of St. John the Baptist, and this king of feasts always begins the Monday next after the Decollation of the Baptist. There was formerly in the city of York, and in other ancient English cities, a Gilda Mercatoria, or Guild Merchant, held by Royal Charter, at which it is probable that pageants, similar to those exhibited every twenty years at Preston, were performed; but in York this ceremony gave way to the sacred drama of Corpus Christi, performed annually in the public streets by the fraternities of that city, and of which so circumstantial and extraordinary an account is to be found in the Appendix to Drake's Eboracum.

At Preston, time has not diminished the splendour of this ancient festival, which is enhanced in value by the rarity of its recurrence. This interesting ceremony, which has been so long and ardently anticipated by the good people of "proud Preston town," commenced on Monday Sept. 2d. At an early hour the Union standard was displayed on the tower of the parish church, and the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, the inspiring sound of martial music, and the noisy clang of hammers employed in erecting various buildings. The several trades and societies were ranged under their respective banners, and all were actively engaged in setting themselves off to the best advantage. At half-past nine o'clock the Mayor, accompanied by the Recorder, Mr. Justice Park, and the Rev. Vicar, arrived at the Town-hall, in a carriage drawn by four horses, escorted by a large party of the cotton-

men-spinners. His Worship received the deputations from the trades, and the arrangements being completed, at seven minutes past eleven the procession started for the parish church in the following order:—

1. Tanners', Skinners', Curriers', and Glovers' Company; 2. Spinners, Weavers, and Woolcombers; 3. Shoemakers; 4. Carpenters; 5. Butchers; 6. Vintners; 7. Tailors; 8. Smiths; 9. Odd Fellows' Society; 10. Bricklayers, 11. Plasterers; 12. Gardeners; 13. Printers and Bookbinders; 14. Freemasons; 15. the Mayor and Corporation.

The whole of the persons composing the procession were dressed in new apparel, with sashes and rosettes. The banners were the most splendid ever witnessed. Before the Spinners and others engaged in the cotton trade, cotton trees were carried, and carriages, drawn by horses, contained the steam-engines and different machinery employed in that business, all at full work, and superintended by able workmen, who were chiefly dressed in white clothing. This exhibition had a most pleasing and novel effect. Between each carriage walked 40 men, with white sashes, and on a rose-coloured ground, the inscriptions "Success to the Spindle," "Prosperity to the Wavers," &c. &c. The procession of the Master Tailors claimed particular notice, and excited much laughter, from its singularity. The Smiths were preceded by two stout men in antique dresses, carrying axes, followed by two others, one in mail and the other in brass armour. The Carpenters and Joiners' Company had a splendid effect; each man carried a wand, surmounted with a gilt square and compass. The "Paradise Lodge of Gardeners" were greatly admired. A large crown of flowers preceded the individuals composing the lodge, together with poles bearing specimens of the choicest fruits. Two children raised in a car of flowers, surmounted with trees, personified Adam and Eve, the serpent being placed between them, with a large apple in its mouth. The Printers and Bookbinders came in deservedly for a great share of public attention. In a large vehicle a printing press was seen at full work, striking off various mottos, which were eagerly purchased. On the side of the carriage appeared the words—"Printing invented 1440;"—and on the flags—"Libertas non licentia," and "Sit lux, et lux fuit."—Next came the *Odd Fellows*, attired in the eccentric dress of their order. The Freemasons, decorated with their several orders, closed the procession, and lined the way from the town-hall to the church, for the Mayor, Recorder, and Members of the Corporation, who proceeded on foot, together with the officers of the city, bearing the mace, &c. The sermon was preached by the Vicar, from the 4th verse of the 122d Psalm; and

at the conclusion of Divine Service, the procession, in the order given above, paraded all the principal streets of the town back to the Town Hall, where the bands played "God save the King," and "See the Conquering Hero comes." The Mayor and Corporation walked the whole of the distance, though the rain poured very fast. The whole line of procession was thronged with spectators, together with the tops of houses and churches. The windows presented a brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion. In the evening the opening Guild Ball was numerously attended, and displayed a scene of beauty, elegance, and fashion, unrivalled in that town, and perhaps in the county. The dresses of the ladies were particularly splendid, uniting the very height of fashion with classical chasteness. Silver lams over white muslin, with a profusion of pearl ornaments, in a variety of devices of loops, brooches, tiaras, necklaces, &c. was the prevailing costume. The simplicity and elegance of the general appearance, were uncommonly attractive and beautiful.

The processions of Monday were gay and imposing, but the splendour and fascination of the Jubilee were reserved for the following day. The Mayoress attended at the Town Hall, at half-past nine, to receive those ladies who intended honouring her with their company in the ladies' procession, which moved to the parish church at half-past ten, attended by the companies and societies; after divine service, the whole paraded round the market-place, and through Cheapside to the Town Hall. The procession was led by the officiating Lady Mayoress, supported by the Mayor and his Chaplain. The Countess of Wilton, with the Hon. Mr. Stanley, followed, and they were succeeded by a train of ladies, which extended from the church to the market-place.

On Wednesday the races commenced. The ladies' stand was brilliant in the extreme. In the evening the Mayor gave a ball at the public rooms, which was still more numerously attended than the ball on Monday night; upwards of 700 tickets were issued.

On Thursday, the gold cup, value 100gs. added to a sweepstakes of 10gs. each (22 subs.) was run for. The competitors of this race were, it is said, the three first horses in England. The distance run was three miles and a distance.

THE KING'S DEPARTURE FROM SCOTLAND.

His Majesty left Dalkeith a little after eleven, on Thursday the 29th August, in a plain travelling carriage, and attended by his retinue. He was guarded by an escort of the Scotch Greys, and the streets of Edinburgh, and part of the road along which he had to pass, were guarded by piquets and patrols of horsemen. When he came to Queensferry

ferry the whole of the street was decorated with green boughs, and festooning of branches and flowers were in many places hung across. At this point the country people thronged to see him, the throng increasing as he approached the elegant mansion of Hopetoun. He arrived there about one. He left Hopetoun House at a quarter to three, and exactly at three his carriage stopped at Port Edgar. The moment his Majesty left the shore, a royal salute was fired, which was answered by salvoes of artillery from all the surrounding hills, the spectators still cheering incessantly. Shortly after his Majesty went on board, the royal yacht got under weigh, and bore down for Leith Roads, towed by the James Watt steam-packet, and followed by the whole squadron. At six a salute was given from all the batteries, announcing that the royal squadron was fairly at sea, and the royal standards which had been hoisted on the several hills round the city, were immediately lowered. The wind was as favourable as could be possibly desired, though the atmosphere was darkened by a thick fog and rain.

The Royal Squadron arrived at Greenwich on the 1st of September, at nearly the same hour it had quitted its moorings on the 10th of August. Royal salutes were fired from all the batteries and ships of war from the mouth of the Thames to the place of anchorage. The shores were lined with spectators of all ranks, all contributing their affectionate greetings. Southend, Gravesend, Woolwich, and all the intermediate points whence any thing like a sight of the passing spectacle could be obtained, presented striking proofs of the loyalty of the people. The Lord Mayor, in the city barge, as soon as the Royal Squadron came in view, slipped moorings, and stood out to meet it, towed by the Eagle steam-boat, of Ramsgate, and pursuing a course in the centre of the stream, preceded the Royal George till her arrival off Greenwich. The Hospital-yard was occupied by parties of the corps of Royal Marines, under the command of Colonel Mears, and some detachments of the Artillery Corps, who mounted guard on the different gates and avenues. The veteran pensioners were assembled in rank and file order in front of the water, commanded by Lieutenant Williamson. The orphans of the Naval Asylum, girls and boys, one thousand in number, were drawn up and presented a truly interesting spectacle. His Majesty's travelling carriage, attended by a troop of hussars, were drawn up facing the water-gate.

On his Majesty leaving the cabin for the quarter-deck he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers from all sides, both on land and water. Guns were also fired, and every demonstration of joy, such as should welcome the Monarch of a great empire on his return home, was exhibited. His Majesty most gra-

ciously acknowledged them, by frequently approaching to the side of the vessel and bowing. At a quarter after four he quitted the yacht, entering the Admiralty barge from the starboard side, and pulling round the head of the yacht. The barge was rowed by sixteen bargemen in suits of scarlet. Having repeatedly bowed and taken leave of all present, his Majesty entered his carriage and departed amidst the cheers of the veteran warriors of the place, cordially joined by all around.

The Royal carriage was escorted by a troop of Hussars, preceded and followed by outriders and a postchaise, containing some of his Majesty's domestics. His Majesty left Greenwich at 25 minutes past four, and reached Carlton House, by St. James's Park, through the Horse Guards, at ten minutes after five. As soon as the King's arrival at Carlton Palace was known, the bells of St. James's, St. Martin's, and several other churches, were set in motion to announce the tidings.

The *Edinburgh Observer* says, that his Majesty wished to obtain a dirk that had belonged to Prince Charles, but the Chieftain in whose possession it was, having declined to part with it, a Lady declared her intention to present a knife, fork, and spoon, which had belonged to the Prince, to his Majesty, if he visited Scotland. These relics were placed in the hands of Sir Walter Scott, to be presented by him, along with the gift of the Sisters of the Silver Cross. The King received them most graciously, and desired his warmest thanks to be conveyed to the Lady, with the expressions of his regard for every remembrance of the "unfortunate Chevalier," as he called him. At the drawing-room and the ball, the King took particular notice of the Lady, and always speaks of her present in a manner which shews his esteem for the donor, and the high value he sets on the gift. The knife, fork, and spoon, are of the finest silver; their handles are richly embossed with the thistle, and the ends of them are adorned with the rose. The letters C. S. are shortly and conspicuously marked on them. They were manufactured in Holland, and, consequently, are impressed with the Dutch plate stamp. They were contained in an old case, which the Lady intended to have replaced with a modern one of morocco leather, but his Majesty's good taste preferred their ancient garb.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Agricultural Produce in the Years 1812 and 1822.—At a sale of growing crops at *Stapleford*, in August, 1812, the produce of twelve acres of wheat averaged eighteen pounds six shillings and eightpence per acre; forty-nine acres of barley, eight pounds ten shillings and two pence; and twelve

twelve acres of rye, the sum of nineteen pounds eleven shillings and eight pence per acre. At the same time a valuation was made in the same parish, by three gentlemen, of one hundred and forty-eight acres of corn, and which account stood as under:—42 acres of wheat, 241 coombs 2 bushels, at 64s. per coomb, 772*l.* 16*s.*; 57½ acres of barley, 538 coombs, 27*s.* 6*d.* per coomb, 730*l.* 15*s.*; 4 acres 3 roods of rye, 38 coombs, 85*s.* per coomb, 66*l.* 10*s.*; 43 acres 3 roods of oats, 459 coombs, 21*s.* per coomb, 481*l.* 19*s.*—Total 147 acres 3 roods—say 148 acres, 2,061*l.* averaging per acre 13*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*—At the present time it is computed that the produce of the same farm would not average more than 8*l.* 12*s.* per acre, leaving the occupier 10*l.* per acre less for his produce in 1833 than in 1812.

COTTON TRADE.—We feel great pleasure in announcing that the calico manufacture is beginning to revive a little. Some of our manufacturers advanced the price of weaving a trifle on Saturday; and we understand there is a brisk demand for cotton goods abroad. We noticed an advertisement for 500 weavers wanted by one manufacturer, and we rejoice in the prospect of still better times.—*Blackburn Mail.*

The final reductions in all the Royal Dock-yards, to bring them to a permanent peace-establishment, have been decided upon. The number of workmen and labourers discharged from Portsmouth Dock-yard since March last, is about 800; about 250 more are to be discharged.

The singular coal-mine at *Bovey*, eight miles from *Moulton*, has been sunk in little more than half a century to the depth of about seventy-three feet, displaying immense layers of timber, disposed horizontally *stratum super stratum*. The upper trunks exhibit bark in a state little altered, and their own substance completely ligneous; beneath, the wood appears more compacted together, and yet lower the masses resemble jet or kennel coal. Here is most curiously opened to view the gradual transmutation of the vegetable to the mineral character.—*Devonshire Paper.*

The following is a copy of a genuine letter from a Churchwarden in *Surrey*, to a well known Antiquary, who had requested the loan of a brass monumental plate in his church to make a drawing of it:—

“Sir, I am sorry I can’t be agreeable to what you ask me to do, but by the canonical laws nobody must not presume to let nothing out of the church, particularly the sacred utensils, under pain of blasphemy; therefore can’t let you have the brass tombstone you desire, but you are welcome to come into the church and draw it as much as you please.—I am, Sir, &c.”

Aug. 30. At *Yarmouth*, the wife of James Hogg, journeyman shoemaker, was delivered of twin children, females; they were joined together just below the breast,

and were in every way quite perfect, they lived about three minutes after their birth; they had two heads, two necks, four legs, and four arms, and the arms of one rested on the shoulder of the other.

Sept. 6. Masons are at present employed in *Luton Church, Beds.* in removing the well-known Baptistery (engraved in vol. XLVIII. p. 405.) from its situation at the West end of the nave, to a place near the East window, with the intention, we presume, of opening the West door as the principal entrance.

Sept. 7. Murderous Affray at Chippenham.—At a revel held at *Kington-Langley*, a few weeks ago, some offence was given to the villagers by a party of young men from *Chippenham*. Since that period several meetings have been held at *Langley* for the purpose of planning revenge, and it was ultimately resolved, that a grand, desperate attempt should be made on Saturday the 7th inst. Accordingly, in the course of that evening, about 30 or 40 men assembled at *Chippenham*. About half-past ten the assailants commenced their brutal outrages, by appearing in the streets armed with terrific bludgeons, duly prepared for their fatal purposes, and with desperate unrelenting fury they attacked all who came in their way, without regard to age or sex!—men, women, and children, were alike objects of their ferocity. Mr. Joseph Hull, saddler, hearing the cries of murder, hastened from his bed. Within an hour and a half after he went out, he was found near the Ivy-house in a most deplorable state, bleeding to death—scarcely an inch of his head free from cut or bruise. He was taken home and expired within four hours. His remains were on Wednesday interred in the churchyard at *Chippenham*. Mr. Reynolds, a brazier, was carried home soon after 12 o’clock, bruised from head to foot. He was heard praying most piteously for his life. “Don’t kill me! don’t kill me, Mountjoy! (he said) and I’ll give thee a guinea;” but no mercy was shewn him—he died on Tuesday evening. Mr. Moore, of the Duke of Cumberland (the respectable high constable), and Mr. Whittuck, hastening with a view to appease strife, were knocked down before they could well speak, with half a score besides. Mr. Moore now lies in a distressing state, one eye being nearly beat out, besides his having other bruises. In short, there are *one-and-thirty men, women, and children more or less wounded!* The Magistrates (Mr. Fuller, Mr. Joye, Mr. Grossett, and Mr. Coleman,) with Messrs. Atherton and Gabriel, solicitors, of *Calne*, assembled at eleven o’clock on Sunday morning, and had been sitting early and late at the *White Hart Inn*. They have been indefatigable in their exertions to get at the perpetrators of the above horrid murders. Several persons are already in custody, and warrants have been issued against many others.

Liverpool,

Liverpool, Sept. 10.—The ship *Baffin*, Capt. Scoresby, jun. arrived here from Greenland, with 195 tons of blubber, the produce of 9 whales. During the intervals of the fishery, Capt. S. employed himself in making observations on the geography and natural history of the long-lost Eastern coast of Greenland, which was within sight for three months. The result, we understand, is a survey of the Eastern coast of that almost unknown country, from lat. N. to 69, comprising an extent of coast, reckoning its numerous indentations, of about 800 miles. Capt. Scoresby discovered some extensive inlets, from the number of which he is induced to consider the whole country a large assemblage of islands. He landed on various parts of the coast, and in each visit to the shore discovered recent traces of inhabitants, and obtained fragments of implements. It is important to geography to know, that the form of this island surveyed by Capt. S. is extremely unlike what it is represented in our best charts, and that the error in longitude, in most cases, was not less than 15 degrees. We understand that he has made large collections of plants and minerals, particularly of geological specimens.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

POPULATION.—There has just issued an elaborate and valuable statistical work, consisting of an Abstract of the Population and Parish Registry Returns, for 1821, “Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed July 2, 1822.” From this work we extract the following table of population, throughout the last century, in England and Wales:—

In the Year.	Population.
1700	5,475,000
1710	5,240,000
1720	5,585,000
1730	5,796,000
1740	6,064,000
1750	6,467,000
1760	6,736,000
1770	7,428,000
1780	7,953,000
1790	8,675,000
1801	9,168,000
1811	12,596,000
1821	14,391,000

MILITARY RECORDS.—His Majesty has been pleased to command, that with a view of preserving the remembrance of particular services and achievements of the British army, a *National Military Record* of all the battles and actions in which regiments have been or may be engaged, shall be prepared by the Inspector of Regimental Colours, and deposited in the office of the Adjutant-General; and that this Record shall contain the following particulars, viz. 1st. An account of all the battles or actions in which the troops have been or may be engaged, as aforesaid. 2d. Paintings of the colours and trophies captured in the several

engagements. 3d. The names of the officers killed or wounded in each action. 4th. The names of those officers who, in consideration of their gallant services and meritorious conduct in the said engagements, either have been, or may be distinguished and rewarded with titles, medals, or other marks of his Majesty's gracious favour; together with the names of all such non-commissioned officers and privates as may have especially signalized themselves. 5. A list of the corps engaged in each action, together with paintings of such badges and distinctions as His Majesty may have been graciously pleased to authorize to be borne on their standards, colours, and appointments, in commemoration of their distinguished conduct and signal intrepidity.

A number of workmen are now employed at the King's entrance to the House of Lords. The angle of the piazza, near the entry, is to come down, to enable the royal carriage to drive up to the grand door. The projecting platform, erected on state occasions, will be unnecessary. The staircase leading to the Jerusalem Chamber has been taken down, to make a more convenient way for his Majesty to enter the House.

The foundation is laid out for the new Union Club House, on the North side of Cockspur-street, nearly opposite Spring-gardens. It will have a grand front with pillars. The College of Physicians is to be on the South side of Pall-mall East, at the back of the Union Club House. Both the above buildings will have a front that will face the East, so as to form one side of a street to run from Cockspur-street to Pall-mall East.

The Committee at the City of London Tavern, for receiving subscriptions to relieve the distressed Irish, and applying the sums thus obtained in the most proper manner, has terminated its sittings. The whole amount of subscriptions received by the Committee is near 270,000*l*.

By an Act lately passed for the speedy recovery of forfeited Recognizances, all persons, who may be bound to appear at the Sessions, or to keep the peace, &c. and neglect to comply therewith, will, with their sureties, be liable, within twenty-one days of such failure, to have their goods and chattels taken in execution for the amount of their respective recognizances: or if no goods or chattels, they will be apprehended and lodged in the common gaol of the borough, to abide the judgment of the next General or Quarter Sessions, when the Court is required to determine finally on the case.

By the Act passed on 26th July relating to the licensing of alehouses, the person licenced must now enter into a recognizance in 30*l*. with one surety of 20*l*. or two in 10*l*. each, not only for keeping good order in his house, but also for keeping the true assize of bread, and of beer, ale, and other liquors, and

and that he will not fraudulently dilute or adulterate the same, or use any pots or other measures that are not of full size; and will not harbour men or women of bad character, or suffer tippling during the hours of Divine Service on Sundays, &c. &c.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

The Town Hall, in the Borough, presented the rare novelty of there being no charge either of felony, misdemeanour, or assault, within the whole extensive district of the five parishes, from the night before; and in consequence, the strong room, or gaol, was thrown wide open! A wonderful diminution has taken place in the business of this Office and of Union Hall within the last year, owing to the heavy and tedious labour imposed upon prisoners at the Tread Mill, of which an Engraving was given in our July Magazine. The regulations are very strict. When a prisoner is brought in, he, or she, is placed at the mill, and at the regular hour receives the prison allowance of a small loaf and a jug of water, which the party must do with until the next day, when it is replenished without any addition on account of labour, to male or female. Friends are not admitted with food, nor are

the prisoners allowed to spend the holidays, if they have friends in their possession. Three days in the week they receive a small portion of soup, but no meat. The classification of the prisoners is very judiciously effected, without confusion, and one hand is sufficient to superintend the mill when at work.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.

About five o'clock, the inhabitants of the village of Camberwell were thrown into great consternation by a shock so tremendous that it broke the glass in many houses. It seems that it resulted from the baneful practice of using high pressure steam-engines, which has been so frequently reprobated.—One of these engines was erected at the new glue manufactory of Messrs. Cleaver and Yardly, on the banks of the Surrey Canal, at the back of Albany-road; and when at 44 degrees it burst, causing a terrific explosion! The whole north wing of the building was blown down by the shock, every one of the workmen received dreadful fractures, and two were killed on the spot. The boiler was hurled some score yards into the air, and fell on the roof of the South end of the premises, which it drove in with great violence, and did much damage.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

At the Court at Holyrood House, Aug. 17, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. This day the Right Hon. Chas. Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, Aug. 19. Right Hon. William Arbuthnot, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

Holyrood House, Aug. 22. Sir Thomas Pate Hankin, Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Scots Greys, knighted.

Whitehall, Aug. 27. Michael Benignus Clare, of Spanish Town, in the Island of Jamaica, M. D. to be a Knight of the United Kingdom.

Edinburgh, Aug. 29. Adam Ferguson, esq. Deputy Keeper of the Regalia of Scotland; and Henry Raeburn, of Stockbridge, esq. [the eminent Painter] knighted.

Downing-street, Aug. 31. Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir George Lowry Cole, G. C. B. to be Governor of the Island of Mauritius.

War-Office, Sept. 6. 1st Regt. of Life Guards, Brev.-Maj. R. M. Oakes, to be Maj. vice Camac, retired.—38th ditto, Maj. W. Frith to be Major, vice Sir C. Cuyler, bart. appointed to the 69th Foot.—43d ditto, Major W. Haverfield, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Patrickson, who retires; Capt. H. Booth

to be Major, vice Haverfield.—52th ditto, Major S. Brock, to be Major, vice Bakt, appointed to the 72d Foot.—69th ditto, Major Sir C. Cuyler, bart. to be Major, vice Barrow, who retires.—72d ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Rolt, to be Major, vice Frith, appointed to the 38th Foot.—78th ditto, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Barnes, K. C. B. to be Col. vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. Auchmuty, G. C. B. dec.—Rifle Brigade, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. F. Barnard, K. C. B. to be Col.-Commandant of a batt. vice Major.-Gen. Sir E. Barnes, K. C. B.; Paymaster E. Edmonds, to be Paymaster of a Vet. batt.—Royal African Colonial Corps, Brig.-Gen. Sir C. McCarthy, to be Col.-Commandant; Capt. J. Chisholm, to be a Major.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Lord William Somerset, to a Prebendal Stall in Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. Mr. Bullock, St. Paul V. Bristol.

Rev. Matthew Chester, St. Helen's P. C. Auckland, Durham.

Rev. John Cumins, Rackenford R. Devon.

Rev. John Glanville, St. Germain's P. C. and Jacobstow R. Cornwall.

Rev. John Nolan, Torpoint P. C. Cornwall.

Rev. A. C. Player, Headcorn V. Kent.

Rev. G. Prideaux, Bayton, P. C. Cornwall.

Rev. S. Redhead, Calverley V. Yorkshire.

Rev. Sam. Savory, Houghton juxta Harpley V. Norfolk.

Rev. H. Tattam, St. Cuthbert R. Beds.

Rev.

Rev. W. Thursby, All Saints V. Northampton; and Hardingstone V. in same co.
Rev. R. Vavasour, Stowe St. Edwards R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. H. W. Winfield, Tyringham cum Filgrave R. Bucks, with the R. of Batlesden cum Potsgrove, Beds.

Rev. John Watson, D. D. Ringstead V. cum Denford, Northamptonshire.

Rev. Thomas Bittland, B. A. Chaplain to Right Hon. Lord St. Helen's.

Rev. W. Thursby, M. A. Domestic Chaplain to Duke of Cambridge.

Rev. Henry Tattam (Rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford), Chaplain to the English Church at the Hague.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. J. Mills to be Head Master of the Academy of Music.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Clithero.—Henry Porcher, esq. vice Cust, Chiltern Hundreds.

B I R T H S.

Lately. At Hinton St. George, Countess Paulett, a son.

May 29. At Paw, Busses, Pyrennees, the wife of W. Holt, esq. R. N. a son.

Aug. 1. At Kenilworth, Mrs. J. R. B. Cave, a son and heir.

Aug. 6. The wife of Dr. J. Goodenough, a dau.—At Swithland Rectory, Lady Harriet Erskine, a dau.

Aug. 9. Mrs. J. Mould, of Oundle, a son.

Aug. 18. At Clifton, the wife of Jas. Wintle, esq. of the E. I. C.'s Bengal Civil Service, a son.

Aug. 20. At Walthamstow, Mrs. Benjamin Travers, a son.—At Flitwick, Mrs. J. T. Brooks, a dau.—At Thickbroom Cottage, near Lichfield, Mrs. John Shawe Manley, a son and heir.

Aug. 22. At Westbury, Mrs. Philip Protheroe, a dau.

Aug. 25. At Shooter's-hill, the wife of G. W. Baker, esq. Royal Artillery, a son.

Aug. 26. Mrs. W. A. Urquhart, of Camberwell-grove, a son.—At Rushden Hall, Northamptonshire, Mrs. T. Williams, a son.

—In Montague-place, the wife of Capt. William Forrest, a son.—At South Weald, the wife of Rev. Hen. R. Moody, a son and heir.—At Weston-super-mare, the wife of Rev. Charles Whately, of Banwell, a dau.

Aug. 29. At Harrow, the wife of Rev. Dr. Butler, a dau.—In Berkeley-square, Mrs. R. B. Ward, a son.

Aug. 30. The wife of Major Ord, K. H. Royal Artillery, a dau.—In Baker-street,

the lady of the Hon. Donald Ogilvy, a son and heir.—At Dublin, the wife of Lieut-col. Johnson, a dau.—In Clarges-street, Mrs. W. T. Brande, a son.

Aug. 31. At Park-house, near Maidstone, the lady of Sir Henry R. Calder, bart. a son.—At Kirkella, Mrs. Joseph Sykes, a son.

Sept. 1. At Morden-college, Mrs. H. W. Smith, a dau.

Sept. 2. Mrs. John Drinkwater, a son.

Sept. 3. At Whitby, Mrs. Rob. Preston, a son.—At Milbrook, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Moleworth, a dau.—At Ryde, the lady of Hon. Capt. Rodney, R. N. a son.—In Mansfield-street, the lady of Sir Henry Floyd, bart. a dau.

Sept. 4. At Holwood, the wife of Alderman Heygate, M. P. a son; and same day, at Holwood, the wife of James Heygate, jun. esq. a dau.—At Cherry Burton, Mrs. David Robinson, a son.—At Holmpton, Mrs. Richard Lucy, a dau.

Sept. 7. At Adestrop House, co. Gloucester, Mrs. Chandos Leigh, a dau.

Sept. 8. At Bognor, the wife of Rev. C. T. Bewicke, of Hallaton Hall, Leicestershire, a son.—In New Bridge-street, Mrs. Martin Ware, a son.

Sept. 9. The wife of Rev. William Blow, of York, a dau.

Sept. 10. At Hempstead Court, near Gloucester, the Right Hon. Lady John Somerset, a son.

Sept. 23. At Clumber, the Duchess of Newcastle, a son.

M A R R I A G E S.

Lately. Rev. John Forbes Close, to Mary Sophia, dau. of Charles Brownlow, esq. of Sargan, Armagh.—Rev. Mr. Hubbard, to Miss Turner, of Ixworth.—Rev. G. L. Foxton, to Hannah, dau. of William Hardman, esq. of Chamber Hall, Lancashire.—Rev. E. Ince, Vicar of Wigtoft, to Mary-Sophia, dau. of late Capt. Bourchier, Lieut-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.—The Rev. T. C. Winscom, Vicar of Workworth,

to Eliza-Maria, dau. of J. Clutterbuck, esq.
July 31. At St. Petersburg, Charles Moberly, esq. to Mary, dau. of late Major Rich Porter, of 60th foot.

Aug. 5. At Preston Capes, Wm. Lee, esq. of St. John's College, Camb. to Eliz. dau. of late Rev. Chas. Knightley, and sister of Sir C. K. bart. of Fawsley, Cambridge.

Aug. 7. At Berkeley, co. Gloucester, John Yeend Bedford, esq. Solicitor, Birmingham,

mingham, son of John Bedford, esq. of Abbey House, Pershore, to Catherine, only dau. of Edward Jenner, esq. M. D. F. R. S. M. N. I. F. &c.

Aug. 13. At Timsbury, Thos. Savage, esq. of Midsomer-Norton, to Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of late S. Palmer, esq. of Timsbury.—John, eldest son of J. Atkinson, esq. Solicitor, to Mary, only dau. of William Hey, esq. all of Leeds.

Aug. 14. At Lichfield, John Somerset Russell, esq. of Powick-court, co. Worcester, to Mary, only child of late Moreton Aglionby Slaney, esq. of Shiffnall, and niece of Sir A. Corbet, bart.—In Dublin, John Kelly, esq. Commissioner of the Board of Works, to Mary, dau. of Rev. Dr. Ashe, of Rimpleton Parsonage, Somerset.—Mr. Taylor of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Laybourn, of Beverley.—At Hendersyde Park, co. Roxburgh, Stephen Eaton, esq. of Ketton Hall, co. Rutland, to Charlotte-Anne, dau. of G. Waldie, esq. of Hendersyde.—At Gillingham, R. Sadler, esq. Grenadier Guards, to Eliza, dau. of late Pilgrim Warner, esq.

Aug. 15. At Thorpe, Rev. Charles Lloyd, D. D. Regius Professor of Divinity, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, to Mary-Harriett, dau. of Col. John Stapleton, of Thorpe Lee.—At Melksham, Percival North Bastard, esq. of Stourpaine, co. Dorset, to Sarah, dau. of late Thomas Baynton, esq. of Clifton.—At Tandragee, Maj. Sam. Patrickson, 67th foot, to Marianne Carter, dau. of the Dean of Tuam.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir John Douglas, bart. of Springwood Park, co. Roxburgh, to Hannah-Charlotte, only child of late Henry Scott, esq. of Belford, same county.

Aug. 16. At Hackney, Capt. Thomas Haviside, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to eldest dau. of late Wm. Snaith, esq.

Aug. 17. At Courteenhall, co. Northampton, Thomas Roberts Thelluson, esq. to Maria, 6th dau. of Hon. Sir F. Macnaghten, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Calcutta.—At Newington, Samuel Turner Wood, esq. to Maria-Woodley, dau. of T. Bigg, esq. of New Kent-road.—At Pershore, Edw. Whitcombe, esq. to Isabella-Anne, dau. of late Thos. Hodson, esq. of Knapton Hall, co. York.—At River, near Dover, the Chevalier de Warburg, eldest son of the Baron de Warburg, of Austria, to Catherine-Nodes, only child of late R. Price, esq. and grand-dau. of late J. Nodes, esq. of Sheephall Bury, Herts.

Aug. 20. At Limehouse, Thomas-Edward Fearnley, Esq. of Ratcliff-cross, solicitor, to Eliza, only dau. of Charles Rich, esq. of same place.—At Tottenham, Chas. Rich, esq. of Ratcliff-cross, to Miss Maria Tidcomb, of Tottenham.—Hen. Packham,

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esq. of Tottenham, to Miss Rebecca Foot, of same place.—At Marylebone, Mr. J. Sumpter, surgeon, of Newport, to Martha, dau. of W. Sumpter, esq. of Lisson-grove North, New-road.

Aug. 21. At Mappleton, Benj. Haworth, esq. nephew of B. B. Haworth, esq. of Hull Bank-house, to Theresa-Arnemann, niece of late Mrs. Brough, of Rolston, in Holderness.—At Hull, Lieut. John Kidd, of East York Militia, to Miss Webster, dau. of late Mr. W. of Louth.—At Grimsby, James Preston, esq. to Miss Goulton, dau. of J. Goulton, esq. merchant of that place.

Aug. 31. At St. Pancras, Wm. Higgins, esq. of Hambledon, Hants, to Mary-Amelia, widow of late Augustus Calland, esq. of Goring.—At Wanstead, Wm. Keating, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Marianne-Wharton, dau. of Benj. Nind, of Leytonstone.—At Hackney, T. N. Talfourd, esq. barrister at law, to Rachael, dau. of J. T. Rutt, esq. Clapton.

Sept. 2. At Newry, David Bell, esq. to Alicia, dau. of late James Atkinson, esq.

Sept. 3. At Braintree, Essex, Rev. Wm. Sheepshanks, A. M. Lecturer of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Henrietta Goode, dau. of Rev. Bernard Seale.—By special licence, at Throwley, Francis Bradley, esq. of Gore Court, to Mary-Jane, dau. of Lord Harris.—Rev. Rich. Bathurst Greenlaw, of Isleworth, to Harriet, dau. of Sir R. Baker, Berners-street.

Sept. 4. At South Shields, Rev. T. Harrison, of Firby, to Anna, dau. of late E. Inchbald, esq. of Malton.

Sept. 5. At Westham, John Evans Beale, esq. of Plaistow, Essex, son of late J. B. esq. of Browns-hill, to Eliza, dau. of Thos. Arnold Loxley, esq. of Stratford-green.—At Northampton, Rev. William Drake, son of Rev. Wm. Drake, of Stoke Goldington, to Elizabeth, dau. of late T. Beet, esq. of Great Houghton.

Sept. 9. At Marylebone, Joseph-Edw. son of Sir George Leeds, bart. of Croxton Park, to Marian, only dau. of late William Thomas Stretton, esq.

Sept. 10. At Petham, Col. Mulcaster, of Barham, to Esther, only dau. of late William Harris, esq. of Luddenhall, both co. Kent.—At Ham, James Dawkins, esq. M. P. of Upper Norton, Oxfordshire, to Maria, d. of Gen. Gordon Forbes.—John Leycester Adolphus, esq. M. A. barrister-at-law, to Clara, dau. of late Rowland Richardson, esq. of Streatham, Surrey.

Sept. 17. At Hatton, co. Warwick, the Rev. John Lynes, rector of Elmley Lovett, Worcestershire, to Caroline-Sobieski, eld. dau. of John Wynne, esq. of Garthmicio, Denbighshire, and grand-dau. of Rev. Dr. Parr.

Sept. 24. The Right Hon. Earl of Liverpool, K. G. to Miss Chester, sister of Sir Robert Chester.

OBITUARY.

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SIR WM. HERSCHEL, KNT. LL.D. F.R.S.

Aug. 25. At Slough, near Windsor, aged 83, Sir William Herschel, knt. of the Guelphic Order, LL.D. F.R.S. London and Edinburgh, President of the Astronomical Society, Astronomer Royal, and Member of nearly all the principal scientific bodies of Europe and America. This distinguished Astronomer was born at Hanover, Nov. 15, 1738; his father being a musician, brought up his four sons, of whom Sir William was the second, to the same profession, and placed him, at the age of 14, in the band of the Hanoverian Foot Guards. Unable, however, long to endure the drudgery of such a situation, and conscious of superior proficiency in his art, he determined on quitting the regiment, and seeking his fortune in England, where he arrived about the end of the year 1757. After struggling with great difficulties in London, he was engaged by the Earl of Darlington, to superintend and instruct a military band then forming by that Nobleman, in the county of Durham, and the opening thus afforded contributed so far to increase his reputation and connexions, as to induce him to spend several years after the termination of this engagement in the neighbourhood of Leeds, Pontefract, Doncaster*, &c. where he had many scholars, and led the public concerts, oratorios, &c.

In 1766 he was chosen organist at Halifax, a situation he soon after resigned for the more advantageous one of organist at the Octagon Chapel at Bath. In this great and gay resort of fashion, his extraordinary musical talents procured him ample employment; and the direction of the public Concerts, and his private teaching, produced him a considerable income.

But though fond to enthusiasm of his profession†, his ardent thirst for knowledge had begun for some time past to open a nobler field to his exertions. While at Halifax, he had commenced a

course of mathematical reading, and in spite of the difficulty of such studies, acquired without assistance a considerable familiarity with the principles both of pure and applied mathematics. The sublime views disclosed by the modern Astronomy had powerfully attracted his attention, and when he read of the noble discoveries made by the assistance of the telescope, he was seized with an irresistible desire to see with his own eyes the wonders he read of. *Fortunately* the price of an instrument capable of satisfying his curiosity was beyond his means, and he resolved to attempt the construction of one for himself. In this arduous task, after encountering endless difficulties, he succeeded, and in 1774 first saw Saturn in a five feet reflecting telescope, made by his own hands. Encouraged by this success, he now attempted larger telescopes, and soon completed a seven, a ten, and a twenty feet reflector, labouring with such obstinacy as to have actually finished no less than 300 object mirrors before he could satisfy himself with the performance of one.

Astronomy now occupied so much of his attention, that he began to limit his professional engagements, and restrict the number of his scholars.

About the latter end of 1779, he commenced a regular review of the Heavens, star by star, with a seven feet reflector, and having already continued this upwards of 18 months, he was at length rewarded on the 13th of March, 1781, with the discovery of a new primary planet, to which he afterwards gave the name of *Georgium Sidus*, now more generally distinguished by that of *Uranus*.

In consequence of this memorable discovery, the attention of the scientific world became fixed upon him, and his late Majesty, with a promptitude of liberality which must ever be recorded to his honour as a patron of science, enabled him, by the settlement of a handsome salary, to discontinue his professional exertions, and devote the remainder of his life wholly to Astronomy. In consequence of this arrangement, Herschel immediately quitted Bath, and took up his residence at Datchet, in the neighbourhood of Windsor, where he was no sooner established than he entered on a career of discovery unexampled, perhaps, in the history of science. Having removed to Slough, he commenced the erection of a telescope of yet larger dimensions

* Some interesting anecdotes of Herschel's early life are given by Dr. Miller, in his "History of Doncaster."

† In the "Ladies Diary" for 1783, Mr. Herschel published a very ingenious and profound answer to a very difficult prize-question, respecting the vibrations of a musical chord, loaded in the middle with a small weight.

mentions than any before attempted", which he completed in 1787, and added by this stupendous instrument, and by others of hardly inferior power, extended his researches to every part of the heavens, penetrating into regions of space of a remoteness eluding calculation, and developing views of the construction of our own system and the universe, of a daring sublimity, hardly more surprising than the strictness of the induction on which they rest.

In these observations, and the laborious calculations into which they led, he was assisted throughout by his excellent sister, Miss Caroline Herschel, whose indefatigable and unhesitating devotion in the performance of a task usually deemed incompatible with female habits, surpasses all eulogium†.

Sir W. Herschel's discoveries were communicated as they arose to the Royal Society, and form an important part of the published transactions of that learned body from the year 1782 to 1818.

In 1783 Dr. Herschel discovered a volcanic mountain in the Moon, and in 1787 he made further observations on that planet, and found two other volcanoes therein, which emitted fire from their summits; and, in prosecuting his inquiries respecting his own planet, he has discovered it to be surrounded with rings, and to have six satellites.

Lalande, in his "History of Astronomy for the year 1806," has attempted to depreciate the merits of Dr. Herschel's large telescope, and says: "It has not furnished the extraordinary results that were expected from it." What this flippant Frenchman expected we know not, but there is the evidence of facts to prove that its results have not only been extraordinary, but that they have exceeded the anticipation of its author. Had M. Lalande searched the Transactions of the Royal Society, he would have found that scarcely a single year has elapsed from the time that the forty feet telescope was constructed to the period when he wrote, in which there was not some important contribution to science resulting from its use. A few extracts from these papers, re-

specting the planet Saturn, will not only prove how much this instrument effected, but will show the progress of his labours. In a paper in the Transactions for 1790, he says,—"In hopes of great success with my forty feet speculum, I deferred the attack upon Saturn till that should be finished; and having taken an early opportunity of directing it to Saturn, the very first moment I saw the planet, which was the 28th of last August, I was presented with a view of six of its satellites; in such a situation, and so bright, as rendered it impossible to mistake them. The retrograde motion of Saturn amounted to nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes per day, which made it very easy to ascertain whether the stars I took to be satellites really were so; and in about two hours and a half I had the pleasure of finding that the planet had visibly carried them all away from their places."

In an extract from his journal, printed in the Transactions for 1800, we find the following entry:—"Oct. 10, 1791: I saw the fourth satellite and the ring of Saturn in the forty-feet speculum, without an eye-glass. The magnifying power on that occasion could not exceed 60 or 70; but the greater penetrating power made full amends for the lowness of the former. Among other instances of the superior effects of penetration into space, I should mention the discovery of an additional sixth satellite of Saturn, on the 28th of August, 1789, and of a seventh on the 11th of Sept. in the same year, which were first pointed out by this instrument."

In another passage of the Transactions for 1790, Dr. Herschel speaks still more decidedly as to the merits of this telescope; he says:—"It may appear remarkable that these satellites should have remained so long unknown to us, when for a century and a half past the planet to which they belong has been the object of almost every astronomer's curiosity, on account of the singular phenomenon of the ring. But it will be seen from the situation and size of the satellites, that we could hardly expect to discover them, till a telescope of the dimensions and aperture of my forty-feet reflector should be constructed."

Indeed his two discoveries of Saturn's sixth and seventh satellites, would of themselves be sufficient to render this telescope ever memorable. By means of the quintuple belt of spots that Dr. Herschel observed round Saturn, he has demonstrated the length of the day of that planet, and determined its diurnal rotation.

* An ample account of it may be seen in the "Philosophical Transactions for 1795."

† Jointly with his sister Caroline, he published in a distinct form: "Catalogue of Stars taken from Flamsteed's Observations, and not inserted in the British Catalogue, by William Herschel; to which is added a collection of Errata that should be noticed in the same volume by Carolina Herschel," fol. 1796.

In the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1800, there is an interesting memoir by Dr. Herschel on the power of telescopes to penetrate into space; that is to render sensible very distant and very faint objects, which by their want of light, would be imperceptible without the aid of instruments. It appears to him that the greatest amplification cannot exceed that produced by a telescope of from twenty to twenty-five feet.

In 1803 Dr. Herschel laid before the Royal Society a catalogue of five thousand new nebulae, nebulous stars, planetary nebulae, and clusters of stars, which he had discovered. This catalogue was prefaced by an enlarged view of the sidereal bodies composing the universe, in which he enumerated twelve species of stars of great diversity which enter into the construction of the heavens.

As an Astronomer he was surpassed by no one of the present age, and the depth of his scientific research, and extent of his observations, rendered him perhaps second only to the immortal Newton.

In consequence of the important additions he had made to the stock of knowledge, our Astronomer received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 17—, he married Mary, widow of the late John Pitt, esq. and the accession of domestic happiness he experienced from this union, while it testified the justice of his choice, contributed powerfully to cherish that calm tranquillity of mind which is the native element of contemplative philosophy, and the soil from which its shoots rise most vigorous and most secure.

In 1816, his present Majesty was graciously pleased to confer on him the decorations of the Guelphic Order of Knighthood. His astronomical observations were continued within a few years of his death, till his declining strength no longer keeping pace with the activity of his mind, he sunk at length full of years and glory, amidst the applause of the world, and what was far dearer to him, the veneration of his family, and the esteem and love of all who knew him.

Sir William Herschel has left one son, who, with his father's name, inherits his distinguished talents.

The remains of this eminent Astronomer were on the 7th of Sept. interred in Upton Church, Berks, in which parish he had many years resided.

REV. DR. COOMBE.

The late Rev. Dr. Coombe, the outlines of whose life we have recorded in p. 188, was a native of Philadelphia, in

the Province of Pennsylvania [his father being a gentleman no less distinguished for his loyalty than for a philosophic turn of mind]. He received his education at the College of that City, and proceeded to the usual degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In 1768 he came to England for Holy Orders, and was ordained Deacon by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, at the age of twenty-one. In 1771 he was appointed Chaplain to the Marquis of Rockingham, and in the same year he returned to Philadelphia, having been previously admitted into Priest's Orders. At an early period of life he was in possession of very valuable preferment in the city of his nativity, where he was attached by every endearing tie, and by very extensive prospects. But on America declaring her Independence of Great Britain, as his conduct was regulated by a steady adherence to his allegiance, he soon became obnoxious to the ruling party. He was arrested by the Executive Council of Philadelphia upon a general charge of having *uniformly evinced a disposition inimical to the cause of America*; and was sentenced to Augusta County, in Virginia; the execution of which cruel and unjust decree, notwithstanding the remonstrance of many corporate bodies, was only interrupted by an illness which rendered his removal impracticable. In the mean time the British army arrived, and under its protection he was enabled to reach New York, from whence (with a letter of high recommendation from the Commissioners, Lord Carlisle, Mr. Eden, and Governor Johnstone) he came to England (in 1779), content to relinquish his country and connexions solely from considerations of conscience, and from motives of loyalty to his Sovereign.

In 1780 Dr. Coombe was nominated Chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, and accompanied his lordship upon his appointment to the Vice-Royalty to Ireland, and was there advanced by him to the situation of Private Secretary. In 1781 he obtained from the Lord Lieutenant the Rectory of Donagh-Henry, co. Tyrone [which was afterwards resigned], and, in the same year was gratified by an unsolicited mark of respect from the University of Dublin, being admitted by that learned body to the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Upon the breaking up of Lord North's administration in 1783 he returned to England with Lord Carlisle. In 1789 he had an offer from Lord Auckland to accompany him to the Hague as Chaplain to his Embassy, but which was declined from motives of prior obligation. Dr. Coombe was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the King in 1794,

1794, and was for many years Minister of Canon Chapel. In 1800, through the medium of his friend and patron the Earl of Carlisle, he was promoted to a Prebendal Stall at Canterbury, and in 1801 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral to the Vicarage of Tenterden, Kent, and which he was permitted to resign in favour of his elder son in 1806. In 1808 the Dean and Chapter presented him to the Rectory of St. Michael's, Queenhithe.

Dr. Coombe was a Member of the Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and those who were connected with him in that benevolent undertaking, will bear testimony to his abilities and zeal in the cause.

Dr. Coombe was an eloquent and impressive Preacher; as a Scholar he was entitled to a distinguished place among the learned of his day; his reading was various and extensive, and under the veil of an unambitious retirement, he had acquired a knowledge of general principles which would have added lustre to the highest situations. Among his acquaintances he had numbered Sir Joshua Reynolds, Johnson, Goldsmith, Jortin, and Beattie, with the latter of whom he was in habits of correspondence. He also possessed by inheritance the affectionate friendship of Dr. Franklin. Hence his conversation, enriched with literary anecdote, and tempered by a refined and judicious taste, was both entertaining and instructive, while a peculiar benevolence of disposition, joined to the most unaffected piety, rendered this wise and unpretending man a pattern of Christian excellence.

LADY ELEANOR ELIZABETH KING.

Lately. At Wellington, Shropshire, aged 64, the Right Hon. Lady Eleanor-Elizabeth King, daughter of Edward, late Earl of Kingston, and aunt to the present Earl. Having become an invalid at an early age, and continuing such through life, she never entered into the conjugal state. Adorned with the sweetest manners, eminent in genuine piety, she attracted the love and reverence of her relatives and friends. A deportment at once gentle and dignified, conciliated the attachment of her servants, who looked up to her as to a parent. Her heart was kind, and her charities unbounded. They embraced both the spiritual and temporal wants of her fellow creatures. After the example of her illustrious countryman Robert Boyle, she gave away a vast number of the best books, complete Bibles, New Testaments, the Liturgy, and other prayer books, pious treatises,

and religious tracts. Staffordshire partook largely of her bounty; for several years she resided in it, in the City of Lichfield and other places; and wherever she lived, she was a blessing to the neighbourhood. Fervent without enthusiasm, devout without superstition, magnificent without ostentation, her memory will be dear to those who knew her best, and admired her unobtrusive virtues. She lived and died a steady but candid member of the Church of England, to which, as well as to her sex, she may justly be deemed to have been an honour.

BARONESS NORWOOD.

July 21. In Great Denmark-street, Dublin, in her 65th year, the Right Hon. Grace, Baroness Norwood, in her own right. Her Ladyship married June 2, 1778, John Toler, Lord Norbury, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, by whom she had issue, 1st. Daniel: 2. Hector John, married Jan. 1, 1808, Elizabeth, only daughter of William Erabazon, esq. and niece of Sir Anthony Erabazon, bart. of Newpark, co. Mayo. 3. Isabella: 4. Letitia, married March 8, 1813, William Browne, esq. of Browne's Hill, co. Carlow. Her Ladyship is succeeded in the Barony of Norwood by her eldest son, the Hon. Daniel Toler, now Lord Norwood, Baron Norwood of Knockalton, co. Tipperary, who is also heir apparent to the Barony of Norbury.

SIR T. J. METCALFE, BART.

Aug. 15. At Fern Hill, Berks, aged 39, Sir Theophilus-John Metcalfe, bart. He was the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas-Theophilus Metcalfe, M.P. by Susannah-Sophia-Selina, daughter of John Debonaire, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope, who died Sept. 10, 1815. Sir T. Theophilus was created a Baronet Dec. 11, 1802; and died Nov. 17, 1813.

SIR JOHN MAC GREGOR MURRAY, BART.

Lately. Sir John Mac Gregor Murray, of Lanrick Castle, bart. and Chief of his Clan; and a few days afterwards his brother, Col. Alexander. They were both distinguished officers in the service of the East India Company. Sir John's talents rendered him eminently serviceable in the high and important office of Commissary and Auditor-General in Bengal. His advice and experienced suggestions were essentially useful to Sir John Macpherson when Governor General, in carrying into effect, with firmness and resolution, a requisite plan of retrenchment and financial reform, the benefits of which have, and will be felt, as long

as we hold our empire in the East. The integrity of these proceedings, and the ability and vigour with which Sir John conducted a difficult department of leading importance, raised the Government in public opinion: and by that principally, in that remote country, a few of the sons of *Japhet* rule over one hundred millions of the descendants of *Shem*. Colonel Alexander had at an early period distinguished himself professionally on the Continent. His services were conspicuous and gallant in India, where he latterly occupied the station of Commander in Chief, and Member of Council on the Bencoolen Establishment. A third brother, Colonel Peter, filled with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his employers, the high station of Adjutant General in Bengal. He fell in action at sea, when returning a second time from India. During a difficult and turbulent period at home, the Chieftain of the ancient Clan of the Mac Gregors, raised a fine regiment of 1000 men for the service of Government. It was efficiently commanded by Col. Alexander, with his surviving brother, Robert, an old and good Cavalry officer, as one of the Lieut.-Colonels, and his son, Lieut.-Col. Alexander, an officer of much promise, as one of his Majors.

The private characters of these estimable brothers were as amiable and beneficent, as their public character was valuable and useful. Where distress was to be relieved, merit encouraged, despondency cheered, or innocence defended, these kind-hearted men appeared in the foremost ranks of benevolent exertion. Hundreds with more or less, and even with no claim on their hospitality and friendship, experienced their support, kindness, and attention, in the hour of difficulty and need. To be as benevolent as the Murray family, became nearly proverbial in India. Those who knew them will say, that in what we have imperfectly expressed, we have rather fallen short of, than exceeded their merits. *Exultat animus, maximorum virorum memoriam percurrans.*

The young Chief, Sir Evan John Mac Gregor Murray, held a high military office in India; and his many honourable wounds evince his enterprize and gallantry in the field. He is nearly allied by marriage to the illustrious family of Athol; and he inherits the virtues and excellent qualities of his lamented father.

REV. WILLIAM BERILLE.

July 16. At Colert House, Berkshire, where he resided during the summer months, the Rev. William Berille, of King-street, Portman-square, M. A. Rec-

tor of Exford, in the county of Somerset, Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, and formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Few persons will be more lamented than this truly amiable and excellent man, of whose meritorious life, perhaps the following sketch may not be unacceptable.

Descended from an antient family, of which he was the sole representative, Mr. Berille was born in the City of Lincoln, where he received the first rudiments of a classical education, and was at an early age admitted a Pensioner of Peter House, in the University of Cambridge. Here by talents and assiduity he commanded the esteem of his seniors, and when at the usual time he took his first degree, his name stood high in the list of *Wranglers*. Shortly after obtaining these academical honours, he was elected a Fellow of his College, and receiving Holy Orders, settled in London, where for many years he excited the attention of the public as an admired preacher, first at the Chapel of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and afterwards at that of Spring Gardens.

He was also the author of several successful literary efforts, though in consequence of a want of confidence in his own abilities, he would never allow his name to be affixed to any of his works. Besides other productions of equal merit, the public is indebted to his pen for a very able defence of *Hammond*, whom Dr. Johnson had unmercifully criticised in his "Lives of the British Poets," and for an elegant translation of "Numa Pompilius," from the original French of Monsieur de Horian. His sermons, which had always practical utility for their object, were free from sectarian violence, and breathed the genuine spirit of Christian charity. Firmly attached to the Church of England, he avoided all subjects of theological controversy, and contented himself with teaching the truth of the Gospel, and enforcing the virtues it inculcates. His delivery was dignified, and his language, always correct and classical, often displayed the higher powers of impassioned eloquence. It is but justice to add, that in a review of the comparative merits of the then contemporary preachers of the Metropolis, published not long before his death, by the late Mr. Jerneingham, no trifling praise was allowed to the lamented subject of this article, who at that time was the proprietor and morning preacher of Spring Gardens Chapel. Having been presented by his College to a living in Somersetshire, Mr. Berille resigned his Fellowship,

ship, and married the widow of the late William Rochfort, esq. and daughter of Henry Sperling, of Dyns Hill, in the county of Essex, esq. From his first arrival in London, and more particularly after his union with this lady, he lived in the most polished circles of the capital, where his hospitality and urbanity will be long remembered. As a companion, a scholar, and a preacher, he cannot fail to be generally regretted, while to the few who enjoyed his intimacy, the loss is irreparable.

That suavity of manners which was his peculiar characteristic, seemed only the index of a mind of corresponding benevolence. The firmest friend, the most devoted husband, and the fondest father, he extended his good wishes and good offices to all mankind. He was in the strictest sense a philanthropist, and the author of this article, after a familiar intercourse of more than forty years, can take it upon himself to assert, that from the lips of Mr. Berille (who was always the zealous advocate of the absent, the injured, and the helpless) he never heard drop an expression calculated in the remotest degree to give pain to his fellow man.

To scientific and classical attainments of the highest order, he united an extensive knowledge of modern literature; and to the purest morals, the most liberal principles. That with such pretensions to clerical preferment, he should not have attained the first honours of his profession, which no one deserved better than himself, can only be attributed to a noble independence of conduct, which made him disdain to solicit favours, and to an excess of modesty and diffidence inherent in his character, which kept from the world at large a full knowledge of those qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to his family, and to a small circle of attached friends, among whom no one loved him better, or laments him more, than he to whom the melancholy task has devolved of offering this tribute to his memory.

MR. WILLIAM BUTLER.

The late Mr. William Butler (see p. 189) was a native of St. John's, near Worcester, where he was born Oct. 12, 1748. Splendid lineage conferred upon him none of its honours, nor was he anxious to claim them. Without affecting to undervalue high-birth when it is illustrated by the talent or virtue of its possessor, he felt no wish to have his pedigree traced to remote antiquity or great ancestors. His father enjoyed a very moderate competency, arising from

the cultivation of a small farm. If, however, his advantages of fortune were slender, he derived from his parents a better inheritance than that which mere fortune can bestow. The plain good sense, the strong and healthy constitution, and the independence of character which distinguished the son, were hereditary qualities; while to the admonitions of a mother, strengthened by the prudent frugality of her table, he owed that obedience to the temperate dictates of nature in the choice and love of simple diet, which he inflexibly evinced in riper years. Mr. Butler received his education at the academy of Mr. Fell, in Worcester, which belonged to the Society usually denominated Quakers; and his youthful connexion with that respectable class of practical Christians excited in his mind prepossessions very favourable to their character, which were ever afterwards retained. From Mr. Fell's school he removed to another kept by Mr. Aird, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of land-surveying, a profession he intended to follow. Being disappointed, however, in this expectation, and having acquired considerable knowledge, and also an excellent style of penmanship, he resolved to try his fortune as a Teacher in that great mart of talent and wealth, the Metropolis: he accordingly quitted Worcester in 1765; and from that period (being then only in his 17th year) he wholly maintained himself by his own exertions. A situation was soon obtained by him as assistant in a respectable academy at Clapton, near Hackney; which, however, he left after a continuance of some years. Nature had not formed him for a dependant, and he had about him that confidence in his capabilities which is the property of vigorous minds. He therefore embarked as a teacher of Writing and Geography in London and its vicinity*.

Mr. Butler might claim a fair, and even a superior distinction as an able penman; he diligently copied and imbibed the various excellencies of Masters eminent in calligraphy; particularly those of Bland, his great favourite; upon the model of whose penmanship his own

* In the year 1775 Mr. Butler married Miss Olding, daughter of the Rev. John Olding, a Dissenting Minister at Deptford. Mrs. Butler for many years kept a respectable school in London: the exercise of her useful talents in this situation, her kindness of heart, and her domestic virtues, proved a valuable acquisition as the means of bringing up a numerous family.

free, tasteful, and elegant running-band was formed. But the great reputation and success which he attained sprang from a different source; they flowed from the *improvements* introduced by him into the *mode of instruction* in Writing and Geography. The former branch of education acquired under his care a usefulness and an elevation which it had not before possessed. He perceived that a Writing-master has it in his power to introduce a copious store of miscellaneous information into the schools that he attends by means of a judicious choice of copies, particularly geographical ones, (sacred and profane,) and such as contain historical facts, dates in chronology, and biographical notices of characters illustrious for "*deeds of excellence and high renown.*" The plan was original; it had therefore upon it the impress of genius: there was no laurel picked up which had fallen from the brow of any predecessor.

Libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps.

They who have slumbered over the copies in general use, consisting of a few uninviting, worn-out moral distichs and apothegms, which are quickly dissipated from the transcriber's head and heart, would be surprised at the combinations of knowledge involved in those adopted by Mr. Butler; and when it is added, that the scholar was directed to consult an Atlas for the geography, and a biographical work for the notices of eminent characters which they contained, and that the facts recorded in them were further elucidated by question and explanation, it will be perceived how a lesson in writing was rendered the medium of valuable information.

A yet more extensive and permanent benefit was conferred on the rising generation by the many useful and ingenious works which Mr. Butler published. In aid of the plan of combining general knowledge with his own immediate pursuits, he composed the "Arithmetical Questions;" "Exercises on the Globes;" "Chronological Exercises;" and "Geographical Exercises on the New Testament;" with other works, all of which have received high commendation, both for the novelty of their plan, and for the extensive reading and industrious research which they display. It is not here intended to enumerate, much less to analyse, all the works which the indefatigable industry and literary zeal of Mr. Butler induced him to publish. The favour with which they have been received by the public; the station which they occupy, not only in the youthful library, but also in that of the adult; and the praise bestowed upon them by those who

have themselves been deservedly praised, and whose suffrage is therefore valuable, preclude any such necessity. It may, however, be said, that such is the variety and extent of the information which they contain, that no young person could pass an hour in any intelligent company where the conversation should rise above the ordinary spirit of social intercourse, without being qualified by a perusal of them to adduce something which might sustain and bear a part in the discourse.

Of the high tone of moral and religious sentiment uniformly inculcated in them, an idea may be formed from the following sentence, which is taken from an admirably written preface in one of the works before mentioned: "In the mean time, without undertaking a formal defence of every question in this collection (the Arithmetical Questions), I am encouraged to hope that the candid and serious part of the public will approve of a design (how imperfectly soever it may have been executed) which has for its object to facilitate the path of science; to allure the learner to mental exertions; to impress an early veneration and love for civil and religious liberty; to exhibit the beauty of virtue, and the fatal consequences of vice and profligacy; to hold up to the admiration of the rising generation characters eminent for patriotism, benevolence, and general philanthropy; and to their detestation and abhorrence those of despots, tyrants, and persecutors; to inculcate rational and manly ideas of government; and to enforce just notions concerning the inferior orders of society." These excellent ideas were always kept in view by Mr. Butler: his works are indeed elementary, but they are the avenues which conduct to knowledge; and by the aid of which individuals, remembering that in their youthful studies "*such things were, and were most precious to them,*" may be tempted to explore its inward recesses."

As a practical teacher, Mr. Butler had few superiors. It was his favourite opinion, that splendid talents are neither necessary nor even desirable in an instructor. The faculty of calling forth, and afterwards condensing the learner's attention, and of raising a confidence in the qualifications of the Master—vigilance, method, and regularity—and an intimate acquaintance with the *wants* of children, were, in his estimation, the leading requisites for a good teacher. In all these he was admirably qualified. With what energy he endeavoured to communicate his own zeal to the scholar; to fix the wandering thought, and prevent "instruction from being poured into the heedless ear," will be long remembered by

by those who received or witnessed his instructions: he was "*all eye, all ear*:" nor will they forget the many incidental remarks, not only intellectual but moral, which were made by him during the hours of tuition; and which, by connecting present experience with past years, may have become the inspiring rule of conduct. A lesson given by the revered subject of this memoir was a lesson both of wisdom and of virtue.

Among the benefits resulting from Mr. Butler's mode of engrafting so much general knowledge on his own particular line of instruction, was that of its enabling him to avail himself of those great political events and discoveries in science which have for the last thirty years rivetted the public attention. They were rendered by him subservient to geographical acquisitions; he was accustomed to say, that great generals, such as Buonaparte then was, in the height of his military glory, were among the best practical teachers of geography; for by their locomotive powers, and their rapid and extensive projects, they compelled the public to trace places, rivers, and districts, which, but for the light thrown upon them by their progress, would perhaps have remained in obscurity. On all the passing events of the day, by which the interests of mankind were more or less affected, Mr. Butler kept a vigilant eye, in order to impress them into his service as a teacher. If a battle was fought, and a hero fell while sustaining the glories of his country, or if a planet was discovered by a philosopher at Palermo or Bremen, the pupil was immediately directed to seek in an Atlas the place consecrated to remembrance by so prominent a fact. Such an opportunity of increasing to-day's stock of knowledge was not deferred till to-morrow—a morrow, which, like that designed by Lady Macbeth for Duncan, might "*never be*."

That an instructor who was thus active and energetic, thus gifted and accomplished, should have his labours crowned with success, may naturally be expected; and it may with truth be said, that Mr. Butler was the most popular instructor in his line of the present times. Of the public favour, which followed him even to the extreme verge of existence, no better proof need be adduced than that of his having several new engagements offered to him in his 73d year.

It may perhaps be thought that too high an importance has been assigned to Mr. Butler's labours. Let, however, the multiplicity of his engagements and the lengthened period to which they were protracted, be considered; let it also be

remembered, that his efforts were directed to that sex, upon whose conduct much of the character and welfare of society at large depend; that the early germ of life is entrusted to the mother's care, and that it is her skill and diligence, or ignorance and neglect which determine whether it shall wither or produce fruit, and the true value of the exertions now recorded will be duly acknowledged. "*A race of virtuous and moral mothers*," says a learned Prelate, "*will produce a race of virtuous and moral children. Not is it merely in the relation of mother and child that the influence is perceived; the character of the domestics will greatly depend upon the character of the mistress.*" When therefore the extent, the duration, and the object of Mr. Butler's services are considered, he may be said to have exerted a moral and intellectual influence upon mankind of great and durable importance. *He was a blessing in his generation.*

Through the whole of his life Mr. Butler was actuated by those sentiments which draw a strong line of demarcation between the useless and the valuable member of society. He began his career with a determination to be eminent and to do good. "*To add something to the system of life, and to leave the world wiser and better for his existence*," was, as he expressed himself, his governing principle of conduct. The means by which he determined to accomplish the purposes of his laudable ambition were, a rigid economy and improvement of time, and a steadiness of pursuit energetically directed to one object. To say that he was diligent when compared with those who "*neither toil nor spin*," or that the precious talent of time was not wasted in folly or vice, is but negative praise. *He was the most industrious of the industrious.* Regarding employment as the best security of virtue* and happiness every moment was occupied. The fragments of time, which though small as parts, yet as an aggregate become important, were carefully gathered up. Through the greater part of his life he rose at five o'clock, both in winter and summer; and he often said, that during his very extensive range of biographical reading he met with very few instances of eminent characters who did not rise early. The utmost punctuality was observed in every engagement; every thing was systematized and planned. In what-

* The receipt for success in life given by a lady of great good sense to Mr. Butler in his early days was, "*to work hard; to live hard; and to pray hard.*"

ever was read or done, his thoughts were perpetually employed in searching out every principle that could enable him to reach excellence in his line. He had the happy faculty of bringing the ample stores of knowledge with which his mind was enriched to bear on those subjects immediately connected with it; all mental acquisitions were brought under subservience to this design. Early in life he read much in controversial divinity; it was afterwards laid aside, as productive of little practical utility. For the same reason he carefully avoided that delightful walk of literature which is decorated with the flowers of romance, which, however attractive for their beauty and fragrance, rarely yield substantial benefit to their admirers. Common sense was indeed his distinguishing mental faculty; "*Whatever was beyond it, was rejected.*" He possessed in a superior degree that sound judgment which never grasps at improbabilities, or forms visionary schemes; but which, knowing the intimate union between cause and effect, foresees consequences, and therefore selects the best means of securing a desirable end.

Highly as this excellent man was esteemed for his unremitted public services and intellectual attainments, the sentiment of love and respect was further strengthened by the qualities which embellished his moral character. A strict probity, an inviolable regard to truth, and an honourable independence of mind, were always apparent. He was a generous benefactor; his diffusive benevolence was equally an impulse of nature and a sense of duty. Inferiors were treated with kindness and affability, and great anxiety was shewn not to say or do any thing which could render their situation, as inferiors, painful to the feelings. Whatever was mean and dishonourable, excited warm indignation; and a keen and vivid sense of impropriety of conduct extended itself not only to those more glaring acts of wrong which disgrace individuals, but also to those minute deficiencies in behaviour, and to that absence of attention to the feelings of others, both in word and deed, which too often blemish the intercourse of society. The moral excellencies now spoken of were the result of a benevolent heart and a well-disciplined mind; but they rested on that basis which was deemed by their possessor the surest foundation of virtue—a principle of religion. The Christian dispensation was regarded as a beautiful and salutary code of laws and scheme of moral government admirably adapted to the wants and character of man in his passage through *this* world;

but it was hailed with peculiar joy, as bringing life and immortality to light by the resurrection of Christ, and which he considered as affording the *sole* ground for hope to mankind of a future existence.

Mr. Butler, in October, 1821, reached his 74th year. His labours had continued more than half a century, and during that long period he had enjoyed, with a brief exception, an unclouded day of health. His constitution, which was among the choicest gifts of nature, had been improved by exercise, temperate habits, and that "*soul's refreshing green,*" a cheerful and good temper. The apparently unimpaired state of his health during the last year justified the expectation that he would be yet spared many years to the world, and that death would arrive at last, not through any specific malady, but by the springs of life being gradually worn out. But He who wisely as well as benevolently determines the bounds of mortal habitation and existence, had decreed otherwise. On the 13th of May, after having in the morning attended a school in which he had taught 49 years, Mr. Butler was attacked by a painful disorder incident to age, which baffled skilful medical treatment, and finally terminated his life on the first of August following. If his days of activity had been eminently bright and useful, the last hours of life gave a new lustre and efficacy to his character. The severity of his complaint was borne with fortitude and exemplary patience; the moments in which he was free from acute suffering were anxiously employed in an affectionate concern for the interests of others, and more especially in those serious contemplations and religious exercises which became his situation. His two favourite portions of Scripture the 11th of John, and that sublime and consolatory chapter, the 15th of Corinthians, were frequently read to him; and their promises cheered the valley of the shadow of death.

In estimating the value of such a man as Mr. Butler, it will appear from what has been said that we should combine his moral principle with his literary employments; these were formed into duties, which he most conscientiously discharged. And though he did not create new systems of science, he will be long remembered in a large and respectable circle of pupils, to whom he communicated solid information, examples of virtue, and the means of happiness; and who in an age fruitful of knowledge, has by his writings instructed, and will still continue to instruct, the rising generation. He was one of those men, the remembrance of whom will be always agreeable,

freeable, and whose virtues will live and have a force beyond the grave.

Mr. Butler died at his residence at Jackney, of which parish he was one of the oldest inhabitants; and was interred by his own desire in the burying-ground at that place attached to the Meeting-house of the Rev. H. F. Burder.

PERCEY BYSSHE SHELLEY, ESQ.

July 8. Supposed to have perished at sea, in a storm, somewhere off Via Reggia, on the coast of Italy, between Leghorn and the Gulf of Spezia, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Esq. He went out a sailing in a little schooner, in company with his friend Capt. Williams, son of Capt. John Williams, of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Infantry, and lately exchanged from the 8th Light Dragoons to the 21st Fusiliers. He had been to Pisa, and was returning to his country abode at Lerici. The boat has since been found capsized. Mr. Shelley was the eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart. M.A. of University College, Oxford, of which Society his son was for a short time a member. He married a daughter of Mr. Godwin by the celebrated Mary Wolstonecraft, and was an intimate friend of Lord Byron and Mr. Leigh Hunt. The wives of Mr. Shelley and Capt. Williams were both at Leghorn overwhelmed with grief.

Mr. Shelley is unfortunately too well known for his infamous novels and poems. He openly professed himself an atheist. His works bear the following titles: "Prometheus Chained," "Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude; and other Poems, 1816." "Queen Mab," "Cenci."

It has been stated that Mr. Shelley had gone to Pisa to establish a periodical work, with the assistance of Lord Byron and Mr. Leigh Hunt.

JOHN INGLIS, ESQ.

Aug. 7. Suddenly, at his house in Mark-lane, aged 74, John Inglis, Esq. of the long-established and respectable house of Inglis, Ellice, and Co. The sensation it produced on 'Change and at Lloyd's was uniform and general, for he had been long known and respected as a British Merchant of the old school. Regular in his habits, systematic in his conduct, and unassuming in his manners, he leaves behind him a character much esteemed. He was a director of the East India Company, and of the East India Docks, and Chairman of the London Docks, the colours of which, in token of respect, were hoisted half-mast high.

The lives of the agriculturist and the

man of business, may be compared to the simplicity of the plough and the complicated machinery of the cotton mill.—The one affords a straight furrow, and is productive of the means of existence; the other, with its thousand complicated movements, does no more.

Mr. Inglis, for the last seven months, had laboured under a great depression of spirits. Every trifling affair alarmed and agitated him; and there was no doubt in the minds of the jury, that he was in a state of mental derangement at the time of his lamented death. T. W.

MRS. ELIZABETH DE MISSY.

July 28. At Miss Hakewill's, in Crawford-street, in her 89th year, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Cæsar De Missy, one of his Majesty's French Chaplains at St. James's, who died Aug. 10, 1775.

This truly-estimable woman was the second wife of Mr. De Missy; and contributed to "The Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," some particulars of her lamented husband, which Mr. Nichols describes as "the amiable effusions of friendship, enlivened by conjugal veneration," (see vol. VII. p. 107.)

Possessing an excellent understanding, improved by reading and reflection, and naturally of a religious turn of mind, Mrs. De Missy participated in all her husband's studies; and admiring him for his talents, while she loved him for his virtues, it was ever a source of gratification to her to know that he considered her as an "help meet to him." She survived him 47 years, many of which she passed in composing, with the aid of a good memory, Sermons from the notes he had left, which, with some manuscript volumes of Mr. De Missy's, she has bequeathed to the British Museum. She was pious, discreet, and charitable, a virtue which a prudent economy enabled her, though with a very limited income, to practise. As she never formed any new acquaintances to supply the chasm that death created, the number of her friends at her advanced period of life, were necessarily few, and for some years confined to the family with whom she had resided during her widowhood, whom she regarded with almost maternal tenderness, and whose endeavours to render the last eight years of her life easy and comfortable (during which, from the effect of an accident she had been confined to her bed) were always received with the most affectionate gratitude. Till within the last three months she continued to derive amusement from her books, when they gradually lost their interest. Those who surrounded her at the last awful period will long

long remember with respect and veneration, her pious gratitude for all the blessings she had experienced, the Christian hopes that marked her peaceful end, her calm but cheerful acquiescence in the Divine decree that summoned her to that Heaven towards which her desires had long pointed.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. Rev. Rob. Baynes, son of Capt. Baynes, R.N.

In Gloucester-street, Queen-square, aged 78, Isaac Pitcher, esq.

Aug. 7. In Park-street, 88, the relict of Jos. Shapland, esq. of Bristol.

Aug. 12. In Northampton-sq. 66, Sarah, wife of P. Bodkin, esq.

Aug. 15. At Clapham, 51, Elizabeth, wife of H. Scrivenor, esq.

Aug. 16. Aged 81, Robt. Crawford, esq. of Nelson's-place, Kent Road.

Aug. 17. In Berners-street, at an advanced age, James Elmslie, esq.

Aug. 17. At Finchley, Mr. Brisco Ray, partner in the firm of Flint and Ray, Grafton House.

Aug. 18. At Paddington, 65, Grome Spence, esq. late Maritime Surveyor to the Admiralty.

Aug. 19. At Pentonville, Susanna, dau. of S. L. Gifford, esq. Middle Temple.—In Gloucester-place, the relict of late Cromwell Price, esq.

Aug. 20. In St. James's-street, Rich. Glover, esq.

Aug. 24. In Great Russell-st. aged 14, James, eldest son of late Jas. Edwards, esq. of Harrow-on-the-hill. (See vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 181.)

Aug. 25. After a few days illness, produced by the extraction of a tooth, John Mackinder, esq. surgeon, New Road. He was liberal and just to his professional brethren, kind, attentive, and humane to his patients, and, as a husband, father, brother, friend, or master, he had few equals.

Aug. 26. Mary-Louisa, wife of Mr. W. Gwinnell, of Doctors'-Commons.

At Isleworth, 82, the relict of late Alderman Robson, of York.

In Upper Seymour-st. 56, Sam. Keke-wich, esq. of Peamore, Devon.

Aug. 27. Frances, wife of Mr. John Brandon, of Covent Garden Theatre.

Aged 78, Capt. Wm. Fenn Moppett, of Horsleydown.

Aug. 28. At Woodford, B. I. Friedman, esq.—At Brockwell Hall, near Dulwich, Miss Susanna Hobson.

Aug. 30. Aged 83, Mrs. Sayer, of Southampton-row, Russell-square.

Aug. 31. In Green-st. Grosvenor-square, after a few hours illness, aged 93, Mrs.

Mary Milles, sister of the late Richard Milles, esq. of North Elmham, co. Norfolk, and Nackington, Kent. Her example, as a pious Christian, was manifested throughout her long life. She was affable and kind to all, and proved herself the orphan's friend.

Sept. 2. At Kensington, 78, Anne, relict of Jas. Taylor, esq. of Clarges-street, many years in his late Majesty's household.

Sept. 3. Rich. Birt, esq. of John-street, Adelphi.

Sept. 4. In Mark-lane, 78, Amos Hayton, esq.

In Park Crescent, aged 81, John Welsford, esq. late of Crediton.

At Clapham-common, John Dennis, esq. of Alverton, near Penzance.

Sept. 8. In Upper Castle-st. Leicester-square, aged 72, Mr. Geo. Steinbach.

Sept. 17. At Teddington, Eliz. wife of Mr. Serjeant Marshall.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Aug. 8.* At Leighton Buzzard, Serjeant Major Whiteshead, of the Bedfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He had previously filled the same situation in the 14th Light Dragoons, and served in most of the engagements on the continent. His body was interred with the usual military honours. Most of the members of the corps attended the ceremony, the solemnity of which had an impressive effect. He has left a widow, a native of Spain, and four children, to lament their loss—one born in Spain, one in France, one in Ireland, and the youngest in England.

BERKSHIRE.—*Aug. 26.* In Windsor Castle, 81, Mr. J. M'Lean, a poor knight of Windsor. He had been 40 years in the 29th regiment, many years in the Life Guards, and lately an Ensign in 2d bat. Royal Veterans, making a total of 68 years service.

HUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—*Lately.* At the Vicarage, Lavendon, John Griffith Temple, son of Christopher T. esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Lately.* At Dalham, near Newmarket, John Murray, esq. formerly Capt. and Adjutant in the Cambridge Volunteers.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Sept. 2.* At Shirley, 78, Mrs. Pollen.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Sidmouth, of consumption, Maria, only dau. of Rev. J. R. Deverell, of Castle Batham, and grand-dau. of late Walter Ruding, esq. of Westootes, near Leicester.

At Bickleigh, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. J. Carew.

At Totness, 17, Henrietta, dau. of Wm. D. Taunton, esq.

Aug. 3. At Stoke, near Plymouth, Margaret, widow of late Dr. Robinson, of Sherburne.

Aug. 11. At Sidmouth, 54, Mr. Samuel Hale, of the Guildhall Coffee-house, London.

Aug. 15. Capt. Griffey, of the sloop Al-bion, of Bideford.

Aug.

Aug. 31. At Exeter, 75, Mr. G. Levy, of the island of Guernsey.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Lately.* Mrs. Rolls. Her piety was sincere, her judgment acute, and her temper even. She was, with the exception of the cabin boy, the only person saved at the wreck of the transport Catherine, along with two other transports Venus and Piedmont, as well as three merchant ships, the Thomas, Golden-grove, and Eolus, lost near Weymouth, in 1795.

Aged 86, Tryphena, relict of late Joseph Olive, esq. Alderman of Poole.

Aug. 14. At Weymouth, the wife of T. Tyndall, esq. of the Royal Fort, and dau. of J. Hill, esq. Down House, co. Gloucester.

Sept. 13. At Wimborne Minster, 77, Isaac Gulliver, esq.

DURHAM.—*Aug. 27.* Aged 68, Robert Blakiston, esq. formerly an eminent coal-filler of Sunderland.

ESSEX.—*Lately.* Aged 45, Jas. Boys Ley, esq. of Laver Marney.

Sept. 11. At her house in Chigwell-row (in consequence of a fall from her carriage in Hainsault Forest), Maria, widow of late Geo. Wilbraham, esq. of Delamere Lodge, Cheshire, 2d dau. of late Wm. Harvey, esq. of Chigwell, M. P. for Essex, in 1747, 1754, and 1761, and sister of Sir Eliab Harvey, K.C.B. the present Representative of the county of Essex.

GLoucestershire.—*Lately.* The wife of T. Cordby, esq. of Devizes.

At Henbury, near Bristol, 105, Anne Goddard. She retained her faculties to the last, and could see to read without the assistance of glasses.

Aug. 9. Aged 61, Mr. Wm. Payne, iron merchant of Bristol.

Aug. 10. Aged 19, Thos. Money Oxley, eld. son of Mr. O. Surgeon, of Portland-st. Kingsdown.

Aged 86, Mr. Jacob Strickland, father of Mr. Strickland, Attorney at Law, of Bristol.

Aug. 16. At Redcliff-hill, 82, Mr. G. Pantner, of Bristol.

At Clifton, 85, Wm. Edington, esq. late of Duke-st. St. James's.

Aug. 26. At Cheltenham, Lieut.-g.n. John Haynes, of E. I. C.'s service.

Sept. 1. The wife of Wm. Palmer, esq. She was the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Lowell of Bristol.

Sept. 13. At Shirehampton, aged 84, the relict of John Cooke, of Goytre, co. Monmouth.

HANTS.—*Lately.* In the Isle of Wight, the wife of Dr. Littlehales, and dau. of Rev. H. Lee, of Winchester.

Aug. 28. At West Cowes, 81, Edm. Boehm, esq. late of Otterchew Park, and St. James's-square.

Sept. 3. At Wolverton Park, Anna, dau. of Sir Peter Pole, bart. M. P.

Sept. 6. At Portsmouth, 69, an eccentric character and well-known musician,

called Billy Rolles, who was always supposed to be in the depths of poverty; but in his miserable looking escutcheon were found between 60*l.* and 70*l.* in money, and mortgages to the amount of nearly 700*l.* He died without a will. A labourer in the Gun Wharf is his heir.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Aug. 31.* Mary-Anne, dau. of Rev. J. Fielde, Vicar of Stanstead.

KENT.—*July 29.* At the Court Lodge, East Farleigh, 69, Lucy, wife of G. Dominicus, esq.—Aged 15, Anne, dau. of Thos. Walker, esq. of Dartford.

July 31. At High Elms, near Farnborough, the residence of her uncle, Sir J. W. Lubbock, bart. aged 20, Anna-Lubbock, da. of H. W. Brown, esq. St. James's-place.

Aug. 13. At Ramsgate, Amelia, dau. of Chas. Shadbolt, esq. of Walworth.

Aug. 27. At Ramsgate, 76, Alex. Brymer, esq. of Great Pulteney-street, Bath.

Sept. 8. Lieut. Dan. Hoghton Simons, son of Rev. J. Simons, Rector of Paul's Cray.

Sept. 10. At Ramsgate, 87, James Barman, mariner. He was one of the crew of the *Ambuscade* frigate in 1756, when that ship was ordered to the Mediterranean to carry out the Captains Wray, Storr, Hughes, Legge, Gambier, Scrooper, Ogle, and Moore, to command the men of war of the fleet on that station, in the room of the Captains who were recalled home, in order to give evidence on the trial of Admiral Byng.

Sept. 13. At Swanscombe, Mary, wife of John Bryan, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* Elizabeth, relict of T. Roys, esq. of Greenhill, and of Sandford-place, Cheltenham.

July 25. After a long and severe indisposition, 29, Mr. Barnett Rowland Oakes, of the Liverpool Courier Office, eldest son of Rev. E. Oakes, of Durham. He was distinguished for ability, zeal, and rectitude.

Aug. 4. At Wavertree, near Liverpool, 55, the wife of D. Armstrong, esq.

Aug. 11. At Shaw-hill, 69, Rich. Crosse Leigh, esq. of Adlington-hall, Cheshire.

Aug. 15. R. Cunliffe, esq. banker, of Blackburn.

Sept. 4. Aged 43, Anne, wife of Rev. John Vaux, of Liverpool and Garston.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Aug. 5.* Aged 72, Matthew Munk, gent. of Grove-street, Boston.

MONMOUTH.—*Aug. 20.* At Bishton-hall, 88, Mrs. Oatley, of Wroxeter, Salop, mother of Thos. Oatley, esq. of Bishton-hall.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* At Yarmouth, Anne, relict of Jas. Fisher, esq. of Yarmouth, dau. of late Dr. Stedman, Archdeacon of Norfolk, and Rector of Denver, grand-daughter of Dr. Robt. Butts, successively Bishop of Norwich and Ely. She was born in the palace of Ely in 1740.

Aged 92, Jane, relict of John Tovell, esq. of Parham-lodge.

Aug. 13. Aged 73, at Ashill Rectory (the

(the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. Bartle Edwards) John Custance, esq. of West-ton House.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Lately.* Aged 90, Mr. Thos. Dunkley, formerly Gardener in Northampton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Aug. 21.* In Northumberland, 90, Robert Storey, esq.

Sept. 6. At Preston House, near Alnwick, after a tedious illness, Barbara Christians, sister of Edmund Craster, esq. High Sheriff of Northumberland.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*July 15.* At Watnall, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr. George Watson, of Mount East-street, Nottingham. His wife died on the 5th, and was buried on the 7th. On the Sunday following, the banns of marriage between himself and another person, were published in Mary's Church; and on the Monday morning he went to Watnall, and died in the evening.

Aug. 5. At Newark, 92, Mr. Jno. Winn. He was attended to the grave by several brother gardeners and florists, carrying beautiful clusters of flowers.

Aug. 16. At Thurgarton Priory, John Gilbert Cooper Gardiner, esq.

Aug. 24. At Rempstone Cottage, 83, Geo. de Ligne Gregory, esq. of Hungerton House, co. Lincoln.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Shepton-Mallet, aged 95, Mr. S. Painter—Aged 92, Mrs. A. Thick—Aged 96, Mr. W. Butler.

At Langport, Susannah, relict of R. Mitchell, esq. son of late A. Kelly.

At Bath, Rear-Admiral Christie, of Barberton, co. Midlothian, N.B.

At Bridgewater, 84, Mr. Wm. Dean. He was in the memorable engagement between Sir E. Hawke and Mons. Confans, Nov. 20, 1759, in Quiberon Bay, when the French were defeated.

A Brymer, esq. of Pulteney-street, Bath.

July 19. At Witcombe Hill, Bath, 74, W. Ludlow, esq.

Aug. 3. At South Brent, Mrs. Grace Phelps. This lady was suddenly seized with a violent pain in the eye, which subsided after a few hours; she then fell into a profound sleep, from which she never awoke, but died the following afternoon.

Aug. 4. At Bath, the wife of Rev. Dr. Rees.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Cannock, Catherine, relict of Rev. J. B. Barker, Rector of Norton Malreward and Chew-Stoke, Somerset.

SUFFOLK.—*Lately.* At Ashman's-hall, Barham, near Beccles, 59, Robt. Rede, esq. J. Ward, esq. of Tothill Hawleigh.

At Palgrave, Judith, sister of late Rev. H. Harrison, of Bury.

SURREY.—*Aug. 25.* At Ewell, Wm. Broadbent, esq.

Sept. 6. At Lower Cheam, 53, T. Brown, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Lately.* At Brighton, 97, Mrs. Rebecca-Tasker Dulany, relict of the Hon. D. Dulany, many years Secretary of the province of Maryland.

At Brighton, Isaac Steele, esq. one of the Society of Friends. While riding, he fell from his horse, and expired instantly.

At Arundel, 96, Mrs. Broad.

At Rye, 95, Mrs. Dannell.

Aug. 24. At East Bourne, 17, Frederica-Louisa, 3d. dau. of Lieut.-gen. Maitland.

Aug. 27. At Brighton, the widow of Capt. John-Atkinson Blanshard, of E. I. C's. service, dau. of Roger-Henry Gale, esq. of Scruton, co. York, and grand-daughter of Roger Gale, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. the celebrated Antiquary. She was born on the 27th of August, 1745, O.S.

At Little Heene, Capt. Douglas Miller, one of the Commissioners of Worthing.

Sept. 5. At Worthing, Maria, relict of late Jas. Cutforth, esq. of Gibraltar.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Aug. 29.* At Leamington, Mr. Jones, the banker, of the firm of Jones and Loyd, in Lothbury, London. He had walked to the Pump-room, and having taken a glass of water, he sat down, when the awful event suddenly took place.

WESTMORELAND.—*Aug. 25.* At Whitbarrow Lodge, aged 77, William Bownas, esq. late of Whitehall.

WILTSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Tisbury, Anne, wife of Rev. Dr. Prevost.

Rev. Mr. Price, of Colerne.

July 22. At the Close in Salisbury, 74, Mrs. S. Hayter. This worthy lady built an alms-house, at Fisherton, for six poor old women, and left by will 1000*l.* to different charitable institutions.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Tenbury, Wm. Godson, esq. Solicitor, and one of the Coroners for that County.

YORKSHIRE.—*July 30.* At Sandsend, 95, Elizabeth Hutchinson, widow, and mother of Mr. Rich. Hutchinson, of the Cottage, Ugthorpe, near Whitby, and late owner of the ship Camperdown, of Hull.

Aug. 1. Aged 84, John, son of C. Michell, esq. of Forest-hall.

Aug. 5. At Thirsk, 25, Mr. D. B. Peat, surgeon.

Aug. 10. Aged 68, Mr. Matthew Walker, of Leeds, late Quarter-master, 82*d* foot.

Aug. 11. In York, 70, Wm. Sayer, esq. of Malton.

Aug. 16. At Stokesley, 34, John Appleton, esq. solicitor.

Aug. 17. Aged 84, Mr. Jos. Godson, of Hull, uncle of Rev. D. Hick of Marks, near Richmond.

Aug. 20. At an advanced age, John Knubley, esq. of Park-place, Leeds.

Aug. 21. At Whitby, Anne, dau. of late Jac. Blackburn, esq. of Whitby, and niece of J. Blackburn, esq.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 21, to Sept. 24, 1822.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males	- 858	Males	- 702		5 and 10	57	60 and 70	120
Females	- 793	Females	- 662		10 and 20	45	70 and 80	76
Whereof have died under two years old					20 and 30	99	80 and 90	37
					30 and 40	125	90 and 100	5
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.				40 and 50	119	101	1	

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE OF BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending September 14.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
39 4	22 11	18 0	18 1	23 2	25 7

By the Act of Parliament of the 1st and 2d Geo. IV. c. 87, the Districts are to be discontinued, and the averages taken by dividing the Total Price of each sort of Grain in the whole number of Maritime Towns by the total quantity of each, and the result or general average given as above.

CORN EXCHANGE, September 23, 1822.

There was a liberal supply of Wheat this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk; fine samples of New met a brisk sale at last Monday's prices; but there were scarcely any buyers for that of last year's growth, which was offered at low prices.

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, September 23, 40s. to 45s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, September 21, 29s. 1d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, September 23.

Kent Bags	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	2l. 5s. to 4l. 4s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 0s. to 2l. 16s.
Yearlings	1l. 15s. to 3l. 5s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 3l. 18s.
Farnham, fine, 6l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.			

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 23.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 15s. 0d. Clover 4l. 0s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 10s. 0d. Clover 4l. 15s.—Smithfield, Hay 3l. 17s. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 4l. 2s.

SMITHFIELD, September 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 14lbs.

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s. 2d.	Lamb	2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton	2s. 2d. to 3s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market Sept. 23 :	
Veal	3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Beasts	2873 Calves 270.
Pork	2s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	26,260 Pigs 251.

COALS, Sept. 20 : Newcastle, 38s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.—Sunderland, 36s. 0d. to 38s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Sept. 23 : Town Tallow 40s. 6d. Yellow Russia 41s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 86s. Curd 90s.—CANDLES, 9s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Sept. 1822 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.
—Grand Trunk Canal, 1999l. 10s. Div. 75l. per Ann.—Coventry Canal, 1060l. to 1070l. Div. 44l. per annum.—Oxford Canal, 710l. to 740l. Div. 32l. per annum.—Neath, 410l. with Div. 10l. to be paid on the 1st of November.—Leeds and Liverpool, 360l. ex Div. 6l. Half-year.—Barnesley, 200l.—Stourbridge, 200l. ex Div.—Swansea, 190l. Div. 10l.—Peak Forest, 70l. Div. 3l.—Monmouth, 160l. with 4l. Half-year Div.—Grand Junction, 244l. 245l. Div. 10l. per annum.—Ellesmere, 63l. ex Div. 3l.—Grand Surrey, 53l. Div. 3l.—Regent's, 40l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 26l. 10s. Div. 1l.—Kennet and Avon, 18l. 5s. Div. 16s.—Stratford, 17l.—Wilts and Berks, 6l. 10s.—West India Dock, 183l. Div. 10l. per cent.—London Dock, 112l. Div. 4l. 10s.—Globe Assurance, 135l. Div. 6l.—Imperial, 95l. Div. 4l. 10s. per ann.—County, 42l.—Hope Ditto, 4l. 5s.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 71l. Div. 4 per Cent. Half-year.—New Ditto, 20l. Premium, ex Half-year Div.—Provident Institution, 18l. 10s.—Covent Garden Theatre Share, 400l.—Drury Lane New Ditto, 500l. Renter's Share, with Admission, 135l.

DAILY

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 28, to September 26, 1822, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	2½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
28	252	81 ½	80 ½	92 ½	99 ½	99 ½	21	80 ½	50	pm.	6 8 pm.	8 6 pm.
29	252 ½	81 ½	80 ½	92 ½	99 ½	99 ½	21	80 ½	251	53 pm.	6 4 pm.	5 7 pm.
30	—	81 ½	80 ½	92 ½	99 ½	99 ½	21	80 ½	49	pm.	6 3 pm.	7 4 pm.
31	—	81 ½	80 ½	92 ½	99 ½	99 ½	21	—	251	48 pm.	4 2 pm.	5 3 pm.
1	251 ½	81 ½	80 ½	92 ½	99 ½	99 ½	21	—	250	49 pm.	5 2 pm.	5 3 pm.
2	—	81 ½	80 ½	92 ½	99 ½	99 ½	21	80 ½	250 ½	49 pm.	4 2 pm.	3 5 pm.
3	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	—	250 ½	49 pm.	3 4 pm.	5 3 pm.
4	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	80 ½	49	pm.	4 2 pm.	5 2 pm.
5	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	—	49	pm.	3 5 pm.	3 5 pm.
6	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	252	50 pm.	3 5 pm.	3 6 pm.	—
7	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	253 ½	49 pm.	4 2 pm.	6 2 pm.	—
8	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	80 ½	48 pm.	3 4 pm.	3 5 pm.	—
9	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	252 ½	48 pm.	3 4 pm.	3 5 pm.	—
10	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	—	49 pm.	3 5 pm.	4 5 pm.	—
11	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	253 ½	48 pm.	3 1 pm.	6 3 pm.	—
12	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	—	49 pm.	2 3 pm.	4 5 pm.	—
13	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	80 ½	46 pm.	3 2 pm.	2 5 pm.	—
14	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	—	46 pm.	3 2 pm.	4 5 pm.	—
15	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	253 ½	46 pm.	3 2 pm.	4 5 pm.	—
16	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	—	46 pm.	3 2 pm.	4 5 pm.	—
17	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	80 ½	47 pm.	4 2 pm.	5 7 pm.	—
18	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	—	49 pm.	3 1 pm.	4 5 pm.	—
19	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	252 ½	49 pm.	4 2 pm.	4 5 pm.	—
20	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	80 ½	49 pm.	4 2 pm.	5 7 pm.	—
21	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	—	49 pm.	3 1 pm.	4 5 pm.	—
22	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	—	49 pm.	2 3 pm.	4 5 pm.	—
23	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	—	46 pm.	3 1 pm.	5 3 pm.	—
24	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	—	—	—	—	—
25	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	—	—	—	—	—
26	shut	shut	80 ½	92 ½	shut	shut	shut	—	—	—	—	—

*. South Sea Stock, 90 ½ | 91 ½ | 91 ½ — New South Sea, 80 | 80 ½ | 81 ½

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 27, to September 26, 1822, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°			Sept.	°	°	°		
27	55	63	57	29, 74	showery	12	50	58	56	30, 09	showery
28	55	66	55	, 76	showery	13	54	59	44	, 10	cloudy
29	55	67	56	, 57	fair	14	50	61	56	, 24	cloudy
30	54	61	55	, 86	showery	15	55	60	57	, 10	cloudy
31	54	67	57	, 99	fair	16	50	60	60	, 17	fair
S. 1	54	66	56	30, 17	fair	17	55	72	57	, 11	fair
2	55	67	59	, 14	cloudy	18	55	68	54	, 15	fair
3	58	69	58	, 01	fair	19	54	62	53	, 20	fair
4	55	68	62	, 13	fair	20	54	62	52	29, 97	fair
5	65	66	62	29, 91	cloudy	21	53	60	52	, 92	fair
6	62	67	55	, 87	showery	22	56	59	55	, 96	fair
7	54	67	55	30, 12	fair	23	57	59	55	, 80	fair
8	57	67	62	, 07	cloudy	24	56	59	55	, 33	showery
9	61	66	59	, 10	fair	25	52	57	54	, 43	showery
10	62	65	60	, 12	fair	26	50	55	51	, 78	showery
11	60	68	54	29, 88	cloudy						

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times—New Times
M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
Brit. Press—M. Adver.
Courier—Globe
Star—Traveller
Sun—Brit. Traveller
True Brit.—Stateam.
St. James's & Gen. Eve.
Eng. Chronicle
Com. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.—Lit. Chron.
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4—Berwick
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Boston
Brighton 3—Bristol 6
Bucks—Bury 2
Cambridge
Cambridge-Cartles
Carmarth.—Chelmsf.
Cheltenham—Chert. 3
Colchester—Cornwall
Coveatry 2—Cumberl
Derby—Devon
Devizes—Doncaster
Dorchester—Durham 2
Essex—Exeter 4



Gloucester 2—Hants
Hereford—Hall 3
Hunts—Ipswich 2
Kent 3—Lancaster 2
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield—Liverpool 6
Maccles. 2—Maidst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales—Northamp.
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Oswestry—Pottary
Plymouth 2—Preston
Reading—Rochester
Salisbury—Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Shropshire—Stafford
Stamford—Stockport
Southampton
Suff.—Surrey—Sussex
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Wakefield—Warwick
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Embellished with Views of BRANDENBURGH HOUSE, Hammersmith, co. Middlesex;
and of BARTLOW CHURCH, BARTLOW HILLS, &c. Essex.

Also a Representation of a new LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PRESS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

"The Princess OLIVE requests the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine to contradict the assertion in p. 34, as to her Highness having been on a stage!—In regard to her Highness's guardian Mr. Robert Wilmot, it is just the Publick should know he was a very respectable character, who was several years Treasurer of the County of Warwick, and who also lived in the highest respectability at St. John's, Warwick, an ancient large mansion that had been a *rich convent*, highly endowed in the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Thomas Wilmot of Coventry, the son of the said Mr. Robert Wilmot, has been upwards of twenty years Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick, and is also a *Banker at this period at Coventry!*"

We are much obliged by the substantial favours of T. N.; and do not recollect receiving the communication he alludes to, from Oxford.

Æ. asks whether the report, that the Choir of Canterbury Cathedral is about to undergo an alteration of its antient arrangement, similar to that of Salisbury, is correct? He trusts that the proposition or actual commencement of some judicious repair gave rise to the rumour, and that the examples of Mr. Wyatt's havock at Salisbury, Durham, and Lichfield, which are as generally censured now, as they were applauded formerly, will in future deter the guardians of our Cathedrals from patronising *improvements* so injurious to the beauty and harmony of those magnificent edifices.

A. J. K. observes, "The brass counter described by J. E. S. in p. 111, is from the same die as the piece which I have in my possession, found in the ruins of the Collegiate Church and Sanctuary of St. Martin-le-Grand, and which your Correspondent will find described in the Supplement to vol. LXXXIX. part i. of your Magazine, as of the time of Henry VIII. "representing on one side a figure sitting at a sort of table, divided or marked by various compartments, with nine counters before him; the other containing the letters of the alphabet then in use, without the J and U, the whole encircled with an ornamental Gothic border, being, as conjectured, one of those pieces formerly used for arithmetical calculation, and the man represented, as Shakspeare terms it, a "counter caster."

M. W. says, "If LINCOLNIENSIS (p. 98) be particularly desirous of hearing more of the family of Willoughby, it is probable Dr. Andrewes of St. James's, or some of the family of the late Dr. Roberts of St. Paul's School, can give further information. The writer of this knows there was a descendant of the family about the year 1784, who was

a pupil of the late Rev. Matthew Pugh, Curate at St. James's, and Master of General Stewart's School, and he believes some of the family are now residing in the Eastern part of London."

Another Correspondent states, that LINCOLNIENSIS might have his queries, respecting Willoughby of Parham, completely resolved by inquiring among the Presbyterians in the town of Warrington.

P. observes, in reference to an inquiry at page 98, and to a communication at page 230, relating to the family of *Ashby*, "Permit me to state, that an account and pedigree of that family will be found in the Baronetage published in 1727 (by Thos. Wotton, 3 vols. 12mo). If it be necessary to trace the subsequent descent or extinction of the title, it is probable that a circumstance mentioned in the work I have quoted may afford some clue as to the quarter in which researches should be made: the circumstance alluded to is, that from an alienation of the family estate, the chief line of the family had become so reduced, that the person who was the Baronet in 1727, was filling the humble station of servant to a farmer in Norfolk."

EDWARD ASHBY, 1, Old Broad-street, informs N. Y. W. G. that the armorial bearings of the Ashby Baronetcy, described by F. E. in p. 230, are in the possession of his family, and can be seen by N. Y. W. G. whenever he may desire it.

Q. remarks, "It may surprise the reader to be informed, that till very lately no monument had been erected to the memory of Capt. Cook, even in his native village of Morton near Stokesley. The marble had been long inscribed; but, from a *demur* on the subject of paying for it, lay in its *cave* concealed from inspection till the year 1820, when (in consequence of some remarks by the Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham) it was unpacked and put up. Reference is made in this communication to P.'s patriotic suggestion from Shrewsbury, contained in Mr. Urban's last Number, p. 221."

F. E. will be glad if any of our Correspondents can inform him when *Bernard Rose* died; and whether he left issue. He was a musical composer in the latter end of the reign of George II.

A CHURCHWARDEN asks, "If a Churchwarden employs a person to collect the Rates, is the Warden or the Parish liable to pay for the collection?"

A CONSTANT READER requests a clue where to find an account of the purchase of the Orleans Gallery of Paintings, the parties engaged in the transaction, and the final dispersion of the collection?

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1822.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. URBAN,
THE Abbey at Fonthill having created such universal attention, permit me to send you a short account of it, as suggested by my own feelings, after repeated visits.

FONTHILL ABBEY.

On its close.

The pleasing vision is now past, and the noise of the Auctioneer's hammer will not be heard—silence pervades the long-drawn ailes—the lofty portal is closed—and the Abbot is returned to his Cloysters, with thanks to his Patron Saint, St. Anthony*, for the numerous Pilgrims who have been attracted to his shrine †. But with a farewell look he will shortly bid adieu to his cloistered walls, and extensive solitudes, which are now doomed to greet a second Abbot ‡.

All were pleased with their journey, and all returned gratified with the external and internal shew. There is certainly much to admire, and much to condemn. Still the *whole* is a wonderful production of enlightened genius, and creative fancy, and must be ever contemplated with surprise by all those who knew the situation of

the Abbey as it once was, and as it now is.

Let us now consider the whole in detail.

The approach is well conducted by a road winding through a wood, where the gloomy fir tree does not preponderate, and where there is a judicious mixture of flowering shrubs with the forest tribes. The first *coup d'oeil* of the Abbey is well imagined;—the eye is always on the look-out for the desired object, and its curiosity is not gratified till it bursts upon the astonished sight at a proper and judicious distance, in all the huge splendour of exalted height and magnificence.

The first impression is that of grandeur and novelty of design; for our Island cannot produce its rival. After admiring the rich collection of porcelain, plate, gems, books §, and paintings, contained within the Abbey walls, the eye looks around for comfort, and a snug corner for reading, conversation, or contemplation; but alas! it searches in vain. Finery and shew seem to be the ruling Genii of the place. The Baronial Hall, or Chapel, which would have been the grandest feature in the edifice, remains unfinished.

* The Abbey was dedicated to Saint Anthony; and his shrine, with his image, was placed at the extremity of one of the galleries. (See plate in Storer's Description.)

† We are enabled to state, from undoubted authority, that the number of admission tickets to Fonthill Abbey amounted to 7,200.

‡ The sale of the effects at Fonthill Abbey, which excited so much public interest, did not take place, owing to the whole of the property having been disposed of by private contract. The purchaser is Mr. Farquhar, who, it is said, has bought the beautiful domain of Fonthill, and the principal part of the splendid contents of the Abbey, for 380,000*l.* or 350,000*l.* the late proprietor retaining only his family pictures and a few books. Mr. Farquhar is a man of extraordinary character and fond of literature. He is a native of Aberdeen, of good education, and has acquired immense wealth, in India, by supplying the Company with gunpowder. Since his return to this Country, he has been one of the principal partners in Whitbread's Brewery, and is now one of the firm of Bazett, Farquhar, Crawford, and Co. eminent for the management of all agency concerns with India.

§ The library appears to consist of many very valuable articles: but the *ordo rerum* is much wanted in its arrangement; for we find classics, history, voyages, and romances, all jumbled together without any classification.

On viewing the exterior of the Abbey, the first object for criticism is the Turret, which is out of all proportion, as to height (being 276 feet); and the iron interlacings between the heavy pinnacles present an actual deformity, and cast a reflection on the stability of its foundation. In short, the principal defect in the general architecture of the edifice is a too great narrowness and loftiness of some of its parts; yet, notwithstanding these defects, no one can return ungratified by the *tout ensemble*.

In viewing the extensive demesnes within the precincts of the Abbey, in which (according to Mr. Rutter's useful little Guide) the different walks and rides extend to 27 miles, we lament that Nature has not afforded a greater variety of ground: but art has accomplished wonders, by a happy mixture of lawn and wood. Still there is much monotony,

"Grove nods at grove, each alley has its brother."

The point of view from which the Abbey appears to the greatest advantage, is undoubtedly from the margin of a little lake, whose banks are well fringed with wood*; and at a short distance from it is an extensive tract of ground, called the American garden, abounding with the greatest variety of plants of that region, and in the season of bloom affording a most delightful sight.

But VIATOR cannot quit this Monastic enclosure without expressing his thanks and praise for the general accommodations which have been afforded both to man and horse during the long period through which the Abbey gates have been thrown open; and it must ever afford a pleasing recollection to the late owner, that the world has been so highly gratified—the long-formed expectation amply satisfied—and the magnificence of so stately an Edifice most justly extolled.

The Abbey at Fonthill has not escaped the notice of artists, and since it has been open to public inspection, it will become much better known.

The first publication, and as yet the best, as to views, was published by Storer in 1812. Mr. Rutter, a bookseller at Shaftesbury, has since published on the present occasion very

good and useful Guides both to Fonthill Abbey and Wardour Castle: and is now preparing a much more copious account of the Abbey and its demesnes, which, from his unlimited access to the precincts, and his knowledge of them, will prove a great acquisition to the public.—Mr. Britton also meditates a similar production, and has had some ingenious artists employed in taking views of the interior of the Abbey; the pen and pencil of Mr. Britton, and his able draftsman, Mr. Cattermole, (who have been resident a long time in the Abbey) have paid particular attention to the *interior* parts of the structure; and they will add a correct ground-plan of the building, which is absolutely necessary in order to understand its intricacies.

The fate of these demesnes has been singularly unfortunate—the two more ancient mansions were consumed by fire: when a third magnificent pile rose up from their ashes, during the lifetime of Alderman Beckford, but this also was doomed to fall; not by fire, but by the hammer and axe—much to the sorrow of all those who knew its comforts: and perhaps at this time to the regret of its former owner.

The demesnes at Fonthill were held by the Giffords, Wests, and Delawares, Molyns, Hungerfords, Mervins, and Cottingtons; from the last of whom they were purchased by Mr. Alderman Beckford.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Temple, Oct. 10.

I AM not aware that the following Correspondence between the Rev. William Moreton, chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and afterwards Bishop of Meath, and the Rev. Dr. Pell, has ever been printed. I inclose the original letters, which I am inclined to think you will consider worthy of preservation in your Repository.
Yours, &c. CARADOC.

1. "To the Rev. Dr. Pell, at his Lodging near the Ship in Jerminstreet, St. James's, London.

Dublin Castle,

"Sir, Aug. 28, [16]77.

"Though you would be satisfied I know with the account of me, which you might find at my Lord of Oxford's, yet I could not satisfy myself without letting you know, from my own hand, how matters stand here, as far as I can

* The view in our last Magazine is taken from this point. EDIT.

as the little time I have been here will permit me to inform you. The most remarkable occurrence was the reception of my Lord Duke, to whom I saw my Lord of Essex deliver the sword with this compliment, which I also heard: "That he was glad he had the opportunity of delivering that sword to a person so eminent both for birth and loyalty; to one that knew how to do his duty in the worst of times, and also did it; to one that had already and so often executed that office with great success, and needed neither example nor instructor but himself." To which my Lord Duke made this short reply, "That his Lordship had governed the place so well, that he did not so much as wish to govern better." This is intelligence enough I hope for once, which I would also have put in a letter to my Lord B. but that I hope you will show him this, and present him with my humble service. If now you will do me the favour to send me a line or two, I would desire you to give me your knight's name, who you say gave the authentic MS. of the N. T. to the Archbishop of Dublin, that when I go to visit him, I may ask him about it, and by that means have somewhat to say besides your servant: though I have no more at present to say to you but that I am yours,

W. M[ORSTON]."

2. "For Dr. Pell.

Dublin Castle,
July 28, [16]78.

"Dear Sir,
"I should have been very much out of countenance for not writing to you all this while, had I had any thing of moment to have wrote about. But now that I have, I hope it will justify my interrupting you now, and also excuse my former non-addresses. I am now to employ you upon an affair that may be worth your considering, which is the directing me how to behave myself at the approaching Convocation, especially if it fall out that I be chosen Prolocutor. I fain would do something remarkable in behalf of this Church, if I should chance to appear in that station. Therefore pray sit you down and review the notions you have of your Canon Law, and likewise your observations of the proceedings in the Courts Ecclesiastical, which I remember I have heard you reflect upon with some dislike: and since these two Churches are indeed but one, whatever would

be useful and proper for that, will be so for this. I would avoid the imputation of being looked upon as an introducer of novelties, or an opiniator; and therefore what I propose should be of use, and have such reasons to support and justify it, as would not only clear, but also advance the reputation of such designs. I will give you till the beginning of September to look about you, but then I shall expect a full account of all particulars that concern this great affair. In the mean time desiring you not to communicate any thing of this to any body, much less to your Irish Dean, who I suppose is with you, I remain,

Dear Sir, your most affectionate,
and faithful servant,

W. M[ORSTON]."

3. "For Mr. William Morison, Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at Dublin Castle.

"Sir,—Ten days ago I delivered to Mr. John Smith a letter for you containing two larger from Mr. Do and Mr. Up. After he was gone, the same day, I received yours of Aug. 28, which I shewed to m. L. B. and prayed him to help me call to mind some circumstances of that discourse between me and an Ireland Captain, concerning an antient Greek Manuscript of the New Testament, which my Lord Primate Usher had described to me. And I said, I feared it was lost, or carried out of Ireland. The Captain answered, fear it not. I make no question but it was the very same Manuscript which an Irish Baron [called the Lord of Hothe] gave to me. And I, said the Captain, considering what hands were most proper for the safe custody of such a rarity, thought I should do well to present it to the most Reverend Lord Archbishop Boile, Lord Chancellor of Ireland: I doubt not but his Grace keeps it safe. M. L. Br. says, that the man's name was Captain Cawfield, [brother or uncle to the present Lord Cawfield,] and that he made this report to me in the hearing of my Lord Brereton, anno 1671, about February or March. As soon as you can conveniently speak with my Lord Chancellor, I pray you make mention of it, and endeavour to see it; I shall be glad to see such a description of it under your hand, as may assure me that it is the same that my Lord Primate Usher told me of. I, said he, offered

ed any money for it; but the gentleman that kept it answered, my Lord, I dare not sell it. I hold my land on the condition to keep the book. He that first so tyed the Land did believe the tradition that St. Patrick himself brought that Manuscript into Ireland. I shall think the time long till a line from you tells me that you have received this. Interim vale.

Septemb. 15, 1677. I. P[ELL]."

M. L. Br. willed me to remember his love to you.

4. "For the Rev. Dr. Pell.

Kilkenny, Sept.

"Dear Sir,

18, [16]78.

"Yours of the 7th instant I received here, above fifty Irish miles from Dublin, after a tedious long progress through the province of Munster. I give you many thanks for the hints I find in your letter, for they will be my guide when the Convocation is met. But I hoped they would have been of somewhat a larger extent, and began with what may in prudence be said by your friend in case they should choose him Prolocutor. It is to be hoped that he has not yet quite lost his Latin, but however some hints of that nature, either in that or in the English tongue, would have been more to the purpose in his present circumstances, whether he be chosen or rejected; for the greatest thing to be looked after is prudence in these matters. There is not any set time that I hear of for the Convocation, so that you may yet set pen to paper, and suppose you were to speak to the great Prelates here. The Glossarium I should be glad of if I could light on it at the best hand, and if you can, pray let me know of it. I hope in a fortnight to be at Dublin.

I am, yours in all duty,
W. M[ORETON]."

5. "For the Rev. Dr. Pell.

"Sir, *Oct. 29, [16]78.*

"Yours of the 19th instant I received here, and did communicate the contents of it to my Lord himself, who seemed to be very much satisfied with the intelligence you gave, it being much larger than any he had seen: and commanded me to transcribe all that concerned the Spanish Ambassador, Sir William Godolphin, and that likewise about the Emperor and the Prince of Orange. Since you are so good at these

matters, and have such opportunities, I pray continue the favour to me, and mark the proceedings as exactly as you can, and as occasion offers. I pray send me your observations: they will be of more moment here than you imagine; and I know your inclinations to be serviceable to your Country; I wish I could say that your Country were half so kind to you. When I mentioned your name to my Lord, he had forgot it, and does not yet remember that he ever knew you; but if ever he did, a few of these informations will refresh his memory; or else introduce you into his acquaintance. No more, but that I am yours in all duty and affection." [W. MORETON.]

6. "For the Rev. Dr. Pell.

"Dear Sir,

*Dec. 7.**

"I acknowledge myself extremely to blame that I have not been so punctual as I might have been in my returns to your intelligence, which was so instructive to the best knowing men here. The things of fact, as you have ranged them, are acknowledged the most accurate, and have been perused by those that will I believe make very good use of them. I keep them in my archives, and look upon them as the choicest treasure I have; and they shall never be produced but to your advantage. Since you wrote, there have appeared matters of a higher nature: and those I long for in the same method that the other came in; or rather if you please with this additional advantage, of having some of your own observations of the whole transaction. You may do it with all the safety you can wish, the relation I bear to the great man here putting me beyond all danger of having any letter opened. No more, but adieu." [W. MORETON.]

Mr. URBAN,

Oxford, Oct. 5.

IN the last two Numbers of your Magazine, two Correspondents have favoured the publick with criticisms on the alterations now going on at Magdalen College, in this University. The first who signs himself 'A.' has chosen to make sundry statements, which I shall answer in his own lan-

* Endorsed by Dr. Pell, "I received it Jan. 1, 1679, 25 days upon the way." How different the speed of conveyance at the present day!

guage,

guage, with the simple addition of the little though important word "not;" and I think that I have a right, in justice to the Society whose taste and judgment have been thus wantonly attacked, to demand that you will make this contradiction as public as the unfounded assertions which have elicited it. To come then to the point. "The cloisters are *not* about to undergo an alteration which cannot fail to impair their present admirable uniformity and effect." "The North side of the late incomparable cloisters of Magdalen College has *not* disappeared, and the University is *not* thus denuded of one of its best ornaments." I know not, and care as little, how your Correspondent will relish this flat denial to his positions, but the most casual actual survey, or the slightest enquiry, will enable your readers to ascertain the truth of the conflicting statements.

Having thus summarily disposed of the "minor" communication, I shall now attend to the more lengthy Letter of "I." His first paragraph rather reflects on the celerity with which the projected improvements have advanced; and from this circumstance one would be rather inclined to infer that he is either an Oxford builder, or at least connected with them, as it is notorious that their chief excellence lies in the want of that quality, which has elicited his reprehension. If procrastination be a virtue in the science of Architecture, I can only state from actual experience, that the "summum bonum" in that line is easily to be met with at our University. This, however, is no legitimate matter of debate. Your Correspondent thinks listlessness and the want of energy to be merits in a builder, and I dare to hold a contrary opinion. The next point, however, is more important. He talks "of the trite and flimsy excuse of a decayed and dangerous roof;" and "he ventures to state that the timbers, with some exceptions (I quote his words) are as solid and substantial as they ever were." Presuming, Sir, that they were "solid and substantial," at the time when they were erected, I beg to enter as broad and sweeping a contradiction to this broad and sweeping assertion. Your Correspondent either has or has not seen the actual state of the timbers. If he has not, I know not what right

he has to palm on the world figments of his own imagination; and if he has, I can only say that his survey must have been more partial than in common justice it ought to have been, ere he had dared to pass such a judgment on them. In opposition, then, to his statement, I affirm, from actual and minute investigation, that "the exceptions" were in direct opposition to what he avers as fact; that in *most* cases the timbers were reduced to touchwood; and advancing in contradictory allegation I inform him, that the foundations themselves have been forced to be underpinned, and the only wonder has been, both to the architect and the builder, that the whole has held together so long.

With respect to "what James Wyatt would have been proud to do thirty years ago," neither your Correspondent nor myself need quarrel, but he may rest satisfied that the present alterations, if they deserve the name, originate with a man who knows more of Gothic architecture than ever Mr. Wyatt did, and will be conducted with the most scrupulous and undeviating attention to the models which the ravages of time and the vicissitudes of taste have suffered to exist in "the venerable, perfect, and beautiful buildings" of Magdalen College.

On the whole, Sir, as both your Correspondents affect a zeal, whether pretended or otherwise is of little consequence, for Gothic architecture, I beg to assure them that they may quiet their fears, and cease their forebodings, as the object of the College is *simple restitution*;" and there are those who watch with a jealous eye the removal of a single stone which is not imperatively demanded by necessity or good taste. Had the writer of the first communication either known the state of the North side of the old quadrangle, *not the cloisters*, or had he enquired from any one of his Oxford acquaintance, presuming he has any, he would not have risked his character for taste by lamenting its demolition. The removal of excrescency is not the destruction of a building, and the clearing away the additions and the rubbish of successive ages only gives prominence to the bold and striking characters of the original structure.

Yours, &c.

MAGDALENENSIS.
Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Queen-sq. Blooms-
bury, Sept. 5.

THE following account of the Column of Alexandria, commonly called "Pompey's Pillar," is extracted from a Letter dated Malta, 9d July last. Although there are several accounts of this Monument of Antiquity, particularly in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LI. p. 325, accompanied by an Engraving, vol. LXX. p. 325, and vol. LXXIV. p. 410, where dimensions are given; yet it appears that no correct survey and admeasurement of it had been taken before. This account of it will set at rest all doubts as to its true dimensions.

"While we were at Alexandria, I wished to make some observations with a theodolite from the summit of Pompey's Pillar, and as there are so many accounts of its dimensions, I determined to have the exact measurement. With a kite we conducted over a small line; this pulled over a larger, and so on till we got a regular set of shrouds rigged, and rattled them with oars and handspikes. I send you a copy of the dimensions; the first, as obtained by a micrometric instrument; and the second, by a very careful measurement with line and rule, so that we may now say we have the true size of this noble relic of Antiquity."

* * S.

	Micrometer.	ft.	in.
The Capital.....	9	10
— Shaft.....	67	6½
— Base.....	5	10½
— Pedestal.....	14	11

Whole height.....	99	2½
Measurement.	ft.	in.
Summit to the Astragal.....	10	4½
Astragal to the Torus.....	67	8
Torus to the ground.....	21	4

Whole height.....	99	4½
	ft.	in.
Upper circumference.....	24	2
Central do.	27	1½
Lower do.	27	7½
Pedestal square.....	14	5½
Capital square.....	11	9
Do. diagonal.....	16	10½

Pompey's pillar is situated on a height of about a quarter of a mile South of the old walls of Alexandria. It is of a beautiful red granite, and composed only of three pieces, viz.

the Capital, Shaft, and Pedestal. It belongs to the Corinthian order, and it is well preserved, except on the South and North-east side. Some signs of a Greek inscription are still perfectly discernible on the West side, although so much damaged as not to be easily decyphered. We have nothing but the most feeble conjecture concerning the construction of this superb monument; some authors have attributed it to Caesar, and others to Alexander the Great, or to Adrian; it is therefore dangerous to hazard an opinion upon the subject. The Pedestal is considered to be deficient in height, and the Column leans a little to the South-west.

In 1801, the French repaired the foundation which supported the Pedestal, which had in great part been damaged by the rapacity of an Arab; who, conceiving some treasure was concealed under it, attempted, but in vain, to blow up the Column.

The following is the inscription on the Western face of the Pedestal of the Pillar near Alexandria, as decyphered by Capt. Dundas and Lieut. Desade.

TO ΩΤΑΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΙΟΥΧΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ
ΔΙΟ . Η . ΙΑΝΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΤΟΝ
ΠΟ ΕΠΑΡΧΟC ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ

.

The same inscription, with the deficient letters supplied by the Rev. Mr. Hayter.

ΤΟΝ ΤΙΜΙΟΤΑΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΙΟΥΧΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ
ΔΙΟΚΑΗΤΙΑΝΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ
ΠΟΝΤΙΟC ΕΠΑΡΧΟC ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ
ΠΙΟΚΥΝΕΙ.

THE TRANSLATION.

To Diocletianus Augustus,
Most Adorable Emperor,
The Tutelar Deity of Alexandria,
Pontius, Prefect of Egypt,
Consecrated this.

The reader will be much amused by the various accounts of this Pillar in Pococke's Description of the East, vol. I. page 8.—Phil. Trans. vol. LVII. art 42.—Savary's Letters in Egypt, vol. I.—Denon's Travels in Egypt.—Sonini's Travels.—Clark's Travels, vol. III.—Walsh's Journal of the late Campaign in Egypt, p. 237.

W. R.





THE BREWERY HOUSE, BARNWELL, TH.

ACCOUNT OF BRANDENBURGH HOUSE, HAMMERSMITH,
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF HER SERENE HIGHNESS
THE MARGRAVINE OF ANSPACH.

With a Plate.

THE destruction of the capital mansions in the vicinity of the metropolis is so rapid, that the utmost diligence on the part of the Topographer and Antiquary, is required in order to keep pace with the havoc and dilapidations caused by the modern Vandals; under this point of view, a brief description of this once celebrated mansion, now levelled with the ground, cannot fail of being interesting to our Readers.

About the beginning of Charles the First's reign, Sir Nicholas Crispe built a most magnificent mansion by the water side, at Hammersmith, the expense of which is said to have amounted to near 25,000*l*. This house was plundered during the early part of the civil war. When the army was stationed at Hammersmith, in the beginning of August 1647, Fairfax took up his quarters here, Sir Nicholas Crispe being then in France.

Sir Nicholas, however, lived to enjoy his villa once more in peace, but his nephew sold it, anno 1683, to Prince Rupert, who gave it to his beautiful mistress, Margaret Hughes, a much admired actress in the reign of Charles II. It continued to be her property near ten years, after which she sold it, with other premises, to Timothy Lannoy, and George Treadway. In the year 1709, Anne, relict of George Treadway, in consideration of the sum of 6,000*l*, quitted all claim to the premises. Sir Timothy Lannoy died anno 1718, and his son James in 1723. Jane Lannoy, widow of James, and daughter of Sir John Frederick, married to her second husband James Murray, Duke of Athol.

In the year 1740, George Babb Dodington, Esq. afterwards Lord Melcombe, purchased this house, repaired it, gave it the name of "La Trappe," and built a magnificent gallery for statues and antiques.

In the year 1792, it became the property of his late Serene Highness the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, and since the death of his highness in 1806, the Margravine, sister of the Earl of Berkeley, and relict of William Lord Craven, made it her chief resi-

dence previous to her quitting this country for Naples.

Christian Frederick Charles Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach and Bayreuth, was born Feb. 24, 1736. His Highness was nearly related to the present Royal Family, his maternal grandmother being Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George I. who married Frederick William, King of Prussia; and Queen Caroline, wife of George II. was his great aunt. He was also nephew to Frederick II. of Prussia, his mother being sister to that illustrious monarch. His Highness was first married to a princess of the house of Saxe-Cobourg, but being left a widower, in 1791, he married Lady Craven, widow of the late Lord Craven, who was created by the present Emperor of Austria, a Princess in her own maiden name of Berkeley. His Serene Highness presented the rare instance of a man voluntarily resigning sovereign power for the enjoyments of private life; for, soon after his marriage with Lady Craven, in December 1791, he transferred his territorial possessions, and resigned the government of his states to the King of Prussia; in consideration of an annuity, for the joint lives of himself and the Margravine of 400,000 rix-dollars; and upon this event his Highness, foreseeing the storm ready to burst over Europe, came to England with his whole family, and resided in this country till his death, which took place at his seat at Benham, near Newbury, in Berkshire, in February 1806. His goodness of heart, simplicity of manners, and extreme affability endeared him to all ranks of people who knew him, either as a sovereign or as an individual.*

THE LATE HOUSE.

On our first visit to these premises in 1812, the whole were in the finest condition, and it is with great regret that we have to describe this once celebrated mansion, not as it is, but as

* His friends, who were much against this measure of abdication, urged many reasons to persuade him not to relinquish his government, country, and friends, but all to no purpose.—See "Memoirs of Hyppolite Clairon," vol. II. p. 239. London, 1921.

it was; not a vestige of it remaining to attest its former grandeur and magnificence; every stone has disappeared; the very foundations have been taken up, and grass now covers its site!

“— Campos ubi Troja fuit.” VIRG.

After the death of the Margrave, her serene highness the Margravine bestowed great improvements and decorations on the house, which was delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames, commanding fine views of this noble river to the East and West, and on the South to the Surrey hills.

“To where the broken landscape, by degrees, Ascending, roughens into rigid hills.”

THOMSON.

THE STATE APARTMENTS consisted of five rooms, besides the gallery, which had all been fitted up by the Margravine.

In the *small dining-room*, were the following portraits and pictures:—A Portrait of the Margravine, by Le Brun; Portrait of the Margrave, by de Tott; Hon. Keppel Craven, by de Tott; Admiral Berkeley, by Gainsborough; King of Naples, by an Italian Artist; Four Views of Naples, by an Italian Artist; Two Views of Corsica, by Colonel J. Berkeley. Over the chimney was a copy from a painting of Murillo, Boys at Play, worked in worsted by the Margravine, in which the spirit of the original was admirably preserved.

The *Drawing Room* was 38 feet by 23. The ceiling was painted for Lord Melcombe, by whom also the very costly chimney-piece, of white marble, representing the Marriage of the Thames and Isis, was put up. At the upper end was a chair of state, elegantly carved and gilt, over which was placed a whole length portrait of the illustrious Frederick of Prussia, the Margrave's uncle, the whole covered with a canopy, decorated with a very elegant and rich border, surmounted with the Arms of Prussia. The picture of the King of Prussia was a present from him to his nephew the Margrave; it was painted by a Polish lady, in 1772.

Here were two beautiful vases, from designs by Flamingo, set in gold, and representing Bacchanalian Boys in bas relief, in ivory.

In the *State Bed Room*, were:—Two Views of Benham, by de Courteiz; Chaucer's Tower, by de Courteiz; Woman Kaiting, by Mercier; The Seven Cardinal Virtues, after Sir J.

Reynolds; Thalia, a drawing, by Bartolozzi; View of Berkeley Castle, a drawing, by S. Lysons, Esq.; Portrait of the Duke of Orleans, engraved by his brother the Duke de Montpensier.

In the *Small Drawing Room* was a cabinet, containing a large collection of miniatures, among which were several in enamel by Petitot, the centre ornamented with a superb circular frame enriched with diamonds and jewels, surmounted with a crown of diamonds, containing the portraits of Lewis XIV. Philip his brother, and Anne of Austria, a present to the Margrave's grandfather from the Duchess of Orleans, Princess of Bavaria.

A cameo likeness of the celebrated Count de Buffon.

A Seve China bust of Bonaparte, executed in the first year of his Consulship, presented to the Margravine by the Prussian Minister at Paris. A silver oval medallion of Charles I. and his Queen, dug up a few years since in the fields near Brandenburg House. A superb vase of Berlin china, with a medallion of Frederick the Third, King of Prussia, father of his present Majesty.

The *Gallery* was eighty feet by twenty. It was originally fitted up by Lord Melcombe, and floored with marble, but the Margravine removed the marble pavement, put down an elastic boarded floor, and made it an excellent ball room. The ceiling was of mosaic work, ornamented with roses, and the room contained the following valuable pictures*, &c.—Two Landscapes, by Hequet; Portrait of Frederick William, King of Prussia; Portrait of the Margravine, by Romney; Her two sons, by Hoppner; Christ and St. John, by Carlo Dolce; Diana and Acteon, by Rubens; Beggar Boys, by Murillo; Sir K. Digby, Wife, and Family, by Vandyke; Sacrifice of Iphigenia, by Hoffman; Boy's Head, by Fragonard; the Three Graces, by Carlo Dolce; the Titian Venus, by a Scotch Artist; a capital marble bust of Voltaire, by Hoddin; a Niobe; a Water Nymph; a Roman Empress in white marble.

In the *Dressing Room*, twenty-four coloured drawings of Swiss Peasants; View of Gibraltar, by Col. J. Berkeley; Map of Constantinople, presented

* A complete catalogue of the Pictures, &c. will be found in Faulkner's “History of Fulham.” We have here noticed only a few of the most remarkable.

to the Margravine, by the Compté de Choiseul Gouffier; Two Views at Benham, by J. Nixon, Esq.; Two Views of Brandenburg House, by Wigstead; Castle of Durenstein on the Danube, in which Richard Cœur de Lion was confined, by the Margravine.

In the *Bed Chamber*:—A fine engraving of the Accusation of Apelles, by Denon; Portrait of Denon, engraved by himself; a scarce print of Dean Swift, who was Chaplain to the Margravine's grandfather: Views of Benham, and Chaucer's Tower, engraved by the Duke de Montpensier; two Drawings of Women and Children, by Sir R. Kerr Porter; the Temple of Gratitude, by M. de Courtez.

In the Great Entrance Hall, under a bust of Comus, were placed the following verses, written by Lord Melcombe:

"While rosy wreaths the goblet deck,
Thus Comus spoke, or seem'd to speak:
This place for social hours design'd,
May care and business never find;
Come every muse, without restraint,
Let Genius prompt, and Fancy paint;
Let Wit and Mirth, with friendly strife
Chase the dull gloom that saddens life.
True wit, that, firm to Virtue's cause,
Respects Religion, and the Laws;
True Mirth, that Cheerfulness supplies
To modest ears and decent eyes;
Let these indulge their liveliest sallies,
But scorn the canker'd help of malice,
True to their country and their friend
Both scorn to flatter, or offend."

Leading from the Hall was the Conservatory, connecting the House with the apartments adjoining the Theatre; this suite contained a billiard-room, a coffee-room, and the library, which possessed an extensive and valuable collection of books in English and foreign literature, chiefly formed by his serene Highness at a great expence, as he constantly kept persons in Italy and Germany collecting for him.

The Theatre was erected near the water side, in a castellated form, resembling an ancient ruin. It was one of the most elegant and convenient private theatres ever built in this kingdom. Here her Highness occasionally entertained her friends with dramatic exhibitions, and sometimes gratified them by exerting her talents both as a writer and a performer; but her Highness had not the same advantage here which she enjoyed at the Court of

Anspach, in having many of the young nobility to form a large and elegant company of Comedians. Plays, Melodramas, and Ballets, with a selection of the choicest music, were the entertainments given. Among the novelties performed here, may be mentioned "The Tamer Tamed," "The Yorkshire Ghost," "The Smyrna Twins," "The Princess of Georgia," "The Gauntlet," "The Return of Ellis," and "The Robbers," all written by the Margravine and Hon. Keppel Craven. These pieces derived their principal interest from the admirable acting of the Margravine and her son, both of them being excellent performers and passionately fond of musick.

Such in brief, was once this celebrated mansion; it now only remains to relate a few particulars of its final demolition. Her Highness the Margravine having fixed her residence at Naples, had ordered at various times the sale of the property on the premises. The pictures, the books, and the furniture have thus gradually been disposed of, and at length the whole fabric was sold by auction, in the month of May of the present year; some of the most valuable marbles and curiosities fetched high prices. The mantle-piece sold for 150*l.*

In concluding this detail, it would be unpardonable to omit mentioning that it was within these antiquated walls, that her late majesty Queen Caroline, breathed her last, on the 7th of August, 1821, thus terminating a life clouded by disappointment, vexation, and grief.

Walham Green, THOS. FAULKNER.
July 9.

Mr. URBAN, *Bedford-row, Sept. 25.*
TO record the triumphs of the British Navy, and the achievements of its gallant officers, has been your pleasing task from the earliest period of your long career, and the information thus afforded has contributed to keep up the sacred flame of valour, worth, and patriotism, and to stimulate successive generations to emulate and excel their illustrious precursors. These facts, thus familiarized and embalmed in our recollection, and formidably impressed in that of our enemies, have been confirmed to allied and friendly nations by the advantages they have derived from the co-operation of such British Officers as
from

from impatience of delay in promotion, or other causes, have been impelled to enter into foreign service. The Sovereigns of Russia have been particularly fortunate in the characters of the British Officers who have from time to time attached themselves to the Russian Navy, which within our own times could boast a list of English Officers, not excelled in merit or in valour by their more fortunate countrymen engaged to fight the battles of their native land; and so great was their zeal to set an example to the Russians under their command, that fourteen out of thirty-six English Officers were killed or wounded in the Swedish war in less than two years.

The great Catherine, from an early period of her reign, adopted the policy of forming her Navy on the model of that of England, and for that purpose confided the construction of her ships to Mr. Yeames, a very scientific builder, and the command of them to the late Admiral Sir Samuel Greig, whose merit she early appreciated, and who justified her patronage by his signal victories over the Turks and Swedes; and whose son, Admiral Alexis Greig, is the worthy representative, in all his estimable qualities, of his excellent father.

The year 1790, when Catherine was disappointed in her aim of crushing the Turks, by the vexatious interposition of Gustavus of Sweden, rallied round her flag a bevy of as distinguished a set of young English Officers* as could well be assembled; their own country being then in a state of profound repose, their ardent spirits could not submit to the inglorious routine and slow progress of promotion in time of peace, and they therefore were readily allured by the offer of one

step of added rank held out by Catherine; while her fascinating condescension and profuse dispensation of honours inspired them with genuine zeal in her cause.

The effect of the Swedish war was to save Turkey, but the naval engagements in the Baltic were otherwise indecisive, although on every occasion the English Officers, as far as their personal influence or example could extend, amply sustained the national character, and several fell in exertions of heroism worthy of a better cause. Captain Treveneux, a name still remembered and regretted in the British service, fell in one engagement, while within a few days his brother-in-law, Captain Dennison, was killed in an attack of gunboats, while serving under the famous Prince of Nassau, against the Swedish galley-fleet, commanded by the King in person.

Captain Marshall also lost his life on the same occasion; being mortally wounded, his ship sunk under him, and went down colours flying; and I well remember the dread experienced at St. Petersburg, on account of the tremendous roar of cannon distinctly heard there, with all the fearful speculations it gave rise to, and sometime afterwards I witnessed a portion of the effect of it on Captain Elphinston's ship, which was towed into Cronstadt harbour, perforated with balls, many of which were to be seen embedded in her sides. In the battle of the galley-fleet, a spirited young Irishman of the name of Macarthy was second in command of one of the Russian galley-frigates (commanded by Commodore Dennison, who was killed, as before alluded to, in the same engagement), which entered so warmly into the action that she found herself surrounded by the

* To enumerate this list would, at this time, be no easy task; it comprised, among others, Captains Candler, Green, Hamilton, Aikin (son of the very respectable actor of that name), Halliday, Rider, and Thesiger, the three latter of whom afterwards returned to the British service, and were deservedly promoted to rank and active service. Captain Nicholas Tomlinson, then a lieutenant in the English Navy, also went to St. Petersburg, being recommended to that Court by the Russian Ambassador, and made a tender of his services, which were accepted, but owing to some demur on his part as to taking the oaths required, his engagement was not completed, although his name was immediately included in the Russian Navy List, and he was therefore fortunately at liberty to return to England at the commencement of the French war; and having succeeded, in 1793, in obtaining the command of a small vessel, distinguished himself by his extraordinary activity and enterprise on many occasions, as recorded in the Gazettes of that period, particularly in the recapture of the Oporto Convoy, and other services, for which a piece of plate was voted to him by the Committee of Underwriters at Lloyd's, promotion rapidly followed, and he is now as a Post Captain, high on the list, intitled to look forward to no distant day for the honourable rank of a British Admiral, as the well earned reward of his labours.

whole of the Swedish galleys, on board of one of which, was the King of Sweden, and Captain, now Admiral Sir Sydney Smith; in this situation 219 men out of her complement of about 300, were killed and wounded before she struck—a carnage so tremendous, that when Sir Sydney boarded her, he reproached Macarthy with not having sooner surrendered, upon which that gallant officer observed, that it never should be said that an Englishman was the first to strike a Russian flag, and that he would sooner, than have done so, perished with every soul on board. This gallant reply was so much admired by Sir Sydney, that he desired Macarthy to consider him for the future as his friend, and that should they ever meet in the British service, he would use his best endeavours to forward his promotion, and which he was afterwards enabled to do. By a singular concatenation of events, this same Macarthy was the means of introducing the celebrated Captain Wright (who was originally sent out to St. Petersburg by the house of Longman and Broderip, as a vender of music and musical instruments on commission) to Sir Sydney Smith, by whom they were both received as Midshipmen on board the *Diamond* frigate, commanded by him, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, and both afterwards died prematurely; Wright being murdered in the Temple at Paris, and Macarthy being lost while cruising off Jersey, in a gun-vessel under his command. It may be necessary here to observe, that Wright, although on a mercantile mission at St. Petersburg, had before duly served as a midshipman in the British service, and had been an acting lieutenant at the siege of Gibraltar, where he was particularly noticed for his personal strength, and daring courage.

Admiral Tate was at this period

the senior British officer in the Russian service, and was highly respected for his private worth and professional talents. He has lately died full of years and honour, and has been succeeded by Admiral Crown, whose more active services have obtained for him greater distinctions than any ever hitherto bestowed by Russia on a foreign officer, he being at this time full Admiral of the Imperial Fleet, and decorated with almost all the orders of the empire. I feel persuaded that neither yourself or your readers will consider a page or two misapplied, in giving some details of the honourable manner in which Admiral Sir Robert Crown has thus raised himself from a comparatively humble origin, to rank and honours, without exciting displeasure in his own, or jealousy in his adopted country.

Admiral Crown was originally from Scotland, and at a very early period of his life entered into his Britannic Majesty's service in India, where he served as master, first in 1778, under the command of Captain Williamson, in the *Cormorant* sloop, in the Red Sea, and afterwards under the command of Sir Charles Maurice Pole, on her voyage from Madras to England.

Commodore Johnstone, who had opportunities of ascertaining the zeal and intelligence of the young candidate for naval honours, gave him a commission as lieutenant of the *Diana* frigate, in which capacity he served under Captains Home, Edwards, and Calder, nearly three years, part of that time as first Lieutenant. Great interest was exerted by all who knew him, to induce the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to confirm his commission, or even to permit him to serve as a midshipman, for which he himself earnestly petitioned, but these applications were peremptorily rejected by Lord Howe, the then first Lord†; and Mr. Crown felt himself

† The unabated affection entertained by Admiral Crown for his native country, and his deep sense of the neglect experienced by him at his first outset in life, are forcibly expressed by him in a letter to a valued friend, from which the following is an extract:

“My wife is become feeble; I will not say peevish, from experiencing a decay of those natural advantages attached to youth and strength; she is less of a philosopher than I am, and often calls me an iron man; well she may; for I have had many a hard stroke on the anvil of fate. A pilot who last sailed with me used to exclaim that he had never seen a man so grey endure so much fatigue. You were right in your conjecture relative to my son Plato, who was one of the boarders who carried the French schooner off the coast of Africa. I am very proud of my son having done his duty, and hope he will not be wholly like his father, though I have infinite reason to be grateful to his Imperial Majesty, when I compare his great goodness to me with the injustice done to my services by the country which gave me birth. After having most faithfully served it in the East and West Indies thus

thus compelled, as the only alternative left to him for pursuing the profession of his choice, to make a tender of his services to the Empress of Russia, who readily accepted them, and immediately gave him a commission equal to that of commander in the English navy, and appointed him to the command of the *Morewry*, a boat of 22 carronades, in which after a very close and sharp engagement, he captured the *Venus*, a Swedish frigate of 42 guns, on which occasion the Empress bestowed on him the rank of post captain, with the command of that frigate, and conferred on him the order of St. George. Whilst in the *Venus*, he distinguished himself in a particular manner in the action of the galley fleets before alluded to, and was very near taking the King of Sweden himself, prisoner, as he captured the galley in which the King had embarked, and which his Majesty only left at the suggestion of Sir Sydney Smith, who said he was sure, from the gallant seaman-like style in which she bore down upon them, that the *Venus* was commanded by an Englishman, and that the King would do well to avoid the consequence, upon which they both took boat and went on board another galley.

Soon after this, Captain Crown took the *Rhetvizan* of 60 guns, also two cutters, eight row-boats, and four galleys, and burnt and sunk several others; for which he was promoted out of rotation to the rank of Post Captain of the first class. He likewise captured 37 merchantmen, some of them richly laden, and brought them all safe into *Elsineur*: for these essential services he was rewarded with the third order of St. Vladimir, and an annual pension of 1000 silver roubles was bestowed upon his wife, who had been his faithful companion in his various engagements and cruizes; and who with a presence of mind and intrepidity uncom-

mon in a female,—had frequently taken upon herself to fulfil the functions of a surgeon when, as was often the case, there was no such officer on board, in alleviating the distresses of the sick and wounded, as well those of her own ship as prisoners.

On the accession of Paul, Captain Crown was promoted to the rank of a Rear-Admiral, and received the decoration of the third order of St. Anne, and the order of Malta. Under this Sovereign he was placed for a time in the delicate situation of holding a commission under a power at war with England; but neither himself nor any of his countrymen hesitated for a moment in their duty to their still beloved King and country. Paul, with all his eccentricity of character and temper, attempted no violence on their feelings, and the only privation they underwent was that of command during the short period of the unnatural difference between the two countries.

On the happy accession of Alexander, Admiral Crown was fortunate enough to conciliate the particular favour of his Imperial Majesty, who has successively conferred on him the first order of St. Anne, the second of Vladimir, and the full order of Alexander Nefsky. The Admiral had the command of the fleet that transported the Russian contingent in June 1817, from Calais to St. Petersburg, in effecting which an opportunity occurred of evincing his prompt and decided character, and unshaken attachment to his native country.

On his arrival with the squadron in Calais Roads, he sent large orders for provisions, good porter in particular, to various contractors on the opposite coast, who had supplied him while lying in the Downs, in the year 1814. The contractors, not forgetting the handsome manner in which, on that occasion, they had been paid, were not tardy in executing his orders; and,

during the American war, in the most perilous and difficult duties, sometimes without a shoe to my foot on pointed rocks, sometimes nearly naked on the burning sands of the shore of the Red Sea, leaving deep traces of the effect of these hardships on my body and limbs, being the only vouchers remaining to me of my indefatigable endeavours to serve my country, which, when it had no farther use for me, flung me on shore naked and poor on Portsmouth beach, and told me afterwards by the voice of Howe, that I might go and seek my bread as I could. This was all the humanity, justice, and mercy, which a happy country would bestow on one who in his stations of master and lieutenant, had served it faithfully, and who still loves it dearly and forgives it freely.

"I fervently adore the kind Providence which conducted me to this land where, though a foreigner, I was esteemed worthy of confidence beyond my merits, which, feeble as they are, have ever constituted my only means of advancement."

accordingly,

accordingly, a flotilla consisting of almost every description of small craft, was soon collected to convey the provisions to the Admiral's fleet, and they arrived off the fleet the day on which the orders were given; but as the weather was squally, they could not that night venture along-side the respective ships, and consequently, as was naturally to be expected, took shelter in Calais harbour. In the morning, as soon as the tide served, they weighed anchor in order to depart, when they were immediately surrounded by a great number of Custom House boats; and notice was given them, that not one of them would be allowed to leave the port without first paying the duties on the cargoes, the same as if they had been landed. This unexpected demand created amongst the victuallers the greatest consternation; they, however, contrived to dispatch a six-oar'd cutter to the Admiral, to whom they communicated the intelligence, and requested his interference. Admiral Crown instantaneously dispatched an officer on shore, with a letter to the Governor, demanding the immediate liberation of his victuallers, threatening, in the event of a refusal, to bombard the town; and gave the Governor one quarter of an hour to consider of it. The Governor requested an hour, in order to send a telegraphic dispatch to Paris, for instructions how to act on so novel an occasion; to this the Admiral would not agree, and instantly made (clapping springs on his cables) preparations for bombarding the town; the Governor perceiving this, ordered the victuallers to be released.

Admiral Crown came to London to meet his Imperial Majesty and the Duchess of Oldenburg, on whom he was in constant attendance, and was made known by them to the Prince Regent, by whom he was most graciously noticed, and his foreign titles recognized by being introduced and addressed as Sir Robert Crown.

On his return fresh honours awaited him, as appears by the following extract from a letter written by him to a brother officer in this country, and which at the same time gives some further account of his family:

"I think that I mentioned to you last year that his Imperial Majesty had been graciously pleased to decorate me with the first order of St. Anne, and the second order of St. Vladimir, and that I had the ho-

nour of H. I. M.'s company, accompanied by his amiable consort, and the Empress Dowager, with all the Imperial family, who dined on board my ship, before I went to sea this year,—a distinction never before conferred on any naval officer.

"The Emperor has again done me that honour, accompanied by the King of Prussia, and the Prince Royal, with their suite; and I was delighted to see the Imperial and Royal visitors, on both occasions, highly pleased with their reception. Soon afterwards, while I was at sea, a courier came on board with the order of Alexander Nefsky addressed to me, and I felt sensibly how inadequate was my merit for these honourable distinctions. His Imperial Majesty is all goodness to me, and his favourable opinion of my professional services far exceeds all the efforts of my poor abilities to deserve; the only return I can make for these distinguished favours, in addition to the acknowledgments of a grateful heart, is to be ready at all times to expose my hoary locks to war or tempest in his service, in the hope of being able to achieve something that may justify his Imperial Majesty's condescending partiality.

"In answer to your friendly enquiries respecting my children, I have to inform you that my eldest son George is on the half-pay list as a Lieutenant of Marines in your service. Plato Valerian, my second son, is a mate in the Cherub sloop, stationed off the coast of Africa, and I trust in the benevolence of Lord Viscount Melville, that he will soon have a commission. Edmund, my youngest son, is on board the Phaeton frigate, Capt. Dillon, as Midshipman;—he, poor boy, has a very distant view for promotion, being in his nineteenth year, and having served only four years. My only daughter Anna has lately married a physician, a native of Russia, and attached to the naval service. I had one other son of very superior abilities, and the most promising and sweetest boy that ever blessed a parent's care; my Camperdown fell by the blast of that cruel disorder the yellow fever, on the island of Trinidad, at seventeen years of age, while serving as a Midshipman on board the Scamander English frigate."

Nothing remains to be added to these particulars, except that the Admiral's son Plato Valerian has also since fallen a victim to the yellow fever, on board the Cherub, on the coast of Africa; and that his lady died lately. He has suffered most acutely in mind from these afflicting dispensations, but happily his own health is unimpaired, and he enjoys what he values still more, the undiminished favour of his munificent Patron.

In the hope that the foregoing details

tails may not prove unamusing or un-instructive to the many readers of your valuable Miscellany, I remain

Yours, &c. WM. TOOKE.

Mr. URBAN,
THE necessity of ranks and honours in a well constituted Government will be disputed by no one; but I think it may be deemed rather problematical whether the almost lavish distribution of them in the present day be not injurious to a moderate aristocracy. Their value in a great degree must depend upon their scarcity; and when the people see them often indiscriminately bestowed, it is natural to suppose that their reverence will be diminished in proportion.

I am aware it may be urged in return, the state of the country is such, the population so greatly increased, and we have risen to so high a pitch of opulence and power, that the Sovereign must exercise his prerogative, as "the fountain of honour," to a greater degree than was formerly deemed necessary. This is in some measure true; but why are hereditary honours to be conferred on persons not distinguished either for antiquity of family, or eminent public services, or skill in literature and the sciences. I allude particularly to the title of Baronet, which is now frequently bestowed on persons altogether destitute of the above-mentioned qualifications. I mean no disrespect to the worthy Aldermen of London, but surely it would have been better to have instituted a new order of Knighthood, which might have been conferred on those who are now in possession of hereditary titles. Baronetcies might then be reserved for persons of ancient families, those who have deserved well of their country, in a civil or military capacity, or who have rendered eminent services to Literature and the Sciences. In this latter case especially, they would be marks of merit, and consequently looked up to with respect. At present I am sorry to say they signify nothing. It would be well to copy the example of Buonaparte, who constantly acted upon this principle, and to whom Science stands much indebted. I am aware, however, that there are some honourable exceptions, and among them Sir Walter Scott, Sir Humphrey

Davy, and the late Sir Joseph Banks. Here hereditary rank is well bestowed.

The few observations which I have made are equally applicable to the Peerage; but in their case political reasons arise which should prevent their too great increase. "A numerous nobility (saith Lord Bacon) causeth poverty and inconvenience in a State, for it is a surcharge of expence; and besides it being of necessity that many of the nobility fall in time to be weak in fortunes, it maketh a kind of disproportion between honours and means." And again observes the same writer, "It is well when nobles are not too great for sovereignty nor for justice; and yet maintained in that height, as the insolency of inferiors may be broken upon them before it come on too foul upon the majesty of Kings." An observation this in which I believe we are more concerned than is usually supposed; and let a British Prince consider that though a nobility may advance his present interests, he is in the end infallibly weakening his own prerogatives and the liberties of his subjects.

Yours, &c.

H. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple, Aug. 8.*
WE have within the last twelve-months had very many unfortunate Shipwrecks; of these the North of England has had its full share. Many of our shipwrecked seamen, no doubt, perish for want of proper attention,—not from inhumanity, but from mere ignorance; and the chance is, unfortunately, that if any one reaches land from a wreck in a state of suspended animation, he is killed by being held up by the heels, or by rough usage, under the mistaken idea that life can only be restored by violent methods.

A gentleman of high respectability at Sunderland has rendered a great service to humanity, by printing and distributing, at his own expence, along the coasts of the county of Durham, the Manual of the Royal Humane Society; thus instructing the inhabitants in the art of restoring life. I should hope this good example will be followed by Northumberland (in which the noble President of the Royal Humane Society resides), and by the other counties; the expence in each county is a mere trifle.

Mr.





BARTLOW HILLS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 4.

IN that part of Essex which lies on the borders of Cambridgeshire, are four pyramidal hills (see *Plate II.*) They may, perhaps, excite your attention as connected with "olden time;" permit me, therefore, to give an account of them in the words of Holinshed, 9th chap. 7th book of the "*Historie of England.*"

A. D. 1016. "Canute, with his armie on board his flete (which lay in the Medway) passed over the Thames into Essex, and there assembled all his power together, and began to spoil and lay waste the country on each hand; King Edmund (Ironside), advertised thereof, hasted forth to succour his people, and at Ashdone in Essex, three miles from Saffron Walden, gave battle to Canute, where, after a sore and cruel fight, the Englishmen were beaten down and slaine in heaps," Duke Edrike having turned the battle against them by treacherously joining the Danes. "There died on King Edmund's side, Duke Edmund, Duke Alfrike, Duke Goodwine, with Earl Ulfekettle or Urcell, of East Angle, and Duke Ailewall, that was sonne to Ardelwine late Duke of East Angle, and to be brief, all the flowre of the English nobilitie; there were also slaine at this battle manie renowned persons of the spiritualitie, as the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Abbot of Ramsey." "In the place where the battle was fought, are yet seven or eight hills, wherein the carcasses of them that were slaine at the same field were buried, and one being digged down of late, there were found two bodies in a stone coffin, the one laie with his head towards the other's fete, and manie chains of iron of horses were found in the same hil;"—"a few yeares after Canute ordered a Church to be built at Ashdon, in honour of the victories obtained over Edmund, at the dedication of which Canute himself was present, attended by great numbers of nobilitie and clergy."

There is much to confirm this account; for Bartlow and Ashdon are closely connected; the hamlet of Bartlow joining Ashdon, so as to form part of its village. Four hills remain—one has been opened and lowered, as represented in the Plate, and a vessel

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of hewn stone, 2 feet 4 by 2 feet, was found in it. The tops of these barrows were planted with forest trees by the late Sir William Maynard, bart. Their grassy sides are abundantly decorated in the spring with the pasque flower (*anemone pulsatilla*), and the dwarf elder or danewort (*sambucus ebulus*) grows by the adjoining rivulet.

Roman coins are often found near the hills. A large one of Antoninus Pius in brass, was brought me in high preservation; but the most common are small ones of Constantine, Constantinus, Licinius, Valens, Aurelianus, and Gallienus, some with reverses like those described in Camden. Labourers intrenching the ground for planting, found many fragments of Roman pottery, &c. also two moulds of burnt earth, with concave impressions of hands and reverses upon them.

Within a furlong North-east of the hill's field, stands Bartlow Church, worthy of notice for its round tower, in excellent preservation (see the Plate), and every lover of picturesque will admire its Gothic arches and windows, decorated with the vines and flowers of the Rectory garden. Upon the inner wall, opposite the North entrance, is a colossal figure of St. Christopher, lately discovered. He is represented as in the Plate, only making allowance for the reduction of his size (about 15 feet) to a miniature, and remembering that his complexion is blackened by age, and that time and accidents in clearing away the veil thrown over him at the reformation, have somewhat chequered his person, his purple robes, and beam-like walking stick.

The Church contains monuments and tablets in memory of different families, as Tyrrell, Wenyve, Wise, Oseburgh, Mapletoft, Hall, and the late Sir William Blackett. There are the arms of England and France quarterly, in stained glass, and the shields as described in the Plate are carved in stone, in the arches of the three doors. Two are evidently those of Vere and Pultney. Perhaps the aforesaid Dukes may claim the tent and triangle.

Yours, &c. J. A. CARR, jun.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 18.

THE following description of the superb mansion recently erected by

by Lord Forester in Willey Park, Shropshire, is extracted from a pleasing account, in the Wolverhampton Chronicle, of the festivities given at Willey Hall, on the son of that Nobleman attaining the age of twenty-one.

"As the stately mansion of the family is an entirely new structure, built of stone, the following description of it may not be uninteresting:—The grand entrance hall is lighted by 28 large lamps. The balcony is supported by massy pillars, between which the floor is paved with slabs of polished marble. The balcony and staircases are railed in by a burnished brass rail, which is said to have cost 2000*l.* and the ornaments round the cornice (the subjects of which are taken from Grecian history), are of the most chaste and beautiful kind, and produce a grand effect, aided by the profusion of light which the lamps reflect from below. A bronze tripod, supporting three massy lamps, is placed in the midst of the hall; on one side, between two family paintings, is a picture of the Duke of Wellington on horseback; on the other side is a beautiful portrait of Napoleon Buonaparte, surrounded with paintings of the Rutland and Forester families; the effect of the whole is of the grandest description, and may well serve as a specimen of the taste and opulence which is displayed in every apartment of the noble mansion. Many costly pictures are scattered over the principal apartments, and a full-length portrait of Lord Forester, accompanied by one of his Lady, grace the dining room. The library is lighted up with two large lustres, which cast a brilliant reflection on the walls, that are covered with books in fanciful and superb bindings. The Drawing-room (which was fitted up on this occasion for the ball, and in which a temporary orchestra was raised), is a lofty and spacious apartment. Lord and Lady Forester's morning rooms contain some historical paintings, portraits, and a collection of valuable books."

Cecil Weld Forester, Esq. was created Baron Forester, July 9, 1821. His Lordship married, June 16, 1800, Lady Katherine Mary Manners, sister to the present Duke of Rutland, by whom he has had eleven children, of whom the eldest, the Hon. John-George Weld, has just attained his 21st year. This noble family possess a grant from King Henry VIII. to John Forester, of Watling-street, in the county of Salop, esq. to wear his hat in the presence of his Majesty, which grant is now in the possession of the present peer.

MR. URBAN, *York, Sept. 16.*

IN the lively description which Diana Vernon gives Frank Osbaldistone of the furniture of the library at Osbaldistone Hall, occurs the following passage (Rob Roy, vol. i.)

"There stands the sword of my ancestor Sir Richard Vernon, slain at Shrewsbury, and sorely slandered by a sad fellow called Will Shakspeare, whose Lancastrian partialities, and a certain knack at embodying them, has turned history upside down, or rather inside out;—and by that redoubted weapon hangs the mail of the still older Vernon, squire to the Black Prince, whose fate is the reverse of his descendants, since he is more indebted to the bard, who took the trouble to celebrate him, for good will, than for talents,—

"Amiddest the route you might discern one Brave knight, with pipes on shield, cycloped Vernon;

Like a borne fiend along the plain he thumdered, [plundered."
Prest to be carving throates, while others

"She pointed to the carved oak frame of a full length portrait by Vandyke, on which were inscribed in Gothic letters the words 'Vernon semper viret.' I looked at her for explanation.—'Do you not know,' said she, with some surprise, 'our motto, the Vernon motto, where
" 'Like the solemn vice, iniquity,
We moralize two meanings in one word?'

"And do you not know our cognizance, the Pipes?' pointing to the armorial bearings sculptured on the oaken scutcheon around which the legend was displayed.

"Pipes!—they look more like penny whistles."

That the family, whence the author has chosen to derive the descent of his heroine, is the same as that of the Vernons of the present day, appears from the allusion to the Warrior of Shrewsbury, who, instead of being taken prisoner, as Will Shakspeare has calumniously represented, died honourably on the field of battle; and to the Squire of the Black Prince, to whom, on the authority of the antique Bard whose lines he quotes, he has given the "cognizance" of the pipes. It is to an alliance with a fair descendant of these heroes, that the illustrious House of Manners is indebted for the fairest portion of its domains, as well as the most antient source of its ancestry. From them, also, the present noble and most reverend representatives of the Vernons are proud to trace their descent.

The punning motto, *Vernon semper viret*,

viret, is still used by the Vernons, but the *pipes* are discarded from their shield. A fret sable has been borne by the family from the earliest times. Why they should now degrade it to the second quarter of their escutcheon, to make way for the two bars of Venable, to whom they became connected but a few years ago, by the marriage of the father of the first Lord Vernon with the niece of the last Baron of Kinderton, is to me unaccountable.

In the antient Hall of Haddon, in Derbyshire, once the princely residence of the elder branch of the Vernons, the *Fret* is conspicuously exhibited as the family "cognizance," alone and associated with numerous other coats, of which it has in all cases the precedence. One of the various and almost numberless quarterings of some of the less antient shields there depicted, is—*Azure, semée of cross crosslets Or, two Shepherds' pipes chevronwise of the second.* The Vernons became entitled to this coat by the marriage of Sir William Vernon, Treasurer of Calais, and Constable of England, temp. Henry VI. with the heiress of Sir Robert Pype. My acquaintance with old English poetry does not enable me to discover the author of the lines which give the Pipes to the shield of the Squire of the Black Prince. I will venture to conjecture, that neither Barbour nor Blind Harry was guilty of the anachronism.

In a work of fiction, where the characters introduced are wholly creatures of the imagination, an author must be allowed to clothe them with any attributes he may think most conducive to his ends. The Novels with which the great Magician of the North has delighted the world, combine with their fable to large a portion of historical narrative, that the reader is startled and displeased, when, as is too frequently the case, he stumbles upon some violent discordance with the well-known facts of history. To give Sir Frederick Vernon "*Pipes on shield*," along with his "*Vernon semper viret*," is certainly no very heinous offence; particularly when backed by the authority of a rhyming Chronicler. The reputation which the mighty Unknown has deservedly acquired, is far too high to be in the slightest degree affected by much more serious imputations. Let him for years to come continue to pour

forth the delightful stores of his inexhaustible mind, for our solace and enjoyment, and we will pardon him all his offences against historic truth, and even heraldic correctness.

I cannot conclude without remarking, that however that "sad fellow" Shakspeare may have slandered Sir Richard Vernon in other respects, he has made him ample amends by putting into his mouth this exquisite description of the mad-cap Harry and his army, as they appeared before the battle of Shrewsbury:

"All furnish'd, all in arms,
All plum'd like estridges that wing the wind;
Bated like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats, like images;
As full of spirit as the month of May;
And gorgeous as the sun at Midsummer;
Wanton as youthful goats, wild as young

bulls,
I saw young Harry—with his beaver on,
His cuises on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,—
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury,
And vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an Angel dropp'd down from the clouds,
To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horseman-
ship."

Yours, &c.

Δ.

ON THE HOMAGE, ETC. OF THE BISHOPS OF ENGLAND, IN LIEU OF INVESTITURES.

(Continued from p. 227.)

THE Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England are acknowledged by our Constitution to be Prelates of the Church and Barons of the realm, and they take their seats in the House of Lords, and make part of the Legislature in these, but particularly in the latter capacity; for as the temporal Peers transmit their honours and fiefs to their heirs, so the spiritual Lords transmit theirs to their successors, having obtained leave to withdraw their presence in all judgments of life and death, as unbecoming their spiritual profession, and contrary to their canons; retaining, however, a right to name a proxy for the Clergy, or to protest for saving their rights in all other points as Peers: so that this was rather a concession in their favour than a restraint imposed: it was indeed their own voluntary act, for the words of the Article of Clarendon seemed to import that they might sit during the trial, till it came to the final judgment and sentence of life and limb,

limb,—and by consequence, that they might vote in the preliminaries.—(Burnet's O. T. A.D. 1679.)

By the 36th Article of the Church of England, the ceremony of consecration set forth in the time of King Edward VI. and confirmed by Parliament, is recognized as "containing all things necessary therein; and it is declared to contain nothing that is either superstitious or ungodly." And as far as the ceremony of Investitures can be traced into the states of Europe, it has been found that before the eleventh century; and, according to the Salic law in the French empire (Pierre de Marca, l. 8, c. 19), when the King made a vassal in giving him a fief holden of the Crown, it was done according to an established rite, by putting into his hand a rod, or piece of turf, or a club, or any such thing, which was a sign to shew that he invested him of that fief;—this was called *Investiture*, or, according to the Capitulaires, *vestiture*; and when he gave a bishopric to an ecclesiastic of his own choice, or agreed to him at the request of his people and clergy, he solemnly invested him with this dignity for its temporalities by putting the Cross in his hands, and giving him a ring previous to his consecration. It was thus that the Emperor Louis Le Debonnaire invested St. Rambert with the see of Bremen, by the pastoral staff: and Matthew Paris mentions the same ceremony by St. Edward to Ulsan, Bishop of Vigornge; after that he was consecrated according to the order of the Church, and then did homage to the Sovereign for his lands, and afterwards took the oath.—(Maimb. 209. A.D. 1073.)

The reader will here readily recognise the origin of the present admission of tenants to copyhold tenures; and although the crosier, and the staff, and the ring, have long since the Reformation been discontinued in England for the Bishops, yet the consecration is reduced to a religious rite very suitable to the important duties on which the Bishop is to engage, and to the merely kissing the King's hand in the customary manner, as homage for his temporal barony.

Our Protestant hierarchy, as well as our country in general, have great cause to congratulate themselves on the system of our Constitution which

has wisely vested in the reigning Monarch the sole right of episcopal patronage, thereby relieving the nation from the distractions which continually disgrace the historical annals of Germany, in disputing, by the feuds of controversy, intrigue, and of arms, the claims of Investiture, pertinaciously maintained and defended by the Emperors and by the Popes: wherein the former insisted upon his right of choice and of homage for temporal fiefs, and the latter withheld his spiritual sanction by the Cross and the Ring, and the Consecration, which alone were held to confer the power of the pastoral office.

The union of the regal and the spiritual authority under one Crown, combines both these powers, and prevents the possibility of a divided allegiance; it secures the subject from alleging his temporal vassalage to one lord, and his religious obligations to another; and he is so bound in Church and State to one master, that he cannot ever be placed in a situation of doubt, or of scruple, or of bond, which of two heads he must obey;—in our united kingdom, he must obey one, or become a rebel.

The records of five centuries previous to the Reformation very amply show, that while the Emperors and the Popes for the time being were violently contending for the right of Investiture, they supported their respective claims sometimes by eloquence, often by casuistry, and more often by arms; they frequently gained nothing by it when they succeeded, and they seem as frequently to have lost nothing when it was vested in the hands of their opponent; it was the seed of political discussion, and the convenient cause of warfare for the balance of power between the two rival chiefs of Europe, when it suited for some purpose to dethrone one and set up another, or to obtain dominion over both. The fury of these contentions was the disgrace of the Christian name, and yet it was in that holy name that the banner of the Cross was unfurled, and the blood of innocent adherents was sacrificed on every side; it was held as the sacred sign of the plenitude of the Ministry, without which they could neither consecrate nor celebrate any Synod, "Ante acceptum pallium metropolitanis minime licet aut episcopum consecrare,

consecrare, aut Synodum celebrare*." And when in 1099 the eloquence of William Bishop of Exeter was exerted in full Consistory in declaring, that the King, William, his master, had rather suffer the loss of his kingdom, than the right of Investiture as it concerned the Archbishops and Bishops of this land; the Pope interposed with great dignity and firmness, which prevented the effect of the Bishop's harangue, and said,—"And for my part I am resolved rather to lose a thousand lives than suffer your Master ever to grant Investitures with impunity." I have referred to this fact merely to show how tenacious these parties were at that period, little anticipating any event which in future days should dispossess them of a claim which was then valued above all essentials of papal authority. It was for this that the Popes frequently excommunicated the Emperor, and dissolved the allegiance of his subjects; and that either upon prostrate and humiliating submission, or upon the success of the Imperial Eagles, he was again received into favour, and his excommunication annulled. And it was for this, on the other hand, that by the force either of arms or of stratagem, the holy Chair was vacated, the flock over which it had become overseer was abandoned to desolation, and anti-popes and unworthy apostles seized the sacred pall.

It is easily seen throughout this part of the ancient ecclesiastical history, that the *congé d'élire* which passes from our King to the Dean and Chapter of every diocese for their choice of a new Bishop, with his letters commendatory of the person whom he desires should have their general voice, originated in the claim of the right of Investiture, which the Emperors exercised to those only whom they presented for election; and I believe that there is no instance among the English annals of any competitor offering himself to the Chapter, so as to constitute the ceremony into an *actual* election.

No small stock of casuistry was resorted to on both sides for retaining or relinquishing part of the ceremony, and the most zealous Churchmen charged alternately the Emperor and the Pope with schism and heresy,

when, although it were to avert the storm of violent contest amongst them, the Investiture was performed without either the staff, the glove, the brevet, the ring, or the cross. In our more moderate and enlightened times, less importance has been wisely attached to the sign, than to the thing signified, and men have felt and acknowledged that the more simply, and the less mysteriously, every ordinance is administered, the more sincerely and truly is the donative conferred, and the sacred obligation impressed. It is by this unconcealed simplicity that our Church will far more probably be perpetuated and cherished in unity of the faith, and in the bond of peace; and we have the experience of ages open before us, to learn that where the superintending right is divided between an ecclesiastical and a lay authority, and either of them foreign to the realm of the subject, allegiance is disunited, and schism, or the slumbering cause of it, is perpetuated.

The same dangerous effect of this divided allegiance, though foreign to the present subject, is still most obvious, on the great question of Catholic Emancipation; and although the force of Christian toleration ought to be allowed in its full meaning, and to its utmost possible extent consistently with security, yet it seems worthy of remark that none of its able champions have ever yet freely touched this part of the discussion;—indeed, they and all of us must ever remain conscious that there cannot be undertaken a more difficult and delicate attempt than to convince the world that it is neither imprudent nor insecure to admit of a division of that more sacred part of our established system of Government, which the experience of three centuries has united in one, and confirmed by the most solemnities.

I shall now conclude this dissertation by briefly stating our Protestant ceremonies on these occasions:

As soon as a vacancy happens in this pastoral office, either by death or translation, the Dean and Chapter of the diocese certify it to the King in Chancery, and pray leave of the King to proceed to election; upon which the King, by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, has the power to grant them a license, or *congé d'élire*, which is accompanied by his letter missive, nominating the person for their choice (sect. 4), by

virtue

* Epis. Paschal. ad Arch. Polon. sp. Baron. ex lib. Cons.—Maimb. 304.

virtue whereof they must elect him and none other. After election, the consent of the candidate is signified by the proctor, for the Dean and Chapter exhibiting to him the instrument of election, and praying his assent thereto, which is given in form under his hand. They then make certification thereof to the King, under their common seal; after which the person is reputed "Lord elected of the said dignity." The King then, by letters patent, under his great seal, signifies the election; if of a Bishop, to the Archbishop of the province, requiring him to "confirm the same, and to invest and consecrate the person into the office and dignity to which he is elected; and to give and use to him all such benedictions, ceremonies, and other things requisite for the same, without suing to the See of Rome in that behalf." (Sect. 5.)

The confirmation in the prescribed manner is afterwards performed by the Archbishop's Vicar-general, the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and those against simony, and of obedience to the Archbishop of the province, are administered and taken, and the Judge then commits to him the care and governance of the spiritualities, and decrees him to be installed.

The ceremony of Installation is performed by virtue of a mandate from the Archbishop to his Archdeacon.—After election and confirmation, he is fully invested to exercise all spiritual jurisdiction; but he cannot sue for his temporalities till after consecration.

By the Rubrick of the Church of England, the consecration of Bishops is performed with imposition of hands, and no man who has not attained the thirtieth year of his age is thereby accounted to be a lawful Bishop (Priest or Deacon) in the Church, or suffered to execute any of its functions, except he be called, tried, examined, and admitted thereunto, according to the form prescribed in the Liturgy.

This ceremony of consecration is performed by the Archbishop or some other Bishop appointed, after morning prayer on some Sunday or holiday; the Bishop elected being vested with his rochet, is presented by two Bishops to the Archbishop of the province, or officiating Bishop, sitting in his chair near the table; they represent him to be "a godly and well-learned man to be ordained and consecrated Bishop."

The Archbishop desires the King's mandate to be read. The oath of allegiance, and of acknowledgment of the King's supremacy, is then administered to him, and then the oath of obedience to the Archbishop. The Litany is then said, and the elect Bishop is examined in the form prescribed; and after prayer for God's blessing, he puts on the rest of his episcopal habit, and he kneels while the *Veni Creator Spiritus* is sung: or said over him; and after the prayer for grace, the Archbishop and Bishops assisting lay their hands upon his head, he kneeling before them, and the Archbishop says, "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands," &c. &c.; and then delivering to him the Bible, says, "Give heed unto reading, exhortation, and doctrine; think upon the things contained in this book," &c. &c. The Communion Service is then continued, and the new consecrated Bishop communicates with them. He is then deemed to be duly and fully consecrated for all his spiritual functions.

The pastoral staff, the ring, the mitre, and the gloves, the former insignia of the office, are now wholly omitted. The new Bishop is then deemed to be entirely vested of his spiritual function; but is yet to receive his temporalities from the Sovereign: this ceremony soon after follows. He is introduced to the King's presence, and kneeling before him, puts his hands between the hands of the Sovereign sitting in his Chair of State, and he takes an oath of fidelity to the King, declaring that he holds his temporalities of him.

The reader will readily see that this latter part of the ceremonies retains the simplest part of the ancient homage of Bishops to the Emperor, divested of those ensigns to which too much importance was attached, for the subsequent adoption of a Protestant Church.

I trust that my readers will participate the interest which I have felt in travelling through this portion of ecclesiastical history, and will satisfactorily notice the preference of our modern simplicity, not only in the episcopal ceremony itself, but also in that union of temporal and sacred ordinances, by which, under one sovereign, allegiance is undivided, and therefore perpetuated,

perpetuated, without controversy or dissension in our Established Church.

Oct. 3.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 6.

IN my last communication I mentioned to you the derivative image in words: this ought always to be faithfully retained and expressed in translation. The original form of the word "derived" is rarely regarded; and yet how beautifully it is retained and carried through its natural effect in a line in Horace:

"Hoc fonte derivata clades

In patriam populumque fluxit."

There are many instances when in literal translation the genius of Greek, Latin, and English languages may be shown with elegance. It would be troublesome to cite many passages; I shall merely give a well-known one from one of the Fathers, speaking of prophecies,

Ἀσφαλεῖον ἔστι το παραμένειν τῆς ἔκβασις τῆς προφητείας ἢ κατασχοῦσθαι. κ. τ. λ.

Ἀσφαλής, literally anatomised, is "less to be supplanted," and in its consequent sense "firmer;" ἔκβασις "the turning out," "the event;" κατασχοῦσθαι, ad scopum tendere, et unum conjicere, to throw various arms to one point: this is the derivative meaning of "to conjecture." Nothing can be more literal than the two renderings, regarding the derivation of the words. "Firmius est manere oraculorum eventus, quam conjicere," &c. It is safer to await the events of prophecies "than to conjecture."

Many adjectives in the Greek language have a beauty from being derived from natural properties; these I shall notice in my next paper.

Yours, &c.

R. TREVELYAN.

Mr. URBAN,

Woburn, Sept. 16.

IN your Magazine for May last, among the biographical sketches of the Bishops of Winchester, is one of *Peter Mews*.

Walking a short time ago round Winchester Cathedral, I observed his monument, and procured a copy of the inscription, which I send for your insertion. His life was chequered with many vicissitudes, but his conduct throughout all appears to have been

consistent and upright, and to a conscientious zeal he added an ardent charity. Before the Rebellion, he was a lay Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. At one period he was Rector of South Warnborough, Hants; the present worthy Rector of which place is possessed of his portrait. His son Sir Peter Mews was Chancellor of the diocese, and M.P. for Christchurch.

"M. S. Petri Mews, LL.D. nuper episcopi Winton. qui, a studiis academicis iniquitate temporum violenter abreptus, pro Rege, pro Patria, pro Religione militiæ se dedit: in qua intemeratam in Ecclesiam, et Monarchiam, fidem, abundè testatam fecit; Carolo 1^{mo} martyre per duellum armis opugnato, idem proscripto Carolo 11^{do} exilii comes; quo reduce, redux, intermissa priora studia feliciter resumpsit, et magnorum in regiam familiam meritorum premia tulit; primo ad sedem Bathon. et Wellen. A.D. 1672, deinde ad Wintoniensem evectus, A.D. 1684. Vir invicta constantia et magnanimitate præditus; lenioribus tamen virtutibus conspicuus esse maluit; propensâ erga amicos benevolentia, effusâ erga egenos liberalitate, et indiscriminatâ erga omnes humanitate. Anno demum ætatis suæ LXXXVIII. v. id. Novemb. A.D. 1706. Vir misericors sublatus est; denuo, in die supremo, restitutus."

"Edvardus Butler, LL.D. Coll' S. Mariæ Magdalens Oxon' Præses, et Registrarius Principalis Diocesis Winton. gratitudinis ergo, posuit."

Yours, &c.

J. D. P.

ESSAYS PHILOSOPHICAL, &c.

On the Value and Importance which must ever attach to the History of past Times, and the utility and pleasure which attends a judicious Illustration of some of its Passages.

(Continued from p. 219.)

OF the same noble and patriotic character, as adverted to in our last Number, is the narrative which follows, founded upon a well-known incident in modern history, but so amplified and adorned by the ingenuity of the author, and the aids of fiction, as considerably to enhance and render more striking its moral beauty. Greatness of soul, magnanimity, love of country, and a generous superiority over personal considerations, are the traits which the writer seems desirous of exhibiting to the highest advantage. The happy manner in which the dialogue is conducted, the delicacy of sentiment, which distinguishes

tails may not prove unamusing or un-
instructive to the many readers of your
valuable Miscellany, I remain

Yours, &c. WM. TOOKE.

Mr. URBAN,

THE necessity of ranks and honours in a well constituted Government will be disputed by no one; but I think it may be deemed rather problematical whether the almost lavish distribution of them in the present day be not injurious to a moderate aristocracy. Their value in a great degree must depend upon their scarcity; and when the people see them often indiscriminately bestowed, it is natural to suppose that their reverence will be diminished in proportion.

I am aware it may be urged in return, the state of the country is such, the population so greatly increased, and we have risen to so high a pitch of opulence and power, that the Sovereign must exercise his prerogative, as "the fountain of honour," to a greater degree than was formerly deemed necessary. This is in some measure true; but why are hereditary honours to be conferred on persons not distinguished either for antiquity of family, or eminent public services, or skill in literature and the sciences. I allude particularly to the title of Baronet, which is now frequently bestowed on persons altogether destitute of the above-mentioned qualifications. I mean no disrespect to the worthy Aldermen of London, but surely it would have been better to have instituted a new order of Knighthood, which might have been conferred on those who are now in possession of hereditary titles. Baronetcies might then be reserved for persons of antient families, those who have deserved well of their country, in a civil or military capacity, or who have rendered eminent services to Literature and the Sciences. In this latter case especially, they would be marks of merit, and consequently looked up to with respect. At present I am sorry to say they signify nothing. It would be well to copy the example of Buonaparte, who constantly acted upon this principle, and to whom Science stands much indebted. I am aware, however, that there are some honourable exceptions, and among them Sir Walter Scott, Sir Humphrey

Davy, and the late Sir Joseph Banks. Here hereditary rank is well bestowed.

The few observations which I have made are equally applicable to the Peerage; but in their case political reasons arise which should prevent their too great increase. "A numerous nobility (saith Lord Bacon) causeth poverty and inconvenience in a State, for it is a surcharge of expence; and besides it being of necessity that many of the nobility fall in time to be weak in fortunes, it maketh a kind of disproportion between honours and means." And again observes the same writer, "It is well when nobles are not too great for sovereignty nor for justice; and yet maintained in that height, as the insolency of inferiors may be broken upon them before it come on too foul upon the majesty of Kings." An observation this in which I believe we are more concerned than is usually supposed; and let a British Prince consider that though a nobility may advance his present interests, he is in the end infallibly weakening his own prerogatives and the liberties of his subjects.

Yours, &c.

H. P.

Mr. URBAN, Temple, Aug. 8.

WE have within the last twelve months had very many unfortunate Shipwrecks; of these the North of England has had its full share. Many of our shipwrecked seamen, no doubt, perish for want of proper attention,—not from inhumanity, but from mere ignorance; and the chance is, unfortunately, that if any one reaches land from a wreck in a state of suspended animation, he is killed by being held up by the heels, or by rough usage, under the mistaken idea that life can only be restored by violent methods.

A gentleman of high respectability at Sunderland has rendered a great service to humanity, by printing and distributing, at his own expence, along the coasts of the county of Durham, the Manual of the Royal Humane Society; thus instructing the inhabitants in the art of restoring life. I should hope this good example will be followed by Northumberland (in which the noble President of the Royal Humane Society resides), and by the other counties; the expence in each county is a mere trifle.

Mr.





BARTLOW HILLS.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 4.
IN that part of Essex which lies on the borders of Cambridgeshire, are four pyramidal hills (*see Plate II.*) They may, perhaps, excite your attention as connected with "olden time;" permit me, therefore, to give an account of them in the words of Holinshed, 9th chap. 7th book of the "Historie of England."

A. D. 1016. "Canute, with his armie on board his flete (which lay in the Medway) passed over the Thames into Essex, and there assembled all his power together, and began to spoil and lay waste the country on each hand; King Edmund (Ironside), advertised thereof, hasted forth to succour his people, and at Ashdone in Essex, three miles from Saffron Walden, gave battle to Canute, where, after a sore and cruel fight, the Englishmen were beaten down and slaine in heaps," Duke Edrike having turned the battle against them by treacherously joining the Danes. "There died on King Edmund's side, Duke Edmund, Duke Alfrike, Duke Goodwine, with Earl Ulsekettle or Urchell, of East Angle, and Duke Ailewall, that was sonne to Ardelwine late Duke of East Angle, and to be brief, all the flowre of the English nobilitie; there were also slaine at this battle manie renowned persons of the spiritualitie, as the Bishop of Lincolne, and the Abbot of Ramsey." "In the place where the battle was fought, are yet seven or eight hills, wherein the carcasses of them that were slaine at the same field were buried, and one being digged down of late, there were found two bodies in a stone coffin, the one laie with his head towards the other's fete, and manie chains of iron of horses were found in the same hil;"—"a few yeares after Canute ordered a Church to be built at Ashdon, in honour of the victories obtained over Edmund, at the dedication of which Canute himself was present, attended by great numbers of nobilitie and clergy."

There is much to confirm this account; for Bartlow and Ashdon are closely connected; the hamlet of Bartlow joining Ashdon, so as to form part of its village. Four hills remain—one has been opened and lowered, as represented in the Plate, and a vessel

of hewn stone, 2 feet 4 by 2 feet, was found in it. The tops of these barrows were planted with forest trees by the late Sir William Maynard, bart. Their grassy sides are abundantly decorated in the spring with the pasque flower (*anemone pulsatilla*), and the dwarf elder or danewort (*sambucus ebulus*) grows by the adjoining rivulet.

Roman coins are often found near the hills. A large one of Antoninus Pius in brass, was brought me in high preservation; but the most common are small ones of Constans, Constantinus, Licinius, Valens, Aurelianus, and Gallienus, some with reverses like those described in Camden. Labourers intrenching the ground for planting, found many fragments of Roman pottery, &c. also two moulds of burnt earth, with concave impressions of hands and reverses upon them.

Within a furlong North-east of the hill's field, stands Bartlow Church, worthy of notice for its round tower, in excellent preservation (*see the Plate*), and every lover of picturesque will admire its Gothic arches and windows, decorated with the vines and flowers of the Rectory garden. Upon the inner wall, opposite the North entrance, is a colossal figure of St. Christopher, lately discovered. He is represented as in the Plate, only making allowance for the reduction of his size (about 15 feet) to a miniature, and remembering that his complexion is blackened by age, and that time and accidents in clearing away the veil thrown over him at the reformation, have somewhat chequered his person, his purple robes, and beam-like walking stick.

The Church contains monuments and tablets in memory of different families, as Tyrrell, Wenycve, Wise, Oseburgh, Mapletoft, Hall, and the late Sir William Blackett. There are the arms of England and France quarterly, in stained glass, and the shields as described in the Plate are carved in stone, in the arches of the three doors. Two are evidently those of Vere and Pultney. Perhaps the aforesaid Dukes may claim the tent and triangle.

Yours, &c. J. A. CARR, jun.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 18.
THE following description of the superb mansion recently erected by

by Lord Forester in Willey Park, Shropshire, is extracted from a pleasing account, in the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, of the festivities given at Willey Hall, on the son of that Nobleman attaining the age of twenty-one.

"As the stately mansion of the family is an entirely new structure, built of stone, the following description of it may not be uninteresting:—The grand entrance hall is lighted by 28 large lamps. The balcony is supported by massy pillars, between which the floor is paved with slabs of polished marble. The balcony and staircases are railed in by a burnished brass rail, which is said to have cost 2000*l.* and the ornaments round the cornice (the subjects of which are taken from Grecian history), are of the most chaste and beautiful kind, and produce a grand effect, aided by the profusion of light which the lamps reflect from below. A bronze tripod, supporting three massy lamps, is placed in the midst of the hall; on one side, between two family paintings, is a picture of the Duke of Wellington on horseback; on the other side is a beautiful portrait of Napoleon Buonaparte, surrounded with paintings of the Rutland and Forester families; the effect of the whole is of the grandest description, and may well serve as a specimen of the taste and opulence which is displayed in every apartment of the noble mansion. Many costly pictures are scattered over the principal apartments, and a full-length portrait of Lord Forester, accompanied by one of his Lady, grace the dining room. The library is lighted up with two large lustres, which cast a brilliant reflection on the walls, that are covered with books in fanciful and superb bindings. The Drawing-room (which was fitted up on this occasion for the ball, and in which a temporary orchestra was raised), is a lofty and spacious apartment. Lord and Lady Forester's morning rooms contain some historical paintings, portraits, and a collection of valuable books."

Cecil Weld Forester, Esq. was created Baron Forester, July 9, 1821. His Lordship married, June 16, 1800, Lady Katherine Mary Manners, sister to the present Duke of Rutland, by whom he has had eleven children, of whom the eldest, the Hon. John-George Weld, has just attained his 21st year. This noble family possess a grant from King Henry VIII. to John Forester, of Watling-street, in the county of Salop, esq. to wear his hat in the presence of his Majesty, which grant is now in the possession of the present peer.

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"There stands the sword of my ancestor Sir Richard Vernon, slain at Shrewsbury, and sorely slandered by a sad fellow called Will Shakspeare, whose Lancastrian partialities, and a certain knack at embodying them, has turned history upside down, or rather inside out;—and by that redoubted weapon hangs the mail of the still older Vernon, squire to the Black Prince, whose fate is the reverse of his descendants, since he is more indebted to the bard, who took the trouble to celebrate him, for good will, than for talents,—

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We moralize two meanings in one word?'

" 'And do you not know our cognizance, the Pipes?' pointing to the armorial bearings sculptured on the oaken scutcheon around which the legend was displayed.

" 'Pipes!—they look more like peany whistles."

That the family, whence the author has chosen to derive the descent of his heroine, is the same as that of the Vernons of the present day, appears from the allusion to the Warrior of Shrewsbury, who, instead of being taken prisoner, as Will Shakspeare has calumniously represented, died honourably on the field of battle; and to the Squire of the Black Prince, to whom, on the authority of the antique Bard whose lines he quotes, he has given the "cognizance" of the pipes. It is to an alliance with a fair descendant of these heroes, that the illustrious House of Manners is indebted for the fairest portion of its domains, as well as the most antient source of its ancestry. From them, also, the present noble and most reverend representatives of the Vernons are proud to trace their descent.

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"All furnish'd, all in arms,
All plum'd like estridges that wing the wind;
Bated like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats, like images;
As full of spirit as the month of May;
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I saw young Harry—with his beaver on,
His cuises on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,—
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury,
And vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an Angel dropp'd down from the clouds,
To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
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ON THE HOMAGE, ETC. OF THE BISHOPS OF ENGLAND, IN LIEU OF INVESTITURES.

(Continued from p. 227.)

THE Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England are acknowledged by our Constitution to be Prelates of the Church and Barons of the realm, and they take their seats in the House of Lords, and make part of the Legislature in these, but particularly in the latter capacity; for as the temporal Peers transmit their honours and fiefs to their heirs, so the spiritual Lords transmit theirs to their successors, having obtained leave to withdraw their presence in all judgments of life and death, as unbecoming their spiritual profession, and contrary to their canons; retaining, however, a right to name a proxy for the Clergy, or to protest for saving their rights in all other points as Peers: so that this was rather a concession in their favour than a restraint imposed: it was indeed their own voluntary act, for the words of the Article of Clarendon seemed to import that they might sit during the trial, till it came to the final judgment and sentence of life and limb,

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ON THE HOMAGE, ETC. OF THE BISHOPS OF ENGLAND, IN LIEU OF INVESTITURES.

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limb,—and by consequence, that they might vote in the preliminaries.—(Burnet's O. T. A.D. 1679.)

By the 36th Article of the Church of England, the ceremony of consecration set forth in the time of King Edward VI. and confirmed by Parliament, is recognized as "containing all things necessary therein; and it is declared to contain nothing that is either superstitious or ungodly." And as far as the ceremony of Investitures can be traced into the states of Europe, it has been found that before the eleventh century; and, according to the Salic law in the French empire (Pierre de Marca, l. 8, c. 19), when the King made a vassal in giving him a fief holden of the Crown, it was done according to an established rite, by putting into his hand a rod, or piece of turf, or a club, or any such thing, which was a sign to shew that he invested him of that fief;—this was called *Investiture*, or, according to the Capitulaires, *vestiture*; and when he gave a bishopric to an ecclesiastic of his own choice, or agreed to him at the request of his people and clergy, he solemnly invested him with this dignity for its temporalities by putting the Cross in his hands, and giving him a ring previous to his consecration. It was thus that the Emperor Louis Le Debonnaire invested St. Rambert with the see of Bremen, by the pastoral staff: and Matthew Paris mentions the same ceremony by St. Edward to Ulstan, Bishop of Vigornce; after that he was consecrated according to the order of the Church, and then did homage to the Sovereign for his lands, and afterwards took the oath.—(Maimb. 209. A.D. 1073.)

The reader will here readily recognise the origin of the present admission of tenants to copyhold tenures; and although the crosier, and the staff, and the ring, have long since the Reformation been discontinued in England for the Bishops, yet the consecration is reduced to a religious rite very suitable to the important duties on which the Bishop is to engage, and to the merely kissing the King's hand in the customary manner, as homage for his temporal barony.

Our Protestant hierarchy, as well as our country in general, have great cause to congratulate themselves on the system of our Constitution which

has wisely vested in the reigning Monarch the sole right of episcopal patronage, thereby relieving the nation from the distractions which continually disgrace the historical annals of Germany, in disputing, by the feuds of controversy, intrigue, and of arms, the claims of Investiture, pertinaciously maintained and defended by the Emperors and by the Popes: wherein the former insisted upon his right of choice and of homage for temporal fiefs, and the latter withheld his spiritual sanction by the Cross and the Ring, and the Consecration, which alone were held to confer the power of the pastoral office.

The union of the regal and the spiritual authority under one Crown, combines both these powers, and prevents the possibility of a divided allegiance; it secures the subject from alleging his temporal vassalage to one lord, and his religious obligations to another; and he is so bound in Church and State to one master, that he cannot ever be placed in a situation of doubt, or of scruple, or of bond, which of two heads he must obey;—in our united kingdom, he must obey one, or become a rebel.

The records of five centuries previous to the Reformation very amply show, that while the Emperors and the Popes for the time being were violently contending for the right of Investiture, they supported their respective claims sometimes by eloquence, often by casuistry, and more often by arms; they frequently gained nothing by it when they succeeded, and they seem as frequently to have lost nothing when it was vested in the hands of their opponent; it was the seed of political discussion, and the convenient cause of warfare for the balance of power between the two rival chiefs of Europe, when it suited for some purpose to dethrone one and set up another, or to obtain dominion over both. The fury of these contentions was the disgrace of the Christian name, and yet it was in that holy name that the banner of the Cross was unfurled, and the blood of innocent adherents was sacrificed on every side; it was held as the sacred sign of the plenitude of the Ministry, without which they could neither consecrate nor celebrate any Synod, "*Ante acceptum pallium metropolitani minime licet aut episcopus consecrare,*

consecrare, aut Synodum celebrare*." And when in 1099 the eloquence of William Bishop of Exeter was exerted in full Consistory in declaring, that the King, William, his master, had rather suffer the loss of his kingdom, than the right of Investiture as it concerned the Archbishops and Bishops of this land; the Pope interposed with great dignity and firmness, which prevented the effect of the Bishop's harangue, and said,—"And for my part I am resolved rather to lose a thousand lives than suffer your Master ever to grant Investitures with impunity." I have referred to this fact merely to show how tenacious these parties were at that period, little anticipating any event which in future days should dispossess them of a claim which was then valued above all essentials of papal authority. It was for this that the Popes frequently excommunicated the Emperor, and dissolved the allegiance of his subjects; and that either upon prostrate and humiliating submission, or upon the success of the Imperial Eagles, he was again received into favour, and his excommunication annulled. And it was for this, on the other hand, that by the force either of arms or of stratagem, the holy Chair was vacated, the flock over which it had become overseer was abandoned to desolation, and anti-popes and unworthy apostles seized the sacred pall.

It is easily seen throughout this part of the antient ecclesiastical history, that the *congé d'élire* which passes from our King to the Dean and Chapter of every diocese for their choice of a new Bishop, with his letters recommendatory of the person whom he desires should have their general voice, originated in the claim of the right of Investiture, which the Emperors exercised to those only whom they presented for election; and I believe that there is no instance among the English annals of any competitor offering himself to the Chapter, so as to constitute the ceremony into an *actual* election.

No small stock of casuistry was resorted to on both sides for retaining or relinquishing part of the ceremony, and the most zealous Churchmen charged alternately the Emperor and the Pope with schism and heresy,

when, although it were to avert the storm of violent contest amongst them, the Investiture was performed without either the staff, the glove, the brevet, the ring, or the cross. In our more moderate and enlightened times, less importance has been wisely attached to the sign, than to the thing signified, and men have felt and acknowledged that the more simply, and the less mysteriously, every ordinance is administered, the more sincerely and truly is the donative conferred, and the sacred obligation impressed. It is by this unconcealed simplicity that our Church will far more probably be perpetuated and cherished in unity of the faith, and in the bond of peace; and we have the experience of ages open before us, to learn that where the superintending right is divided between an ecclesiastical and a lay authority, and either of them foreign to the realm of the subject, allegiance is disunited, and schism, or the slumbering cause of it, is perpetuated.

The same dangerous effect of this divided allegiance, though foreign to the present subject, is still most obvious, on the great question of Catholic Emancipation; and although the force of Christian toleration ought to be allowed in its full meaning, and to its utmost possible extent consistently with security, yet it seems worthy of remark that none of its able champions have ever yet freely touched this part of the discussion;—indeed, they and all of us must ever remain conscious that there cannot be undertaken a more difficult and delicate attempt than to convince the world that it is neither imprudent nor insecure to admit of a division of that more sacred part of our established system of Government, which the experience of three centuries has united in one, and confirmed by the most solemnities.

I shall now conclude this dissertation by briefly stating our Protestant ceremonies on these occasions:

As soon as a vacancy happens in this pastoral office, either by death or translation, the Dean and Chapter of the diocese certify it to the King in Chancery, and pray leave of the King to proceed to election; upon which the King, by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, has the power to grant them a license, or *congé d'élire*, which is accompanied by his letter missive, nominating the person for their choice (sect. 4), by

virtue

* Epis. Paschal. ad Arch. Polon. sp. Baron. ex lib. Cens.—Maimb. 304.

purpose at Southfleet, Kent; 500*l.* for the better maintenance of scholars of Moreton College, Oxford, called Post Masters; and 500*l.* like purpose, scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford, called Demies, for ever.

Sir John Sedley left two sons and two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret (with portions of 5000*l.* and 2500*l.*) and his wife Lady Elizabeth. Henry, the eldest son, probably died a minor, and Sir William S. the second son, was succeeded in possession by Sir Charles S. as his brother and heir at law, in Jan. 1663.

Sir Charles S. raised by mortgage, in June 1675, the sum of 4120*l.*; and that, with similar securities for 1300*l.* 1000*l.* and other debts, appears to have remained charged upon the estates until July 1721, when Sir Charles S. of Oxtou, co. Nottingham, bart. the only son and heir of Sir C. S. of St. Giles, Middlesex, sold, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, part of the estates, for the purpose of clearing the incumbrances.

Sir C. S. of St. Giles took the estates under a deed of settlement, dated 13 Sept. 1699, made by the poet, who, after reserving to himself a life estate, created another in favour of Anne Ascough, one of the daughters of Henry Ascough, of Gray's Inn, deceased. Several reversionary trusts were declared, and a special proviso, that if the Countess of Dorchester (his daughter), or any present or future husband, or their issue, should attempt to avoid, annul, or impeach that settlement, all the uses limited to her should be void. Anne Ascough died at York, 1765.

It has been commonly supposed, that our author left no issue, save his daughter the Countess of Dorchester; but that is an error. He was succeeded in title and estates by his son Sir Charles S. of St. Giles's in the Fields, Middlesex, knt.† who was also succeeded by his "only son and heir" Sir Charles S. of Oxtou, in the county of Nottingham, bart. Under date 29 June, 1697, a marriage settlement was made between Sir Charles Sedley the elder [the poet], of Southfleet, bart. of first part; the Earl of Scar-

borough and Sir Richard Newdigate, bart. of second part; Sir Charles Sedley the younger, knt. son of the said Sir Charles S. the elder, and Dame Frances, the wife of the said Sir Charles S. the younger, and one of the daughters of the said Sir Richard Newdigate, of third part; and Richard Newdigate, Joseph Ayloffe, and Houghton Bird, of fourth part. In the limitations of the settlement of Sept. 1699, precedence is given to this Sir Charles S. knt. (though he is not described as the son of the settler) and his children before the Countess of Dorchester and her issue; and there is in that deed a power for same Sir C. S. knt. when certain trusts are extinguished, to make a settlement of 300*l.* per annum in favour of his wife, the above-named Dame Frances S. which completely identifies the party. In 1721, when Sir Charles S. of Oxtou, becomes a party to the deeds, the poet is described as "grandfather of the said Sir C. S. party hereunto." This grandson married Elizabeth Firth, spinster, only daughter and heir of William Firth, late of Nottingham, esq. deceased, and who was one of the two grand-daughters and co-heirs of Richard Slater, late of Nuthall, co. Notts, esq. deceased.

In the "Flying Post" of Oct. 31, 1695, it is stated in the list of Members returned to Parliament, "Sir William Twisden and John Brewer, esq. for Rumney, Sir Charles Sidley having lost it by one vote." In the same paper for Dec. 1, 1696, we are told, "Yesterday Sir Charles Sidley being chosen a Member of Parliament for the town of Rumney in Kent, took his seat in the House of Commons." He was again returned for Rumney in Jan. 1700—1.

About May 1707, was published the poetical works of the "Honourable Sir Charles Sedley, bart. and his Speeches in Parliament, with large additions never before made public. Published from the original MS. by Capt. Ayloffe, a near relation of the author's. With a new miscellany of Poems, by several of the most eminent hands," &c. Second edition, Jan. 1710.

Eu. HOOD.

† Some interesting *Memoirs of Sir Charles Sedley* may be found in the London Magazine of September last, where the writer supposes Sir Charles S. of St. Giles's in the Fields, knt. was "a third cousin of the poet's."

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, Oct. 14.

A VERY great man having lately construed the words *omnis excludimus*,

cludimus, in the sense of "*we allow to retain*," I beg leave to ask some of your learned Correspondents where authority is to be found for this interpretation? For my own part, I have always preferred the phraseology of the Augustan to that of the barbarous and Monkish writers, and I cannot find in Cicero, or his contemporaries, any confirmation of the meaning given to the words by the ingenious commentator above alluded to. I have first examined the meaning of the word *omnino*, and I can only find it to signify *absolutely, entirely, utterly, altogether*. Thus Cicero says, Tusc. I. 3, *Ut non multum aut nihil omnino Græcis cederetur*, not a bad hint in this case. Again, Att. III. 23, *Scis enim Clodium sanxisse ut vir aut omnino non posset, nec per senatum nec populum infirmari sua lex*. Where we find that Clodius laid down the law so that the senate could not venture to alter it. Again, Fam. XVI. 2, *Cupiditates certorum hominum impedimenta mihi fuerunt omnino*,—the desires of certain persons were an absolute impediment to me. Again, De Orat. II. 1, *Vir omnino omnis eruditionis expertus* signifies a man utterly destitute of all kinds of erudition. So much for *omnino*. Now I look to *excludo*, which seems to me not to signify admission, but exclusion. I apprehend, that when Phædria, Ter. Eun. I. 1, says *exclusit*, he means that his mistress had shut him out: although he had been in before, she would not let him in now: that when he says again, Eun. II. 29, *Denique ego excludor, ille recipitur*, he means that he is shut out, and his rival let in, or admitted. I presume, that when Cic. L. Agr. II. 22, says, *honore nominatim excluditur*, and Balb. c. 9, *præmiis et honoribus exclusos*, he does not mean admission to honours, but exclusion from them. Now putting these two words together, *omnino excludimus* seems to me, in the strongest and most forcible terms language is capable of, to signify *we utterly and absolutely exclude*; and how the words which declare a man to be *utterly and absolutely excluded* from holding a thing, can under any interpretation be construed to signify that he is *allowed to retain it*, is what I cannot discover. The word *excludimus* is in itself sufficiently strong for *exclusion*, but the addition of *omnino, utterly, absolutely*, seems to prevent all possibility of any

other interpretation, and was perhaps made with this very view, to preclude all dispute upon the subject. I may add, that I conceive if the framer of the statute had meant *exclusion in the first instance only*, or *exclusion from being a candidate only*, he would have written *precludimus*, and not have added *omnino*. GRÆCULUS.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 28.

THE general complaint against Tithes, and the odium attempted to be attached on the great body of the Clergy in the present times, cannot have escaped the attention of the most careless observer of passing occurrences. It forms no part of my present intention to enter into all the *pros* and *cons* respectively adduced by either side. Whilst a few Clergymen may be found exacting too tenaciously and greedily their dues, it will at the same time be easily ascertained by most individuals that the greater portion of this learned Body sacrifice their interests, rather than be at variance with their Parishioners. I equally wish to avoid the origin of Tithes, but I believe, upon a due examination, it will be found that Tithes are as much the right of the owners as any other description of property whatever. But, my old friend Urban, you must have observed that the spirit of innovation is attempting to throw down all that we have been accustomed to consider with reverence and respect; and how can Tithes escape censure, which sensibly affect the pockets of many, and indeed all agricultural persons, when Bishops, Judges, and even the King cannot escape the abuse of modern Reformers, whose aim seems to be the utter demoralization of society, and the overthrow of all social order!

In my opinion the two substantial objections to Tithes is, first, their operating as a check upon agricultural improvement; second, being the cause of frequent disputes and ill blood between the minister and his flock.

To obviate this I beg leave to submit a plan, which, by being put into abler hands, I should think might be made to answer every desirable purpose; attentive to the interests of the Clergy, and leaving the Farmer a fair and open field for exertion.

1st. The Incumbent to be secured in his parsonage and glebe.

2d. The proprietor of land to be enabled

enabled to redeem his Tithe, by paying for it at the rate of 22 years purchase on the value, to be averaged from the last seven years produce.

3. Where the money is not forthcoming, an Act of Parliament to be passed, to sell land (even entail) to obtain exoneration. This land to be attached to the respective glebes, or if possible, other lands to be purchased, to the extent of the money raised.

4. When land cannot be got to be attached to the respective livings, the money to be funded and secured under the sanction of proper commissioners, selected from the bench of Bishops; this to be paid half-yearly, and the issue to be from the First Fruits office.

It appears to me that all this is very feasible and just, but I submit it to your better judgment. HINT.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 10.

ALTHOUGH doubts may remain in the minds of us who are Sexagenarians, if real improvements have been made in Religion and Morals during the half of the last century, notwithstanding the zeal that on some occasions seems to overflow, yet I think little doubt can remain but that improvement in general information and scholarship has taken place. Education, no doubt, has been more than formerly amongst the middle and lower classes; and it may perhaps one day be felt, that the excellent sentiment of Dr. Knox's has not been sufficiently attended to—by the early instruction of the child to read from the New Testament, in order to fix early impressions, which ought most undoubtedly to be the case. But to return to the idea which I at first alluded to—a better general information on general subjects. Looking abroad into the world it becomes apparent, and by considering the characters of all who pursue their fortunes in the East, it will be readily acknowledged, that education and good information characterize all who proceed under the auspices of the East India Company. It is also apparent that our commerce up the Mediterranean is conducted and carried on by intelligent persons. To well-informed men, however, it remains a solecism how it comes to pass, that in the present highly interesting ports of the Levant,

foreigners should, in various instances, remain our Consuls, and bear before their residences the National flag.

If I am not mistaken, the French are more attentive to the propriety of having their own countrymen, on all occasions, than we are; and even if intelligent persons, foreigners, may, in some instances, be appointed, in others are to be found the reverse, as the following ludicrous extract from Buckingham's Travels will prove:

“We at length reached the house of the British Consul; he himself soon arrived, and presented one of the most singular mixtures of European and Asiatic costume that we had yet witnessed. His dress consisted of long robes of the East, surmounted by a powdered bag-wig, a cocked hat with anchor button and a black cockade, and a gold-headed cane, all of the oldest fashion; the airs and grimace of his behaviour were that of a French frizure, rather than a Government officer; indeed there was nothing about him that seemed consistent with the Consular dignity. We were shown into a miserable hovel, which was dignified with the name of the British residence, though darker, dirtier, and more wretchedly furnished, than the meanest cottage in England. The questions put were so followed up as to leave no time for reply. ‘Are you a Milord?—Are not the Protestants Jews?—if not are the English entirely without Religion, or are they idolaters, unbelievers, or heretics?—Is not St. Helena, where Buonaparte is banished, 5000 leagues to the North of England, in the Frozen Sea?’” &c. &c.

To say that we are “short-handed aboard the British Vessel” of Commerce, would perhaps be unjust, and if sought for and encouraged, no doubt, I think, would remain, of persons capable of acting with credit to their country as Consuls, without applying to foreigners for a distinction that many men of spirit would aspire to be placed in. Those languages used in the Levant cannot now be said to be unknown. The trade cannot but be also well known, and the localities of the various situations to intelligent minds would be easily acquired. Surely then the Levant Company on the one hand, and many individual and respectable merchants on the other, will not fail to imitate the first Commercial Company in the world, by giving encouragement to their own countrymen to hold these respectable and national stations. Let us carry our ideas to the
East

East Indies, and see what British subjects can do there—observe their talents for business—for government—for every department the human mind can embrace; and as every day brings forward an increased importance to the Levant, and both shores of the Mediterranean, let us presume to hope that English talents, aided by the English character, will be found the proper medium at all times for bearing the British colours, and supporting British commerce, and more especially as British bravery is so well known and appreciated in the whole of these interesting countries*.

Yours, &c. T. WALTERS.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 12.

THE low are not content with affecting to despise pedigree: it is one of their tricks to deny, with the most hardened effrontery, the truth even of those which are best established. Because there have been instances of those who have made false pretensions; and who have set forth those pretensions in a pompous and unblushing manner, these degraders call in question whatever descent it pleases them to attack, in defiance of all clear proof; and consider no statements whatever to be worthy of credit, when they stand in the way of their own prejudices.

An extraordinary instance of this occurred to me the other day, regarding a family who are too illustrious in personal splendor to require the aid of pedigree.

A gentleman asserted to me the very late and obscure origin of the celebrated house, who now bear the name of WELLESLEY. I said that they were the descendants and male representatives of Sir Henry Colley (or *Cowley*), a Knight of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of whom Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, speaks in one of his letters, 1580, addressed to his successor, Arthur Lord Grey, of Wilton, in the following words:

"My good Lord, I had almost forgotten

* I ought not to close these few observations, without acknowledging the high respectability of character which attach to several Consuls, and to none more than the venerable one at Smyrna, who has for so many years maintained a character worthy of his country and his office, and who I remember commanded the "Crown Galley" in that trade as far back as 1770.

to recommend to you, among other of my friends, Sir Henry Cowley, a Knight of mine own making; who, whilst he was young, and the ability and strength of his body served, was valiant, fortunate, and a good servant; and having by my appointment the charge of the King's county, kept the country well ordered, and in good obedience. He is as good a borderer as ever I found any where. I left him at my coming thence a counsellor; and tried him for his experience and judgment, very sufficient for the room he was called unto. He was a sound and fast friend unto me: and so I doubt not your Lordship shall find, when you shall have occasion to employ him."

He died 1584. His second son, another Sir Henry Colley, of Castle Carberry, was knighted 1576: and was living 1613. He left a third, Sir Henry, of Castle Carberry, who died 1637, leaving a son and heir Dudley Colley, of Castle Carberry, Esq. who dying 1674, has the following epitaph on a monument in the Church of Castle Carberry.

"This monument was erected by Henry Colley, Esq. in memory of his father, Dudley Colley, alias Cowley, Esq. great-grandson of Sir Henry Colley, alias Cowley, of Castle Carberry, Knt. who built this Chapel and burial-place for his family, who are interred therein with their wives—Anne Warren, daughter of Henry Warren, of Grangeberg, Esq.; Elizabeth, daughter of George Sankey of Balenrath, in the King's County, Esq.; and Catherine Cussack, daughter of Sir Thomas Cussack, Knt. Lord Justice of Ireland. Sir Henry Colley, alias Cowley, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, and made one of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. Henry Colley, now living, son of Dudley Colley, married Mary Ussher, and had issue by her six sons and six daughters: whereof two sons, Henry and Richard†, and six daughters, are now living. She was only daughter of Sir William Ussher of Bridgefoot, Knt. by his Lady Ursula St. Barb, and lyeth here interred: for whose memory also this monument was made, 10 July, A.D. 1705."

This Henry Colley, of Castle Carberry, Esq. died 1700. His eldest son Henry Colley, of Castle Carberry, Esq. was M.P. for Strabane; and married Lady Mary Hamilton, third daughter of James Earl of Abercorn, but died 1723, leaving an infant son, who did not survive him a month.

His younger brother Richard, who succeeded to the estates, and took the

† This Richard was first Lord Mornington. name

name of Wesley, 1727, by the will of his cousin Garret Wesley, Esq. was created Lord Mornington in 1746.

The gentleman alluded to insisted that all this descent of the first Lord Mornington must be a fiction: for that it was notorious to numerous Irish with whom he had conversed, that the Mr. Colley, to whom the *Wesley fortune* and name was bequeathed, was a man of most obscure birth and station. Let the reader of the above epitaph judge what value there is in such bold and obstinate assertions!

Yours, &c.

C.

LONDON BRIDGE.

AS Parliament have determined that London Bridge should give way to a successor, perhaps an account* of that ancient structure may be acceptable to our readers.

London Bridge seems to have been first built of wood, between A. D. 993 and 1016, not by the Convent of St. Mary Overy, but at the public charge, and perhaps in a different place from the present, since the Conqueror's Charter to Westminster Abbey mentions Buttolph's gate and wharf, then at the head of London Bridge. It was burnt 1136, temp. Stephen, but afterwards repaired, and 1163 rebuilt of timber by Peter Colechurch, according to Stowe, who presently subjoins, that Peter begun it of stone 1176, West of the other. Whether he died or became incapable of finishing it, King John appointed Isenbert of Xaintes, 1202, to finish it, which he did in 1209. In 1282, five arches were carried away by snow; and in 1320, it being dangerous to pass over, a collection was made among the Clergy and Laity to repair it. In 1395, was a tournament on it, whence Stowe infers it had no houses on it. The tower at the North end of the draw-bridge was begun 1426.

About 1436, two arches of the South end fell down, with the bridge gate: the ruins of the latter still remaining, one of the locks or passages for the water is almost rendered useless; whence it has received the name of the rock lock, which has occasioned it to be taken for a natural rock; these

* Compiled from Stowe, Maitland, and Vertue's note, under his curious Print of the Bridge.

ruins, though they have lain under water three centuries, are still as impenetrable as a solid rock. At every uncommon low neap tide, such as happened 1716, many hands are employed to remove them, but to no purpose.

At what period houses were built on it seems not exactly known, probably not for two centuries after its first completion in 1209; but the houses being found a great inconvenience and nuisance, they were removed in 1758, the avenues enlarged, and the whole made more commodious; the two centre arches were united into what has since been called the great arch, by removing the middle pier; and the whole was repaired at the cost of above 80,000*l*.

The lovers of antiquity must regret the demolition of that singular, and perhaps unparalleled monument, the Chapel of St. Mary Colechurch, in the alterations of London Bridge. Two views of it were given in Gent. Mag. Sept. and Oct. 1753. It was 65 feet by 20, and 14 feet high, divided into two stories; the upper, in modern times, serving for a dwelling-house, the lower for a warehouse. It was in the ninth pier of the bridge. Under the staircase was found the tomb of Peter the chaplain and architect, who began London Bridge 1176†. [It might easily have been preserved as a watch-house.]

The Water-works at London Bridge (now removing) were first erected in 1582. See a curious Report on London Bridge, in 1767, in vol. XXXVII. pp. 337, 407, with the opinions of several eminent surveyors thereon; among others that of the celebrated Smeaton, who insists "that if the Bridge were removed, the navigation above bridge would be impeded for hours each tide."

The measurements of the Bridge will be found detailed in our volume XVI. p. 684; vol. LXXXII. part ii. p. 624.

Mr. URBAN, *West Square, Oct. 15.*

MUCH conjectural sagacity has been employed in endeavours to trace the origin of the term "*Cockney*," but hitherto with no better success, than that of teaching the "*Cock*" to "*neigh*," instead of *crowing*.

I will not call this a far-fetched

† Gough's "*British Topography*," etymology,

etymology, because the ingenious etymologist had not far to go in quest of it, as he might daily hear the *neighing* of cocks within the sound of Bow-bell. But, if any of your philologic readers be willing to accompany me in the journey, I intend to travel much further for a derivation—even to Italy—where I hope to discover the *Cockney* in the *Cocagna*.

First, however, for the satisfaction of those readers who are unacquainted with the pronunciation of foreign languages, it may be proper to premise, that, in the Italian and French, the *G* before *N* is not at all pronounced, but imparts to the *N* the same liquid sound which we give to it in English before *IA* or *IO*, when the two vowels are closely compressed into a single syllable, as in *Spaniard*, *Venial*, *Genial*, *Minion*, *Opinion*, *Dominion*, &c.

This sound of the *GN* with mute *E*, at the end of words, appears to have been ever difficult to the tongues of the English, as we see *Boulogne* converted into *Bulloin**, *Brétagne* into *Brittany*, *Gasconne* into *Gascoyne* and *Gascony*, &c. though, by the way, the difficulty may be easily surmounted by an expedient which I have found uniformly successful in teaching French, viz. to suppose the syllable *IAN* or *ION* to follow the *N* (without the *G*) as *Boulonian*, *Gasconian*, *Brétannian*, and to stop short in the enunciation, before the *IAN* or *ION* is uttered.—The same expedient is equally applicable to the liquid *LL* in French, as in *Paille*, *Vaille*, *Canaille*, &c. which may thus be as easily pronounced, as the single or double *L* in the English words, *Valiant*, *Scallion*, *Million*, *Pavilion*, &c.

But, to return from this digression.—The Italian term, *Cocagna*, (besides other meanings) signifies a regale given to the populace—dainties of all kinds exposed to a general scramble—with fountains of wine flowing, &c.—Hence the French (changing *Cocagna* to *Cocagne*) have the proverbial phrase, "*Vivre en pais de Cocagne*" [to live in *Cocagna-Land*] to signify *living in ease and abundance*. From them the Eng-

lish of former days seem to have adopted the altered term, *Cocagne*; but, with their national antipathy to the *GN*, still further altered it to *Cockany*, as *Gasconne* and *Brétagne*, above, to *Gascony* and *Brittany*.

The term being once imported into England, it is not unnatural to suppose that the inhabitants of the country parts, considering London as the seat of luxury and enjoyment of every kind, should apply to it the (translated) French appellation of "*Cockany-Land*"—the region of ease and abundance; and should designate a Londoner as one of the *Cockany-folk*—a *Cockany-man*—and, in process of time, a *Cockany*—at length abbreviated to *Cockny* or *Cockney*.

I know not, Mr. Urban, how far my etymology may be deemed admissible by the other classes of your readers. But, if the present generation of *Cocknies* be satisfied with this more creditable derivation of their title than from the *neighing* of a *cock*, I take for granted that they will immediately commence a general subscription, to honour me (as I amply deserve) with a colossal statue on the top of the Monument, bearing in one hand a *Cornucopia*, emblematic of *Cockany-Land*—in the other a torch, with a flaming gas-light, illuminative of their nightly walks, and commemorative of my having shed so clear a light on this most important subject—and with the right foot trampling on a *Cock*, to prevent him from ever again daring to *neigh* within the hearing of a Londoner.—"*Vos valete, et plaudite!*"

Yours, &c.

JOHN CARBY.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 16.

YOUR pages are so peculiarly fitted for every subject connected with the Fine Arts, that I make no apology for addressing you on a matter of the deepest interest, both to the *Proprietors* and *Patrons* of splendid publications.

It has long been a subject of complaint, that certain engravers, and certain copper-plate printers, under the notion that an "*impression or two*" of the plates on which they are necessarily employed, is a sort of *right*, possess themselves, *most unjustifiably*, of an indefinite number—a number which is either large or small, according to the degree of *temptation* which a *fine* or an *indifferent* subject may happen to offer in passing through their hands:—thus the

very

* And still more portentously disfigured in the sign and name of that well-known inn, where *Boulogne Mouth* [the mouth of Boulogne harbour] is metamorphosed into "*The Bull and Mouth!*"—not an Irish bull (N. B.) but a bull of English breed, without any *Brogue* in his *Mouth*.

very cream of a fine production, as I have said, is appropriated with equal injustice both to the publisher and his patrons—the former being only able to command talent at a heavy load of expence, and the latter being fairly entitled to the earlier impressions, in return for the prompt countenance of any new undertaking.

In a sale of a part of the effects of the late Mr. Miton, there are now publicly advertized for sale*, by auction, not fewer than *eighteen impressions* of each of the plates of which that artist executed for the Rev. Mr. Dibdin's "Continental Tour."—No comment shall aggravate what has, with pain, been stated of one who is "gone to his great account." Yet this accidental disclosure may, I trust, be rendered the instrument of preventing the fame of a respectable artist from being so tarnished in future, either living or dead.

For the *future*, let a direct understanding be entered into by the parties; let the engraver and printer be allowed not "one or two," which, as we now see, may mean the enormous quantity of *Eighteen* of the *very first* impressions worked off, but literally a *couple*, in each instance; and let the violation of such agreement be henceforward as dishonourable as the forgery of a deed, or the robbery of a house.

Yours, &c.

M.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 18.

ALTHOUGH I am no great advocate for the present newly-adopted custom (if I may so call it) of forming Committees of Women for transacting part of the concerns of several Societies, I do most sincerely wish to see the attention of benevolent Females turned to the sufferings of a numerous set of our fellow-creatures; I mean the little children sent to nurse in the villages round London from the different Parishes in London.

I have reason to believe that there is not that care taken of these helpless little beings which there ought to be, having heard a melancholy account of them in one parish, where such children are sent. What I wish to see adopted is, that in each Parish to which these children are sent, there should be a few women appointed to

visit all the houses where they are at nurse, and make inquiry as to the food and clothing, and other circumstances connected with the children's well-being, and report the result to the Officers of the Parish from which the children were sent.

In consequence of the distressing account before mentioned, I informed (some years ago) one of the Officers of the Parish of what I had heard, and was then told, that the children alluded to, were children of diseased parents, or to that effect.

Can we—ought we for one moment to doubt the probability of finding benevolent females enough who would cheerfully undertake the office here recommended, of visiting the abodes of those not under the eye of their parents?

The object appears to be of such consequence, that *if not attained without it*, I should wish for Legislative enactments; but is there any necessity for such interference of Parliament? Will those who voluntarily give their time to the Education and Clothing of Children, refuse, *if they see the necessity of the measure*, to pay some attention to the health of children, although not parishioners?

One more question, and I will finish. What *reasonable* objection can the Officers of the London Parishes make to the suggestion here offered?

AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 20.

SINCE the successful detection of Sterne's plagiarisms from Burton, many attempts have been made to affix thievery on an author to whom the same thought has occurred, as had already been given to the world by another.

In Mr. Pope's translation of Homer are the following lines (I quote from memory, and may not be exactly correct): "Like leaves of trees the race of man is found, Now green in youth, now withering on the ground;

The following spring another race supplies, They fall successive, and successive rise."

In the Apocryphal part of the Bible, the son of Sirach says, Ecclesiasticus, c. xiv. v. 18,

"As of the green leaves on a thick tree, some fall and some grow, so is the generation of flesh and blood, one cometh to an end, and another is born."

Had this writer, who lived in or after the Babylonish captivity of the Jews, read Homer?

K.

REVIEW

* These Plates were very properly withdrawn from the Sale. EDIT.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

35. *An Ecclesiastical Memoir of the first four Decades of the Reign of George the Third; or, an Account of the State of Religion in the Church of England during that Period: with Characteristic Sketches of distinguished Divines, Authors, and Benefactors.* By the Rev. John White Middleton, A.M. pp. 388. Seeley.

THE Author, in his preface to this work, professes in a cursory way to record Ecclesiastical Memoirs, beginning his remarks from the accession of George III. and ending his retrospect with the union of the Churches of England and Ireland. Had he proceeded farther on than the first forty years of the reign of our late beloved and ever to be revered Sovereign and Father, he could not have avoided touching upon tender ground. In the propriety of such forbearance we perfectly agree with him; and we think, moreover, that he has approached quite near enough those limits, "*Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.*" Indeed, in some instances, throughout the whole of his work, he has noticed the passing events of the different persons with no sparing hand. But we will not anticipate. It is, and ever has been the principle of our publication to act upon the strict rule of impartiality, to be guided by no influence but that of truth and candour, and to make no sacrifice that is inconsistent with either. We will, therefore, go through this Ecclesiastical Memoir of the four Decades which the Rev. Author has chosen for the period of his reflections with that attention which the subject requires.

The Work before us consists of four chapters, and each chapter includes a decade, or ten years.

In the first decade, from 1760 to 1770, the Author, in his introductory part, claims for the work of the late Dean Milner a decided superiority over preceding Ecclesiastical Histories, inasmuch as the Dean has given "a masterly, regular, and edifying account of the chosen generation, the royal priesthood, the peculiar people, who constitute the Church of the Living God. Maimbourg, Bower, Strype, and Bur-

net, sink before the Dean, according to our Author, to the level of Jesuits, of special pleaders for Protestantism against Popery; mere chroniclers of political occurrences, or detailers of occurrences on the Reformation. Still we are very much indebted, notwithstanding this exclusive claim, to all these writers on Church matters, and if they have not mixed up their researches with opinions of their own, decidedly in favour of one sect, or of a particular leader, they have recorded the General History of the Church, and possessed us of much information, the value of which cannot be well appreciated, because the labour of their lucubrations has been extreme. We are greatly indebted to them for what they have done, and subsequent writers have borrowed and amplified from their rich materials. And it is to be lamented, that "the hectic glow of party spirit" should tinge at any time the countenance of truth, or betray a weakness which religion was intended to cure.

A very proper compliment is paid to the reign and memory of George III. His Majesty's early life is mentioned in terms of high respect, and his boyhood is adverted to with pleasing recollection. His high sense of decorum at the coronation, when he laid aside his crown, on receiving the sacrament, is observed upon with good taste and religious sentiment.

But our Author professedly gives a view of Religious Characters, and of the state of Religion; and the whole tenour of his decades is pointed to this purpose.

He observes that Secker, Abp. of Canterbury, was orthodox and devout. He might have added too, thoroughly practical in his divinity; and let it be remembered, that the condition of faith in Christ, sincere repentance, productive of good works, was his theological creed.

Warburton, Pearce, Newton, Lowth, and Law, were indeed great men.—But what of that?—"Great Scholars are apt to forget, that our faith doth not stand in the wisdom of man, but in the power of God;"—and War-

burton

burton and Lowth are represented as fierce combatants. This is true, but they were both "men of renown," well instructed in the Scriptures, and if their learning was displayed in various ways, both of them contributed to elucidate Scripture, and shone in meridian splendour of mental acquirement.

The "Divine Legation of Moses" gave rise to many observations, and some acrimony, but the ultimate view of the author was to prove that "life and immortality were brought to light by the Gospel."—That Moses and Christ were not to be put on the same footing, and that the Jewish Lawgiver and the Saviour of the World were very different characters.

Our Author comes to a division of the Ministers of the National Church into Secular, Latitudinarian, Orthodox, and Evangelical.

The Secular are handled with some severity, and the following censure is not only over-charged, but indiscriminate; inasmuch as good and pious men have been known to indulge occasionally in a game of whist, or even in a hit of back-gammon, without any compromise of character. But our Author shall speak for himself.

"Strangers to the life and power of godliness, imperfectly acquainted with the religious truths of which they were appointed heralds, and better versed in the maxims of Pagan ethics than the principles of Christian morality, they afforded a subject of animadversion to Dissenters, grieved the souls of the righteous in their own communion, and bartered the lasting esteem of the wise and good for the precarious friendship of the idle or the dissolute. If the residents of populous towns, they thought it not derogatory to their sacred profession to take a prominent part in the amusements of the worldly and the frivolous. The theatre, the tavern, the bowling-green, the ball-room, the concert, and the horse-race, were the accustomed haunts of these degenerate sons of Levi. Hour after hour was consumed at the card table. They sought to ingratiate themselves with the polite or the wealthy, by suppleness of manner, smartness of repartee, readiness of quotation, or art of compliment; and as the clerical dress so commonly worn in the preceding century was now altogether superseded by a habit more and more assimilated to the prevailing fashion, in cut though not in hue, there was little left, even in appearance, to distinguish the ambassador of the Lord of Hosts. In country villages, they associated with the gentry in their field-sports, hunting-parties, or convivial feasts; where they wit-

nessed vain conversation, impious ejaculations, and intoxicated spirits. The Lord of the Manor attended his Parish Church on Sunday, from a sort of mixed feeling of at once propitiating the favour of the Deity, and setting an example to his tenants of reverence for instituted ordinances. In this little Gothic temple he listened to the clerk that "prophesied smooth things," or it may be, at intervals, dozed under the tame admonition; and when at last brought to the bed of death, he looked to this same clerk, with whom he had so often sitted down to eat and to drink, and risen up to play, to administer to him the emblems of a Saviour's body and blood, as a sort of passport to the joys of eternity!

"This is not an exhibition of Clerical manners exaggerated by hyperbole, or tinged with sarcasm; it is too faithful a representation of a season in which vital Christianity was little known and experienced: and however a superficial thinker may be disposed to treat such a detail as trifling, the enlightened and reflecting reader will acknowledge, that when a considerable portion of the ordained instructors of a state were thus unfaithful to their charge, and unqualified for their office, and so much irreligion prevailed among all orders of men, it was wise and merciful in God to smite the nation with his rod, to purify the unwholesome atmosphere by his thunders, and to rouse them to a sense of their duty by alarming visitations. The civil commotions of this period, the animosity of political parties, the embarrassed situation of the government in its hostilities with European powers, and the anticipated rupture with its American colonies, are the evident judgments of Jehovah on a land that had too much dishonoured his name and his truth."

We have heard of more than one aged Dissenting Minister who now and then has given a fillip to his imagination by quaffing a pipe over a pot of ale, and there could be no harm in so doing at a proper time, and in moderation. It might be preferable to card-playing, but smoking and tippling are equally reprehensible. If the theatre be proscribed to a Clergyman, the bowling-green might, without any violation of decorum, admit of his company. In country-towns the bowling-green is the place of occasional resort of the superior class of inhabitants, and as the exercise of bowling is scientific as well as athletic, surely the improvement of the mind and the health of the body are paramount considerations.

When any sacrifice of principle is likely to ensue from a Clergyman's associating in this way, his good sense, nay

may more, his duty will tell him to withdraw, and follow pursuits more congenial to the calls of his profession, and more in unison with the notions of his parishioners, "giving none offence, that the ministry be not blamed."

The Rev. Author has tolerable notions on the two great subjects of his work before us—politics and religion; or, to speak more definitely, his political are subservient to his religious principles; so that if the former be wrong, they spring from motives of conscience—but if his views be just, they are so only in part, for no set of men can arrogate to themselves the exclusive privilege of being perfect, nor could any of the aged leaders of Christianity at the time, and since the period of the Reformation, assume a right to lay down certain principles and particular tenets, as the infallible rules and doctrines of Christianity. We may differ in opinion, but we should not dogmatize; and as the Christian faith has been firmly established by Christ and his Apostles, there is little need of attention to the opinions of those, whose aim is not merely reform, but to innovate, to upset, and to destroy. Let us, therefore, hear less of Luther and Calvin. These venerable champions for the Christian faith were themselves divided in their opinions, and the world has to deplore the rancorous and unsubdued spirit which has caused so many unhappy disputes. Let us follow the written word, which is able to lead us into the way of salvation. We have an established form of sound doctrine; let us hold it fast.

The name of Wilkes is mentioned in the class of infidels, and in the next page it is said of the Clergy, that "Elections became stepping-stones to preferment." Whether this remark be true or false, it is invidious, and might have stood at a greater distance from the name of that arch libertine and notoriously licentious John Wilkes. Charles Churchill, the author of the "Rosciad," degraded himself and his character, and, to the open scandal of his profession, associated with the "abettors of a system of debauchery and insubordination," headed by Wilkes.

Our Author notices the political mania of John Horne, alias Horne Tooke, and of Dr. Wilson, rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook; the former an able philolo-

gist, the latter, a meddler in politics, conspicuous for his admiration of the writings of Mrs. Macauley, "a female of republican principles;" one whom the Doctor might have shunned with great propriety.

The Latiudinarians are next in review. They were what the French now call *les liberaux*. And it is justly observed, that "under the mask of liberality, error assumes a thousand shapes."

Our Author remarks on Arianism, Socinianism, and Pelagianism, and it is deplorable that the Church of Christ should have, at any time, been so distracted by heterodoxy, and the teachers thereof. Of the Socinian class he enumerates some leaders in our day, who sacrificed their worldly interest to ecclesiastical scruple. "Drs. Jebb, of Cambridge; Robertson, of Wolverhampton, and Chambers, of Northamptonshire: with Messrs. Tyrwhit, of Cambridge; Evanston, of Tewksbury; Harris, of Harwood; Disney, of Panton; Maty, Chaplain to Lord Stormont; and Theophilus Lindsey, of Catterick, Yorkshire. "Lindsey," we are told, "was induced to set this example by the remarks of a writer who signed himself *Lalius*, and who, in 1773, started the subject of the inconsistency of retention of benefice with non-conformity of principle."

Drs. Samuel Shuckford, Kennicott, and Horne, are mentioned with the respect that is due to such excellent men, who "consecrated their valuable talents to the service of the sanctuary." The following remark commands attention:

"From the days of Origen, the enemy of souls had aimed to sooth the terrors of conscience by impugning the orthodox creed on the final and irreversible doom of the ungodly. It has been well observed, that 'Never did sin sleep on so soft a pillow as is made up of this hypothesis *.' And yet not a few were found unfaithful enough to deny the Scriptural tenet of eternal torments, and to treat the fear of hell-fire as delusive and superstitious. Dr. William Adams, Rector of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, who was afterwards elected Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and promoted to the Archdeaconry of Landaff, was of this number; and in a subsequent period of his life, when his friend Dr. Johnson expressed some distressing alarms on the subject of everlasting

* Dean Young's second Sermon on the Wisdom of Believing.

damnation, declared that he considered it sufficient to believe that a negation of happiness, or at most a qualified punishment, awaited the wicked in a future state*."

The Orthodox Clergy are spoken of "with appropriate satisfaction," and are very properly said to have rendered eminent service to the Church, but "their sermons were deficient in that energetic spirituality or affectionate simplicity which marked the addresses of the brethren who ranked under the Evangelical division."

"Against the Arian they upheld the doctrine of a Trinity in Unity; against the Socinian, the need of an atonement; against the Pelagian, the depravity of our common nature: but in stating the plan of salvation, they were not always sufficiently clear in representing repentance and faith as the conditions of the Christian covenant, and obedience as the fruit or evidence of justifying faith. Their phraseology sometimes tended to lead the half-convinced self-justiciary into a notion that a threefold merit attached to his person on repenting, believing, and obeying; and that when salvation was affirmed to be of grace, it rather referred to its origination on the part of God, than its reception on the part of man. Bred in the modern school of Sherlock and Wilson, they drew with less discrimination the characters of real and nominal Christians, than those divines who studied the writings of a Hall or a Leighton; and forming their style after the manner of Tillotson, they regarded a plainer and more Scriptural diction as a remnant of Puritanism."

Tillotson's style was a model for the Clergy, and who could wish to degrade the pulpit of the Church of England by colloquial discourse? It is not fit to lower the standard of eloquence; and if the simplicity of Gospel Doctrine be published in language suitable to the sanctity of so high a subject, it cannot otherwise be done, than by the use of a style that is plain, clear, neat, and correct, adorned with beauty of imagery and thought, so many examples of which appear in the sacred writings; and delivered in a solemn and sedate manner, equally distant from impassioned vehemence, and the coldness of seeming apathy. The Church of England abounds with excellent preachers; and their discourses are, in general, of the higher order, correct, sensible, judicious, and practical.

(To be continued.)

86. *The History of Taunton, in the County of Somerset. Originally written by the late Joshua Toulmin, D.D. A new Edition, greatly enlarged, and brought down to the present Time, by James Savage.* 8vo. pp. 608.

87. *Memorabilia, or Recollections, Historical, Biographical, and Antiquarian. By the same Author.* pp. 328. Baldwin and Co.

THE Town of Taunton presents nothing archæologically curious, and therefore we shall, in consideration of our limits, only say, that Mr. Savage has got it up very ably, particularly the account of the Monmouth rebellion, (which is so minute and interesting, as to be almost a standard for such a walk of writing), and the investigation of the seduction story of Col. Kirke, apparently a malicious appropriation of an old anecdote, or distortion of an innocent blunder. (p. 547.) In page 604 we have a very curious petition against Stage-coaches, from which, it is inferred, that by diminishing the number of saddle horses, great injury has ensued to the publick.

We remember the time when high roads were the water courses of brooks, as they are now in many places. Mr. Savage records the following *bon mot*.

"Taunton was the first town in the West of England that applied to Parliament for a Turnpike Act. The Bill was opposed by Humphrey Sydenham, Esq. member for Exeter, who asserted, that the roads were in very good repair: it was supported by Thos. Prowse, Esq. who put the house into a roar of laughter, by undertaking to prove, that the roads were in so bad a state, that it would be no more expensive to make them navigable than to make them fit for carriages." P. 566.

It is now well-known, that Roman roads and British trackways run parallel with each other. An allusion to such a double line of road occurs in p. 17; and Antiquaries should examine the construction, in order to determine the Nation to which they belonged. As to discovering urns of coins, it should be recollected that the Romans buried their money—1. before going into battle, in order that the enemy might not be the more emboldened in the hope of plunder, or themselves irrecoverable losers under temporary retreat—2. when they left this kingdom, they also concealed their treasures—such discoveries do not prove that

* Boswell's Life of Johnson.

that Taunton was occupied by the Romans, as presumed in p. 10.

We know the town well, and have twice examined the beautiful tower of St. Mary's (here *wonderfully* engraved for a *first* specimen, by a Mr. Frederick Lake, a native and self-taught artist); and think that the Agricultural Britons, on account of the excellence of the pasture land, by their occupation of the site, so far communicated it to the knowledge of the Romans.

The *Memorabilia* form an amusing collection upon various subjects. The best is, that which proves the derivation of Geoffrey of Monmouth's additions to the British History from the Arabians in Spain. We shall transcribe the following passage.

"The books of the Arabians and Persians abound with extravagant traditions about the giants Gog and Magog. These they call Jagioug and Magioug; and the Caucasian wall, said to be built by Alexander the Great, from the Caspian to the Black Sea, in order to cover the frontiers of his dominion, and to prevent the incursions of the Scythians, is called by the orientals the wall of GOG and MAGOG. One of the most formidable giants, according to our Armorian Romance, who opposed the landing of Brutus in Britain, was Goemagot. He was twelve cubits high, and would uproot an oak as easily as a hazel wand; but after a most obstinate encounter with Corineus, he was tumbled into the sea from the summit of a steep cliff, on the rocky shores of Cornwall, and dashed in pieces against the huge crags of the declivity. The place where he fell, adds our Historian, taking its name from the giant's fall, is called SAM GOEMAGOT, or GOEMAGOT'S LEAP, to this day." P. 194.

So far Mr. Savage. It is most certain that the Orientals, from time immemorial, have personified, under the name of *Giants*, volcanic explosions, whirlwinds, and hurricanes, and that the Tornado, so common in the Mediterranean, is still called by the foreign seamen, who navigate it, the *Giant Typhon*—borrowed from that worthy, who the Egyptians said had from time to time, whether at the bottom of his lake or in the environs of Avaris, commerce with a concubine, from which embraces sprung the Jews, whom the Egyptians detested. It is equally certain, that dreadful rocks were also personified as giants, but the Greek and Roman admission of their existence was chiefly derived from the excavation of vast

fossil bones. Still their *Typhæus*, buried under Etna, is indubitably the same as the Egyptian Typhon, or the hurricane, now called *Champsin*, which Typhon was sometimes represented as a *Giant*, vomiting, like a *Dragon*, fire over all the land of Egypt (*Jablonski, Panth. Egypt. l. v. cap. 2*). In reference to the preceding legend, it is evident, that Giants, as *Hurricanes*, could tear up oaks, and, as *rocks*, be conquered and tumbled into the sea. How they came to be connected with our History is equally plain. Mr. Fosbroke in his History of Gloucester City (pp. 1, 2,) has shown, that it was *quite customary* to transfer accounts of one nation into the history of another, with the simple alteration only of names and places. In the same manner, Geoffrey embellished his history from Arabian fictions: and Mr. Savage has produced such strong coincidences, as to be vindicated in affirming, "that Geoffrey's chronicle, which is *supposed to contain the ideas of the Welsh Bards*, entirely consists of *Arabian inventions*." P. 193.

Passing by direct mention of the Spaniards and Arabians, we shall give other coincidences, thus exhibited by Mr. Savage.

"The old fictions about Stonehenge were derived from the same inexhaustible source of extravagant imagination. We are told in *this Romance*, that the *Giants* conveyed the stones which compose this miraculous monument from the farthest coasts of Africa. Every one of these stones is supposed to be mystical, and to maintain a medicinal virtue; an idea, drawn from the medical skill of the Arabians; and more particularly from the Arabian doctrine of attributing healing qualities, and other occult properties to stones*. Merlin's transformation of Uther into Gorlois, and of Ufin into Bricel, by the power of some medical preparation, is a species of Arabian magic, which professed to work the most wonderful deceptions of this kind. The attributing of prophetic language to birds was common among the Orientals, and an eagle is supposed to speak at building the walls of the city of Paladur, now Shaftesbury."

The Arabians cultivated the study of Philosophy, particularly Astronomy,

* Here we differ from Mr. Savage. Such properties were ascribed to them by the Druids. We need not quote Borlase, &c. for a thing so well known.

with amazing ardour. Hence arose the tradition, reported by our historian, that in King Arthur's reign there subsisted at Carleon in Glamorganshire [Monmouthshire] a college of two hundred Philosophers, who studied Astronomy and other sciences; and who were particularly employed in watching the courses of the stars, and in predicting events to the King from their observation. Edwin's Spanish Magician by his knowledge of the flight of birds, and the courses of the stars, is said to foretell future disasters. In the same strain, Merlin prognosticates Uther's success in battle by the appearance of a comet. The same Enchanter's *wonderful skill in mechanical powers*, by which he removes the Giant's Dance, or Stonehenge, from Ireland into England, and the notion, that this stupendous structure was raised by A PROFOUND PHILOSOPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE MECHANICAL ARTS, are founded on the Arabian Literature. To which we may add King Bladud's magical operations. Dragons are a sure mark of Orientalism. One of these in our Romance is a "terrible dragon, flying from the West, breathing fire, and illuminating all the country with the brightness of his eyes. In another place, we have a giant mounted on a winged dragon." pp. 195—197.

We shall now correct a mistake in p. 324. Henry the Eighth was not the *first* King who added to his shield the *garter*; for it appears around the arms of Edward IV. in a MS. which formerly belonged to him. (*Willemt's Regal Heraldry*, p. 46. pl. X).

88. *An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Steam Engine: Comprising a General View of the Various Modes of Employing Elastic Vapour as a Prime Mover in Mechanics.* By Charles F. Partington, of the London Institution. 8vo. pp. 277, Taylor.

THE Steam Engine may justly be considered as the noblest present that

science has yet made to the arts; its value, therefore, to a great commercial nation may very readily be appreciated, and as our present limits will not permit us to do justice to the descriptive part of Mr. P.'s work, we shall content ourselves with extracting a few particulars tending to illustrate its early history and subsequent improvement.

"Among the numerous competitors for the honour of having first suggested steam as a moving power in mechanics, we must certainly place Brancas and the Marquis of Worcester in the foremost rank. The former of these was an Italian philosopher, of considerable eminence, and who, in 1629, published a treatise entitled, '*Le Machine*,' which contained a description of a machine for this purpose. The apparatus employed by Brancas, was in fact, nothing more than a large aeolipile, similar to the blow-pipe invented by M. Pictet of Geneva, with this difference, that the aperture in the pipe connected with the body of the aeolipile instead of being directed to the lamp, (or in this case, the furnace that heated the machine) was made to strike against the floats or vanes of a wheel, by which means a rotatory motion was produced.

"After the publication of this scheme, which it is probable was never put in practice with any useful effect, nearly thirty years elapsed ere the further consideration of this important subject was resumed by the Marquis of Worcester. The mode of employing steam recommended by the Marquis, and which he describes in his *Century of Inventions* to have completely carried into effect, was entirely different from that of his predecessor; and it is evident that the noble author had received no previous hint of Brancas's invention, as he expressly states, in another part of the above work, that he 'desired not to set down any other men's inventions;' and if he had in any case acted on them, 'to nominate likewise the inventor *."

"It is said that the Marquis, while confined in the Tower of London, was preparing some food on the fire of his apartment, and the cover having been closely fitted, was, by the expansion of the steam, suddenly forced off and driven up the chimney. This circumstance attracting his attention, led him to a train of thought, which terminated in this important discovery. But no figure has

* This work was written about the middle of the seventeenth century, and considered as a description of the united discoveries of one individual, is certainly one of the most extraordinary scientific productions which has yet issued from the press in any age or nation. In addition, however, to its value, as containing the first tangible suggestion for the employment of steam, as an hydraulic and pneumatic force, it has unquestionably formed the foundation of a large portion of the patent inventions, which make so prominent a feature in the present day. The praise-worthy labours, however, of this indefatigable nobleman, shared the fate which usually attends on projections, and it was left to the slow though certain march of scientific improvements, to award to his memory a posthumous praise.

been preserved of his invention; nor, as we have good reason to suppose, any description of the machine he employed, except the sixty-eighth article in the above-mentioned work. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with extracting that article from the noble author's MSS. preserved in the British Museum.

"An admirable and most forcible way to drive up water by fire; not by drawing or sucking it upwards, for that must be as the philosophers call it, *infra spheram activitatis*, which is but at such a distance. But this way hath no boundary, if the vessels be strong enough; for I have taken a piece of a whole cannon, whereof the end was burst, and filled it three quarters full of water, stopping and screwing up the broken end, as also the touch-hole; and making a constant fire under it; within twenty-four hours it burst, and made a great crack; so that having found a way to make my vessels, so that they are strengthened by the force within them, and the one to fill after the other, I have seen the water run like a constant fountain stream, forty feet high; one vessel of water, rarified by fire, driveth up forty of cold water. And a man that tends the work is but to turn two cocks, that one vessel of water being consumed, another begins to force and refill with cold water, and so successively, the fire being tended and kept constant, which the self-same person may likewise abundantly perform in the interim, between the necessity of turning the said cocks."—*Vide Harleian MSS. No. 2428.*

"In 1683, a scheme for raising water by the agency of steam was offered to the notice of Louis XIV. by an ingenious English mechanic, of the name of Morland; this, however, was evidently suggested by the plan previously furnished by the Marquis of Worcester in his *Century of Inventions*. Morland was presented to the French monarch in 1682, and in the course of the fol-

lowing year his apparatus is said to have been actually exhibited at St. Germain's*. The only notice of this plan occurs in the collection of MSS. to which we have already alluded, and forms the latter part of a very beautiful volume, containing about thirty-eight pages, and entitled '*Elevation des Eaux, par toute sorte de Machines, reduite à la mesure, au poids, et à la balance. Présentée à sa Majesté très Chrétienne, par le Chevalier Morland, gentilhomme ordinaire de la chambre privée, et Maître des mécaniques du Roy de la Grande Bretagne, 1683.*'

"The MS. is written upon vellum, richly illuminated, and the part which has reference to the steam engine occupies only four pages, commencing with a separate title, &c. It is also accompanied by a table of the sizes of cylinders, and the amount of water to be raised by a given force of steam. This curious and unique memoir, forms an important link in the chain of historical evidence, which tends to prove that the English, though not the actual inventors of the steam engine, were at least the first to apply its stupendous powers to any useful practical result."

It is therefore presented entire in this work to the notice of the reader.

"In 1698, Captain Savery obtained a patent for a new mode of raising water, and communicating motion to a variety of machines by the force of steam, and in the following year a working model of the above engine, was submitted to the Royal Society, who then held their sittings in Arundel House†. Savery's engine, as we have already stated, was employed to raise water to a given height by the pressure of the atmosphere, and then to force the fluid up the remaining elevation, by the power of steam acting on the surface.

"One of the greatest objections to this engine, was the extreme danger attendant

* "Sir Samuel Morland was the son of a baronet of the same name, created by King Charles II. for his zealous services performed during the King's exile. The son was made *Magister Mechanicorum* by the King in 1681, and was justly celebrated at that period for a number of very ingenious inventions, among which we may enumerate the drum capstan for weighing anchors, the speaking trumpet, and fire engine. The celebrated John Evelyn gives the following account of a visit paid him at a very late period of his life:—

"The Abp. and myself went to Hammersmith, to visit Sir Sam. Morland, who was entirely blind, a very mortifying sight. He shewed us his invention of writing, which was very ingenious, also his wooden kalender, which instructed him all by feeling, and other pretty and useful inventions of mills, pumps, &c. and the pump he had erected that serves water to his garden, and to passengers, with an inscription, and brings from a filthy part of the Thames were it a most perfect and pure water. He had newly buried 200*l.* worth of music books six feet under ground, being, as he said, love songs and vanity. He plays himself psalms and religious hymns on the *Theorbo*." *Diary, Oct. 25th, 1695.*

"About the year 1684, Sir Samuel purchased a house at Hammersmith, in which church we find, by consulting the register, he was buried Jan. 6th, 1696.

† "The following notice of this machine is inserted in their Transactions for that year.

"Mr. Savery, June 14th, 1699, entertained the Royal Society, with shewing a small model of his engine for raising water by the help of fire, which he set to work before them; the experiment succeeded according to expectation, and to their satisfaction."

on raising water to any height beyond the atmospheric pressure, and as this seldom exceeded thirty feet, it was necessary for the remaining perpendicular lift, to be effected by the expansive force of steam, upon the same principle as the Marquis of Worcester's engine, and for every thirty-three or four feet beyond that height, a pressure equal to the atmosphere must be exerted on the inside of the boiler and receivers, tending to burst them open. On this account it would require a separate engine for every fourteen fathoms of the depth of a mine, thus raising the water from one to another, but in the event of any one becoming deranged, the whole must necessarily stop.

"Savary's engine having failed from the causes we have already stated, the mines were nearly all at a stand for want of some cheap and efficient machine for the purpose of clearing the more distant workings. About this period Newcomen, having associated himself with John Cawley, a native of the same town, proposed to erect engines capable of supplying this desideratum, and taking the exhausted cylinder of Otto Guericke for a model, applied Papin's mode of producing a vacuum to the above machine.

"In the engine usually ascribed to Newcomen, the steam was not employed as an impelling power, but was used for producing a vacuum beneath the piston, which was afterwards forced down by the pressure of the atmosphere: and it was left to the masterly and towering genius of an otherwise obscure mechanic, to quadruple the force of this stupendous machine, and by one step, perfect the labours of the preceding century.

"Mr. Watt's attention was first drawn to this subject, by an examination of a small model of an atmospheric engine, belonging to the University of Glasgow, which he had undertaken to repair. In the course of his experiments with it, he found the quantity of fuel and injection water it required, much greater in proportion than in the larger engines; and it occurred to him, that this must be owing to the cylinder of this small model exposing the greater surface in proportion to its contents, than was effected by larger cylinders. This he endeavoured to remedy, by employing non-conducting substances, for those parts of the engine which came in immediate contact with the steam. After a variety of experiments, the results of which we shall presently describe, he succeeded in constructing a working model, capable of producing a force equal to fourteen pounds on every inch of the piston, and which did not require more than one third of the steam used in the common atmospheric engine to produce the same effect.

"It will be evident that this was as near an approximation towards perfection as could possibly have been expected; and indeed much more than was likely to be effected in a large engine, as the vapour left beneath

the piston possessed only one-fiftieth part of the elastic force of the steam employed to form the vacuum.

"Having discovered that the great waste of caloric in the old engine, arose from the alternate heating and cooling the cylinder, by the admission and subsequent condensation of the heated steam, Mr. Watt perceived that to make an engine in which the destruction of steam should be the least possible, and the vacuum the most perfect, it was necessary that the cylinder should remain uniformly at the boiling point; while the water forming the steam was cooled down to the temperature of the atmosphere. To effect this, he employed a separate condensing vessel, between which, and the hot cylinder, a communication was formed by means of a pipe and stop-cock.

"To understand the action of this engine, we may employ a common syringe, connected with a boiler, as in the atmospheric engine, and furnished with a pipe passing into an air-tight vessel, immersed in water for the purpose of condensation.

"If the piston be then raised, and the communication with the condenser cut off, the steam will speedily expel the air; when this is effected, the further admission of steam must be prevented, and the communication with the condenser opened. The steam will now expand itself, passing down the pipe and entering the condenser; the moment, however, that it comes in contact with the sides of the cold vessel, it will be condensed, and a vacuum formed; and this process will continue to proceed, so long as any steam remains beneath the piston.

"The only objection that offered itself to this admirable mode of condensation, arose from the difficulty experienced in getting rid of the water and air that remained in the condensing vessel. When steam was generated from water that had been freed from air by long boiling, a considerable advantage was obtained; and it was found that a power nearly equal to the entire pressure of the atmosphere was produced. The great advantage thus obtained will be sufficiently obvious, when it is known that, in the engines previously constructed, the elasticity of the steam arising from the heated injection water remaining at the bottom of the cylinder, was equal to one eighth of the atmospheric pressure, and consequently destroyed an equal proportion of the power of the engine."

This work is embellished with eight highly-finished Engravings, and a variety of Wood-cut diagrams.

89. *The World in Miniature*; edited by Frederic Shoberl. Crown 12mo. Ackermann.

THE WORLD IN MINIATURE is a Publication which consists of a series of

of Volumes intended to embrace all the nations of the globe. It was undertaken at the latter end of the year 1820, and excited considerable attention when the first Division of the Work was published. This Division, consisting of two volumes, contained an interesting description of Illyria and Dalmatia, embellished with illustrative Engravings. The encouragement which the Publisher experienced induced him to proceed with the Second Division, embracing an account of the Moors of Zahara, and the Negroes between the rivers Senegal and Gambia. It extended to four volumes. Both these Divisions were noticed in our Literary announcements. Turkey, in Six Volumes, followed soon after; and we have now on our table before us the fourth and fifth Divisions of the Work. The fourth comprehends a copious description of Hindoostan, in Six Volumes, illustrated with upwards of 100 coloured Engravings; and the fifth embraces Persia, which makes three volumes, and is embellished with thirty neatly coloured Designs. The latter Volumes have been issued Monthly.

We should consider ourselves inattentive to our critical duties, were we to allow the merits of these two last Divisions, now before us, to pass unnoticed. The extensive region of HINDOOSTAN is associated with innumerable reflections, both in a political and commercial point of view. British interests are becoming daily more and more involved with the internal polity of its inhabitants, and all information relative to their peculiar manners and customs is sought for with increasing avidity. To the philosophical antiquary Hindoostan also presents a boundless field for speculative inquiry; her early history being involved in the intricate mazes of mythological theology, distorted by the lapse of ages and the wild reveries of Oriental poesy. A relentless theocracy, from time immemorial, has divided and subdivided the Hindoos into distinct *castes*, amongst which they are not allowed to intermarry; but compelled to follow the employment of their fathers.

"In links of steel here superstition binds
The unsuspecting native to his cast."

PERSIA is associated with a thousand classical recollections, and recalls to mind the most delightful emotions of our early youth. She presents to

GENT. MAG. October, 1822.

our view a kingdom once the most powerful of the earth, governed by a succession of monarchs who eclipsed all others in regal grandeur. The celebrated battles of Thermopylae, Marathon, and Salamis, in which the Persians were so signally routed, add an interest to this kingdom, which can never be eradicated from the mind.

Before entering into any analysis of these Volumes, it may be satisfactory to our readers to know something of the literary reputation of the Editor of so extensive and respectable a work as the "WORLD IN MINIATURE," which, *en passant*, according to the present scale, may be considered as "The World in Magnitude," if many more Divisions, consisting of six volumes, should be in preparation. The first question we naturally ask respecting a new work is the author's name, with any additional particulars; we therefore consider it a duty to gratify so reasonable a request. Mr. Frederic Shoberl is by ancestry a German, though born in London. His whole life has been unremittingly devoted to literary pursuits. He has been occasionally connected with many respectable London Journals, particularly the *New Monthly Magazine*, the *Repository of Arts*, &c. His translations from the French and German are very numerous, all of which have been liberally patronized. Amongst others may be noticed the Works of Gessner, Zimmermann, Sturm, and St. Pierre; with some of the productions of Chateaubriand, &c.

In the compilation of the six volumes of Hindoostan, the Editor acknowledges his obligations to a variety of sources, to which none but veterans in bibliography could obtain access. Not only have all the recent publications of the day been consulted, but material assistance has been derived from private channels. The accounts of our early historians being found full of confusion and exaggeration, could not be relied on. The most valuable aid, it appears, has been afforded by a collection, in four folio volumes, containing "coloured drawings of the Hindoo deities and natives of all professions, executed by a Hindoo artist, for and under the inspection of M. Leger, formerly Governor of Pondicherry, and now in the possession of M. Nepveu, bookseller of Paris. Seven eighths of the plates which illustrate

trate this work are engraved from those designs, and great part of the explanations relative to the trades of the Hindoos, which accompany them, have been introduced into these volumes." These designs, which are admirably executed, and beautifully coloured, add greatly to the value, and chiefly conduce to the originality of the Publication.

It would be difficult to give an accurate idea of the Hindoo character; it is so extraordinary a compound of ferocity and gentleness—of cruelty and tenderness. Mr. Shoberl, in his preface, offers the following just remarks:

"The man who would shrink with horror from the destruction of an animal or an insect, has no scruple to take away his own life, or the lives even of those who are most closely connected with him by blood. Hence suicide and murder are crimes of common occurrence in Hindoostan. The immolation of widows, the systematic destruction of female infants, and the sacrifice of numbers of wretched victims at the shrine of superstition, are practices which prove the power of religion to reconcile the human mind to the greatest enormities. This prodigality of life has received an important check from the British government in India; and if it has not yet abolished all these customs, as it has done that of infanticide, we are convinced that this is owing to the difficulty of devising means to accomplish so desirable an end, without revolting the natives by its interference. At any rate we have already the satisfaction of knowing that many thousand lives are annually saved through the efforts of British humanity."

Although numerous anecdotes are introduced, with which every one of extensive reading is familiar, yet considerable tact and judgment appear in the general arrangement. The first volume treats of the religion and sects of the Hindoos, with a particular account of the Bramins, Yogees, Fakirs, &c.

"The Hindoos, though strongly attached to their own religion, not only never persecute the professors of any other, but do not even endeavour to make them proselytes, believing that every virtuous man, whatever may be his religion, will be happy hereafter."

"If the Hindoo princes allow not their subjects to forsake the faith of Brama for that of the Christians or Mahomet, it is rather from political motives, than from a principle of religion. They regard it as particularly criminal in the great, and in the superior castes, whose example might be followed by others; but if any indivi-

dual of a low caste embraces either of these religions, it is seldom that any notice is taken of the circumstance. It is also as impossible for a foreigner to procure initiation into the religion of Brama, as for a Negro to change the colour of his skin, or a European to transform himself into a Hindoo."

The Bramins being so important a caste among the Hindoos, the Editor has devoted the second and greater part of the third volume to a minute detail of every thing connected with their religious ceremonies, marriages, funerals, laws, &c. As learning and the sciences in Europe were confined to the monks during the middle ages, so have the arts and sciences in India long been monopolized by this hierarchical caste.

"The sciences of India and all the more liberal arts are at present, and always have been, confined to the great and the learned alone. The moral and theological knowledge possessed by a few in the higher ranks, for many ages, is as completely beyond the reach of the common people, as if it did not exist: of consequence it must prove of little service in promoting their interests. The same thing may be affirmed of every branch of knowledge. The portion possessed by nineteen in twenty of the whole community is comparatively nothing."

A portion of the third volume is devoted to the second caste, consisting of the Rajahs and the military. As the first caste embraces every thing relating to the priesthood; so the second comprehends the affairs of the civil government, armies, &c. The third and fourth castes consist of those persons who follow trades and agriculture: these occupy the fourth and part of the fifth volume. The last is chiefly filled with miscellaneous information relative to the languages, arts, sciences, popular diversions, &c. with notices of the most striking objects in Natural History.

The Conjurors, Jugglers, and Tumblers of Hindoostan, surpass those of all other nations. In comparison with them, the professors of Sadler's Wells and Davis's Amphitheatre "hide their diminished heads."

"The Hindoos have formed means to communicate their dexterity to the very brutes. They train bullocks, for instance, to the performance of a very difficult trick. A man lies down upon the ground on his back, and places on the lower part of the belly a piece of wood cut in the shape represented in the engravings. A bullock,

at

at the command of his master, sets one foot and then the other on this piece of wood, and then his two hinder feet in succession, and balances himself upon it, to the great astonishment of the spectators. But this is not all: the master of the bullock places a second pedestal by the side of the first; the animal steps upon it in like manner, and when he has placed all four feet on this moveable column, he balances himself upon it with wonderful dexterity. Goats are also taught to perform the trick, in which we know not whether we ought most to admire the patience of the master or the docility of the brute."

The hunting amusements are very amply detailed; but some of the anecdotes would have been better omitted, as being too well known.

Our confined limits prevent us at present from entering into any critical details respecting the Division of "Persia;" but as we understand that "Russia" will be the next portion, we may take an early opportunity of noticing that increasing empire, and at the same time revert to "Persia," whose interests, at no distant period, may clash with her northern neighbour. We perfectly agree with the judicious Editor, that

"The proximity of the Persian empire in the British dominions in the East; the good understanding which it is our interest to cultivate with its sovereign; the importance which Feth Ali Shah has acquired by the policy of his government and the introduction of the European discipline and arms among his troops; and the menacing attitude lately assumed by him in regard to Turkey, will scarcely fail to stimulate in a powerful manner the curiosity of the English reader, and to procure for this fifth division of *THE WORLD IN MINIATURE*, as favourable a reception as the preceding portions have experienced."

In the compilation of the three volumes of "Persia," the Editor professes particular obligations to Morier and Sir R. Ker Porter; and many of the Engravings are executed from original designs by Persian artists.

We understand that Mr. Ackermann intends, at the conclusion of the series, to give a coloured Atlas to each Division. Nothing will then be wanting to render the "World in Miniature" a standard publication for every respectable library.

THERE was a period of our literary history, and of no very distant date, when a poem with half the beauties of the one before us, would have purchased for its author an indisputable title to the laurel.

But the public attention is now so occupied and engrossed by a few of the master spirits of the age, that the pretensions of any new candidate for poetical fame are as coldly investigated as they are slowly acknowledged. It becomes, therefore, more imperatively the duty of impartial criticism, to advocate more strongly the well-founded claims of any new aspirant to the approbation of his contemporaries, and to procure for him that share of the public esteem for which his ambition has toiled, and to which his merits entitle him.

The dramatic poem which is the subject of our present remark, we contemplate rather as the shew and promise of better things, than as the ripened product of maturity. The subject we do not consider to have been most happily chosen. It treats, indeed, of that Julian who has earned for his memory the infamy of renouncing the true Religion; but his apostasy is not the leading feature of the drama. It opens at the period when Julian, seduced by the arguments of Maximus, an Athenian philosopher, renounces the Christian faith, and having shared in the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries, consents to the dethronement and murder of his uncle Constantius. At this moment he is recalled, with his victorious army, from the scene of his triumphs, and but little excitement is necessary to induce a tumultuous soldiery to resist the mandate, and to invest Julian with the Imperial titles. The intentions of treason were not accomplished—the sudden death of Constantius prevented also the meditated murder, and Julian became Emperor by the right of succession. Unfettered by the observance of the unities, the drama proceeds to follow the victorious career of the Apostate to his last conflict with the Persians, when the treachery of Maximus turns the tide of conquest; and after performing prodigies of valour, Julian receives his mortal wound, and the drama closes.

The characters next in importance to the Apostate, are Maximus, a designing and ambitious Priest, and Constantius,

90. *Julian, the Apostate! A Dramatic Poem.* By Sir Aubrey de Vere Hunt, Bart. 8vo, pp. 203. Warren.

stantia, the high-minded partner of Julian. That of the Pontifex is drawn with a very powerful hand, and exhibits many masterly touches. The character of Constantia is particularly pleasing. Her meek and gentle piety—her jealousy for her husband's fame—the entireness of her devotion to him when living, and her concern for his immortal welfare in the hour of her dissolution, are described with great poetic beauty and with the finest effect. The whole drama is, indeed, studded with gems of the purest water, and indicates a mind richly imbued with the spirit of genuine poetry—it is the creation of an elegant fancy, and a cultivated taste.

There is an awful grandeur in the portrait of Julian—he is little less than 'Archangel ruined.' The darings of Ambition displacing every obstacle in the way of its advancement, yet occasionally softened by the compunctions of conscience, and the struggles of remorse, alive to the virtuous tenderness of a good and gentle creature, yet proudly suppressing the stirrings of his better nature—the dupe of a being whom he despises, yet obeys—these appear to be some of the many contradictory ingredients of which he is composed. It were impossible to give a specimen which would better explain our meaning, without extracting wholescenes from the Poem, which our limits forbid. We must refer our Readers to the work itself, and be content with giving a few instances, taken almost at random, of that genuine poetry with which the volume abounds.

The following speech of Maximus, instigating the irresolution of Julian, and wringing his slow consent to the death of Constantius, is powerfully given:

"Oh, Thou
Great Spirit, that dost haunt these sacred
caves, [soul,
And fillest with vengeance my unshrinking
Even as a sacrificial cup with blood, deign
visit

His fainting resolution; and light up
His veins and vaulting mind with thine own
lightning.

Julian! must all our wrongs die unrevenged?
What, in the very presence of the Gods,
Wilt thou renounce their delegation? Go!
Go, bind the chains thou'st sworn to sever!
Go,

Fawn at the despot's footstool! Supplicate
Pardon, and say, 'Behold thine enemies!'
There is no middle course. Thy steps must
mount

On his neck, or on ours; or, failing both,
Die, like thy father, and be so forgotten.
Ah! art thou moved? That name hath
stirred thee up

With memory of intolerable wrong.
Think of his bleeding corpse, crushed by
that boar [him,

That broke into his vineyard and assailed
Even as he sat in sunny confidence
In the sweet garden of his family;
With all his flowers around him, and no
thought

But of domestic love and privacy.
Behold his spouting wounds, his dying eyes,
His moving, voiceless lips: thy maddening
mother

With her fixed look: the murderer o'er his
prey, [geance

And turning from his victim and his ven-
With the cold languor of satiety.
Think on it all—and thou, like Hannibal,
Lifting thy little hands, vowing revenge!"

There is great beauty in the following natural exclamation of Julian, on hearing the sound of the Christian Bishop of Arethusa's voice—the voice of a familiar friend, after the former's apostacy.

"Ha! what voice is that?
It hath the spell of oracles; it wakes
The murmurs of departed memory
Within my anxious brain! Thou good old
man,
What dost thou here? Alas, this is no home
For piety and virtue. Why art thou here?
Eyes should not meet, when hearts are far
asunder."

The description of the early companionship of girlhood is very sweet:

"We were both girls;
You, like a vine, swelling your half-ripe
clusters

Beneath the mellowing sun; we, like the
leaves

Thick-clustering round to shelter you: nor
wholly

Without appropriate beauty; yet most noted
As setting you off freshly. What a pleasure—
When morning opened out his urn of light
On top of grey Hymettus, or when evening
Pillowed her cheek upon the glossy wave,
With purple shadows curtained—how de-
licious

Was't then to mount that old Acropolis,
And pace along the marble ramparts, viewing
Whate'er of nature or sublimest art
Stands beautiful around: things, though of
earth,

That have an intellectual language!"

The following fragment of a scene between Julian and Constantia was too precious to be overlooked:

CONSTANTIA.

"Our early love was happy. Was it not?"

JULIAN.

JULIAN.

"Happy? Oh, yes, most innocently happy!
(Sweet woman, thou hast always been so.)

Happy?

Would I had only studied thy sweet looks,
Had sought Divinity but on thy lips,
Had asked no other empire but thy beauty—
But I have been beset by ravenous appetites;
Passions have preyed upon my heart and
thriven;

The ladder of my wild ambition
Hath yielded steps for evil thoughts to mount.
I am a ruin."

* * * * *

CONSTANTIA.

"His eyes are closed. Thou art indeed a ruin,
But grand and glorious in thy desolation,
Like a decaying temple. I would be
The weed that gathers round thy broken
pillars,

The bird that nestles in thy lonely chambers,
The pilgrim kneeling at thy shattered altar,
The faithful light that shines with equal
warmth

On the deserted arch and festal palace."

With Constantia's dying address to
the Apostate, we conclude our extracts.

JULIAN.

"I could half give away to hope
Thus gazing on thee. (*kneels beside her*)
Some new animation
Gleams in thy late dim eyes. Speak comfort
to me."

CONSTANTIA.

"There is no comfort on this earth but one:
Wilt thou reject it? There is no hope
else, Julian, [thee,
For you and me. I will not now deceive
Even now, all but my mind and love are dead.
The death-chill creeps up gently to my heart
And that will soon be cold—cold as my limbs.

(*JULIAN exhibits passionate grief.*)

My poor, my desolate love, be calm and
hear me.

Death to the righteous is not terrible!
The dust may perish, but the nobler essence
Hath an eternal surety. Oh, let me
Close my poor eyes, in hope to open them
With thee in a better world! Our parting thus
Shall lose its sting—parting to meet again.
Give me this hope, my Julian. It is agony,
Even the suspense: oh, thou wert strong
in virtue,

And shalt be yet. As thou hast fallen, repent!
Repent—and God is merciful!

One moment more, sweet Heaven! I can—
not see—

I cannot hear thee—give me a sign—a kiss—
In token of—"

JULIAN.

"Upon thy dying lips,
Thou blessed saint, I pledge my prostrate
soul."

CONSTANTIA.

"Now I die happy—remember!"

These extracts we imagine will be
sufficient to establish the correctness
of our estimate of this author's poetical
genius, though we believe that he has
not yet done justice to his talents.
Among the faults of this Poem, we
would number the 'feeble expletives'
by which the line is rendered its legiti-
mate length—'do give'—and 'does
thrill,' &c.

We cannot close our remarks with-
out the expression of our pleasure that
another able disciple is added to the
school of Religion and sound morality.
The titled author of Julian may take
his place among the few worthies of
the present age, who have consecrated
the high talents with which heaven
has endowed them, to the honour and
service of the giver; nor will he con-
sider it as faint praise, if we place
him, in our estimation, only next to
Mr. Millman.

91. *Chinzica; or, The Battle of the Bridge.*
A Poem, in ten Cantos. By Henry Sto-
bert. pp. 271. Warren.

IT is one of the most painful duties
of our critical office, to speak the lan-
guage of discouragement to the aspirant
for poetical fame, and to repress the
ardour of youthful enthusiasm.

We feel that we may perhaps give
pain to an amiable being, whose mis-
fortune it is to have been flattered into
publication by the injudicious applauses
of friends.

Mr. Stobert's Poem is of no slight
pretensions, consisting of ten cantos,
and perhaps of not less than 5000 lines.
It is founded on that part of the
history of the Pisan Republic, from
which is said to have originated the
celebrated triennial festival called La
Battaglia del Ponte. Of the plot, or
of its developement, we cannot speak
highly—it is perplexed and confused,
and most of the incidents have been
worn threadbare in the service of ro-
mance writers for these last twenty
years.

Nor in the arrangement of his ma-
terials has Mr. Stobert been more for-
tunate. To say that in a poem of this
length there are no beauties either of con-
ception or expression, would be wilful
injustice; but the whole is disfigured
by a phraseology the most unpoetical,
by idioms the most colloquial, and by
meta-

metaphors the most incongruous. *Chinzica* is a romance in that species of rhyme, which is but the mere decomposition of prose.

This is unquestionably the age of good poetry—the public taste is fastidiously nice, the public attention is entirely occupied by masterly productions; and we can trace no symptoms of that retrogression which can be satisfied with mediocrity. At the same time, we acknowledge the blameless morality of Mr. Stobert's muse, we admire the high religious feelings with which he has invested his heroine, but something more than these is necessary to constitute his claim as a Poet.

The following must serve as specimens of the peculiarities we have mentioned, and if we have not multiplied extracts, it has been from an unwillingness to wound.

We think the opening lines of the poem are most unmusical.

"From Julian's brow—an anxious gaze
Bends far o'er Pisa's wide-spread plain,
Watching the half-set sun's red blaze
Like a fire island on the main;
Till gradually, less and less,
It seems to burn to nothingness."

The following specimens, taken at random, exhibit the prosaic, the vulgar, and the colloquial.

"But first he blessed her—then a prayer
Uttered—she turns—no Friar there." P. 14.

"Then Love I scorn, and hark, proud maid,
Thus I retort thy rhodomontade." P. 110.

"An arrow drove its mortal aim
In my poor breast, and down he came." P. 147.

There is little else than the collocation of eight syllables in a row, to distinguish the following passage from indifferent prose:

"While yet she stands in mute suspense,
Each opposed Senator's appeal
Is made—summed up the evidence;
And the cause hath its final seal."

That ear must be strangely constructed, on which the cacophony of the following lines does not strike painfully:

"The bright pale with intense heat gleaming,
Some stars—some almost like suns seeming."
P. 161.

In a single line we have these abbreviations:

"'Fear woe-blanch'd faces row 'bove row."

But we have done. If these were solitary blemishes, or occasional disfigurements of style, it would have been worse than hypercritical to have noticed them; but the same carelessness and bad taste pervade the whole Poem.

We take our leave with two extracts, the one in Mr. Stobert's happiest manner of introducing serious reflections,—and the other, if not highly poetical, most creditable to his feelings as a Christian and a patriot:

"Chinzica, calm and lovely both,
Has but the calmness of despair;
Nor is her loveliness the growth

Of earth, or aught of earthly care;
'Tis that which springs fresh even in death,
From Heaven's best gift to Sorrow—Faith.
In human minds deep wrought by grief,
Two feelings rise, Despair—Belief;
Despair sinks back on earth to lie,
Belief mounts onward to the sky.
Such is the faith that now blooms—where
All else were shadowed in despair."

P. 10—11.

"E'er since the great arch-fiend began
His arts—to work the fall of man,
Of all the plagues the world hath cursed,
Misguided genius is the worst;
Oh not to be the first in fame,
E'en till the world be wrapp'd in flame,
Would I debase me with a theme
To mar man's hopes—God's law blaspheme, }
An Atheist scoff—a sensual dream.
Arise, ye loyal Sons of Song,
Join in one glorious patriot throng,
Rise for your God—King, Country, Laws,
Nor doubt that Heaven will aid your cause."

92. *The Incorporated Society for the Management and Distribution of the Literary Fund*. 8vo. pp. 72. 1822.

ALTHOUGH it is manifest, that no man, in common prudence, ought to make a profession of Authorship, yet it is equally true, that the human mind can only do one thing well at a time, and that, in consequence, men of knowledge are often not men of business, or worldly wisdom. It also happens, that the best books, which are commonly called Scholars' books, are not those of most profit, nor produce most money for copyright; while, on the contrary, they require infinitely more time and labour than poems, essays, or novels. Success in these, from the superiority of talent, general knowledge, and experience in life—qualifications indispensably requisite—is the lot only of few: nor when Literature is unconnected with any worldly interest

interest which is endangered, is it rewarded by promotion. In the reign of James II. when the Constitution was in awful peril—indeed was saved only by a single vote in the House of Commons—the able Clergy were rewarded by livings, which now are occasionally given in the direction of electioneering interest. Very useful suggestions and discoveries often owe their origin to Authors of which publick men will have the baseness to take the advantage, and then, in colloquial phraseology, kick the ladder down, because money is the object, and reputation is the means. As to the pretended inutility of Authors, and the contempt in which they are frequently held by the sensual, we have only to reflect, that, if books were abolished, all civilization would cease with the existing generation; and that if obloquy and ridicule were to try the propriety of certain modes of employ, there would be no taylor,—a branch of trade, to which S. Pierre justly says, we owe the greatest obligations. We would therefore wish the humane to consider the following paragraph of the Report.

“ ‘Bread is not always to the wise, nor riches to men of understanding.’ What allures the publick taste is not uniformly the thing which ought to please it: and whilst the scurrilous satirist, the scribbler of factious politics, the manufacturer of tinsel verse, are fantastically raised to opulence, and permitted to glitter in the circles of the great; the man of science, of research, and of genius—he who has explored the laws of Nature, has explained and enforced the principles of morals, has illustrated and improved the legislation of nations, or has cultivated the highest and most ethereal regions of fancy, is often suffered to languish in penury.” P. 7.

We would therefore observe, conceiving the case to want no further recommendation, that it would be generous in Authors, who are in good circumstances, and favourites with the publick, were they to give only the profits of a few copies of their works in aid of this excellent Fund. Among the subscribers we do not see the names of many popular authors who have derived large sums from their literary pursuits; nor those of the Editors of several periodical journals, salaried men; nor those of many Clergymen, who have obtained preferment by their writings; nor of University men, who have owed their all to Literature, and a very af-

fluent all; while Signor Belzoni pours in his *Ten Guineas* (p. 34) by way of silent rebuke of many rich Mitres, Trencher-caps, and Shovel-shaped Hats. Ought Literary men to be mean men? or Philanthropists?

93. *An Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone, made during the year 1819. By John Hughes, M. A. with Etchings by the Author.* 8vo. pp. 293. Cawthorn.

WHEN travellers undertake to record the incidents of a journey, two grand points are to be considered; the first is, whether the route they pursue is one that no preceding tourist has trodden before, and where every object must be new to the world;—the second is, whether the intended route has been frequently traversed, and, consequently, often described. In the former case the traveller may record every object of interest, without fear of being charged with secondary information;—in the latter, it is necessary, for the sake of rendering a journal attractive, to adopt some novel style, or peculiar manner of description. Sterne rendered the perusal of his *Journey* delightful by an original vein of sentimentality. Hutton's *Journeys to London, Scarborough, &c.* although traversed by thousands daily, were peculiarly attractive, owing to the facetious pleasantry with which all his details were accompanied. Now the country described by Mr. Hughes is become familiar to every reader; but in the requisites possessed by Sterne or Hutton, our traveller is totally deficient. Mr. Hughes is evidently a scholar, and doubtless possesses a good understanding; but these are qualifications with which many preceding tourists in France were also endowed. Our author perhaps being aware of this, was desirous of surpassing most of his predecessors by exhibiting his talents in the *Arts* as well as his acquaintance with the *Belles Lettres*. He has therefore favoured us with many *original* specimens of his ingenuity, by etching with his own hands the views and designs he has sketched on the road. We say *original*; for the engravings, which are tolerably numerous, had never their prototypes in nature or art. Such miserable scratches—such wretched attempts—never before were allowed to offend the public eye. The castles or views these Etchings are intended

ed to represent, can only be known by the explanatory lines, which are themselves sometimes illegible. The distant back ground, which ought faintly and imperceptibly to recede in the distance, like the shades of declining day, seems at times to be impending over the castle's towering height. Of such plates what idea can be formed. Two good engravings would have been more valuable than the whole? Such *embellishments* have been, doubtless, a double injury to the author—the great expense of paper and print, and the loss of sale in some hundred copies.

Mr. Hughes promises to publish highly finished illustrations of his tour in a separate volume. This may be an *amende honorable*.

With respect to the Work generally, the Author's Journey appears to have been more extended than the title-page indicates, as it touches on parts of Savoy, Piedmont, and Switzerland. In some instances ample accounts are given; but the large towns, such as Toulon, Marseilles, &c. are too slightly noticed; and we strongly apprehend that few travellers will be satisfied with Mr. Hughes's publication, as a guide to the innumerable curiosities of those important places; although it may form a pleasant fire-side companion.

94. *New Marriage Act. Instructions to the Clergy, Surrogates, and the Public, as to the Grant of Marriage Licences, and as to Marriage by Banns.* By John Shephard, jun. of Doctors' Commons. Butterworth.

THE Author of this useful pamphlet appears to have completely succeeded in making the late alteration of the Marriage Act of Geo. II. plain to all parties; and themselves will be alone to blame if they now go astray.

He shews how far the Marriage Act of Geo. II. is still in force, and we cannot but lament that fresh obstacles and impediments are to be thrown in the way of a contract which forms the best cement of human society; that the Marriage Law of England is thus to be disturbed, and further difficulties thrown in its way, merely because one of our great families was anxious to give validity to a marriage which under the late Act was somewhat questionable. A pretended list of grievances is therefore laid before Parliament to induce it to change

the habits and law of the whole country; whereas, we might almost venture to challenge the supporters of this New Act to shew us one case of Nullity of Marriage, pronounced for by the Ecclesiastical Court, that was not a subject of congratulation to all the true friends of the parties; and we should be ready to shew that these very Nullities might have been prevented had due care been originally taken in all suspicious cases, but which, fortunately for mankind, generally in some way or other, expose themselves. At any rate, it must be granted, that the accustomed Marriage Laws of the whole Country were not to be altered without the greatest deliberation. Our Bishops calling to their assistance the heads of the Law, if necessary, would have been the fittest persons to proceed in such a business. It daily becomes a subject of deep reproach to this Empire, that to gratify private views, its Laws are to be thus broken in upon, and the people saddled with some crude and ill-digested Act, like the one in question. We are therefore much indebted to our present Author for making a complicated and cumbersome Law so very plain; and we heartily recommend his performance to all our readers, who either wish to be married themselves, or may in that respect be instrumental in forwarding the honest views of others.

95. *Memoirs of Owen Glendower, &c.* By the Rev. Tho. Thomas, Rector of Aberporth, &c. 8vo. pp. 240. Haverford West.

THOUGH the man who could desire the division into three states of our happy island, would be evidently a great fool; yet the Wallace of Wales, he "who could call spirits from the vasty deep," will ever be an interesting subject of history; and we are glad that we are able, through Mr. Thomas, to present a public life of an unphilosophical hero (perhaps, in his days, they could not spell the word *unphilosophical*), who indirectly served the purpose of his enemy, by nearly depopulating his country, and thus preventing future insurrection*. This sketch may be collated with Mr. Pennant's interesting account.

The father of Owen was Gryffyd

* Nicolson says, that 200,000 men were sacrificed in his campaigns.

Yychan.

Yveban. His mother was *Elen*, eldest daughter of *Tho. ap Llewelyn*, ap *Owen*, ap *Maredudd*, ap *Owen*, ap *Gryffyd*, ap *Rhys*, ap *Gryffydd*, ap *Rhys*, ap *Tewdur*, by his wife *Elinor Goch*, daughter and heiress to *Catharine*, one of the daughters of *Llewelyn* last Prince of Wales, and wife to *Philip* ap *Ivor* of *Iscoed*.

Owen was born either May 28, 1354, or in 1349, in which year first appeared (says *Lewis Owen*) the pestilence in Wales. *Holinshed* relates, that his father's horses were found, on the night of his birth, standing in the stables up to their bellies in blood. *Trefgarn* in *Pembrokeshire* (either the farm in the parish of *S. Dogfaels*, eight miles North from *Haverfordwest*, or the parish of *Trefgarn*, only five miles from that town), was the place of his birth. After receiving a liberal education, he entered the inns of court, and became a barrister; but afterwards relinquishing his profession, was made *Scutiger* to the unfortunate *Richard II.*

"His mansion, or rather palace, was situate in the parish of *Llansaintfraid*, in the cwm of *Glynddyfwy*, *Cantref-y-Barwn* and county of *Merioneth*. *Jolo Goch*, the celebrated bard of this period, resident sometime at his court, gives the following description of the place, when it was in full splendour. *Jolo*, rather singularly, compares the seat to *Westminster Abbey*. It had a gate-house, and was surrounded with a moat. It contained nine halls, each furnished with a wardrobe, filled with the clothes of his retainers, as *Mr. Pennant* imagines, according to the custom of those days. Near the house, on a verdant bank, was a wooden house, supported on posts, and covered with tile, which contained four apartments, each subdivided into two, designed to lodge the guests. Here was a church in form of a cross, with several chapels." P. 49.

Besides these, there was a park, warren, pigeon-house, mill, orchard, vineyard, fish-pond, and heronry. There was no porter, nor locks, nor bolts. Wine, ale, braget, white bread, and good cookery, abounded.

In the reign of *Richard II.* Owen had recovered by law a common, called *Croesau*, which lay between his estate and that of *Reginald*, Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*; but the latter, upon the succession of *Henry IV.* again usurped it, and Owen could obtain no redress. *Grey* had been charged with the deli-

very of a summons to Owen from the King, to attend with his vassals in the *Scotch Expedition*, which summons *Grey* took care should not be delivered in time. Owen's non-appearance was construed into disaffection, and *Grey* seized his land. The Parliament, disregarding Owen's connexions, abilities, and valour, treated his remonstrances with insult. *Glendower* prepared for revenge. Old prophecies of *Merlin* and *Aquila*, that the Government should return to the ancient Britons, the deposal of *Richard*, hospitality and friendship, soon procured Owen adherents, and in the summer of the year 1400, he attacked the lands of *Grey*, and recovered his possessions. Here he would probably have ceased, if the King, taking the cause into his own hands, had not sent Lords *Talbot* and *Grey* to crush him, and surround his house. He escaped into the wood, soon raised a powerful army, and on Sept. 20, proclaimed himself Prince of Wales. To enumerate his battles in detail, would be beyond our contracted limits. He adopted a guerilla war, and retired to inaccessible fortresses in the mountains with perfect fearlessness of treachery, for he did all this with only a revenue of 300 marks,—a circumstance which sufficiently shows his extensive popularity. Even Welchmen studying the law in England joined his standard. *Henry* did not neglect the usual methods of resisting rebellion, by an overpowering force, and proclamations of amnesty to all but principals. Owen, encamped on *Plinlimmon* with only a detachment of one hundred and twenty men, devastated the marshes. The Flemings of *Pembroke* and *Cardiganshire*, fifteen hundred strong, surrounded him, with only two hundred men, on *Mynydd Hyddgant*; but he cut his way through them, and they retreated, leaving the same number of dead as was the amount of Owen's men. This victory, and his consequent fame, swelled his little army into a host; while that of the King was obliged to retreat through fatigue and famine.

The appearance of a comet in 1402, was urged by the Bards as a favourable omen; and a new campaign threw Lord *Grey*, by means of an ambush near *Ruthyn*, into the hands of his enemy. The issue was, payment of a ransom of ten thousand marks, a stipulation

pulation of neutrality, and a marriage between the newly-liberated Baron and Jane, third daughter of Owen. The latter proceeded to ravage the country of his enemies, and anticipated the march of Henry himself, before he could assemble his forces, by a defeat of Sir Edm. Mortimer. Henry moved soon after in three grand divisions; but Owen, who knew the wise rule of standing on the defensive before an invading enemy, avoided battle, withdrew to the mountains, and deprived the English of the means of subsistence. A dishonourable retreat followed; the Percies rebelled; and Owen joined the coalition. He then assembled the estates of the Principality at Machynlaeth in Montgomeryshire, and was formally crowned "Sovereign of Wales."

David Gam, the Fluellen of Shakspeare, and brother-in-law of Owen, a one-eyed man of surpassing bravery, attended the assembly; and, from attachment to Bolingbroke, formed a plot to assassinate Owen; but was detected and secured.

Henry, fearful of the junction of his enemies, forced Hotspur into a premature action, while he prevented Owen from uniting with that gallant rebel (only Owen's first division having arrived), and thus preserved his crown. Owen directly afterwards retreated*, continued his marauding warfare, and in 1404 formed an alliance with Charles VI. of France, in which treaty he styled himself "*Owenus Dei gratia Princeps Walliæ*," &c. He commenced the campaign of 1405 by some signal captures of castles; sustained a defeat by Richard Earl of Warwick, at Mynydd Cwmdru in Montgomeryshire; but soon rallying, overcame the Earl at Craig y Dorth, near Monmouth. The triumph was short-lived. Owen was soon after defeated at Grosmount; and his son also, with another army, at Mynydd-y-Pwll-Melyn in Brecknockshire. Deserted and harassed, he was obliged to seek an asylum in caves and deserts. A French invasion promised him relief, but he kept up no communication, so as to be able to meet these troops immediately on their debarkation; but did afterwards join them at Tenby. The allies advancing into Worcester-

shire, took up their position at Woburg; but declining battle with Henry, again retreated into Wales, it being a maxim with Owen never to risk a general action. The French afterwards returned home. Henry, Prince of Wales, was in the mean time carrying on a successful warfare against the castles in the interest of Owen. A fresh reinforcement sent from France was partly surprised; and the rest was of little service, as the inhabitants of Ystrad Towy revolted from Owen; the castles of Aberystwith and Harlech were retaken; and Owen was restricted to a marauding warfare, which, however, he made very pernicious. To take him was found impracticable, on account of his impregnable posts among the mountains; and in the year 1415 the King condescended to treat with him; but during the negotiation, as supposed, Owen died, Sept. 20, 1415, at the house of one of his daughters,—whether his daughter Scudamore or Monington is uncertain, their respective residences, Kentchurch and Monington in Herefordshire, claiming the honour of being the place of his interment.

The treaty was renewed with his son Meredydd ap Owen, Feb. 24, 1416.

Owen married Margaret, daughter of Sir David Hanmer of Flintshire, by whom he had the son above mentioned, and others, whose fate is unknown. Mr. Thomas (p. 50) thinks it probable that they fell in battle; but Browne Willis says, that on their father's death they fled into Ireland, and that one of them settling in Dublin, took the name of Baulf, or the Strong, and was ancestor to a respectable family in that city. His daughters were;—Isabel, married to Adda ap Jorworth Dhu; Elizabeth, or Alicia, wife of Sir John Scudamore of Horn Lacy, and ancestrix of the Lords Visc. Scudamore; Jonet, wife of John Crofts of Croft Castle in Herefordshire; Jane, wife of Lord Grey of Ruthyn; and Margaret, wife of Roger Monington of Monington in Herefordshire, of which family there are direct descendants from Owen Glendower.

From this account of the public life of Owen Glendower, it appears that he was an able statesman, and incomparable leader of banditti, but not a general, technically understood, though fully capable of having been such, if his

* He is said to have reconnoitred the action from a tree.

his country and situation had afforded him the means. His history affords a convincing proof of the enormous influence of bardism and superstition, so familiarly known as auxiliary to patriotism, under the reign of Edward I. The country still exhibits tokens of the devastations of Owen, only exceeded by those of the Civil Wars under Charles I.

Mr. Thomas won the St. David's Prize Essay for 1810; but however we respect his merit and his principles, we regret the entanglement of his narrative, and the negligence of his style. There occur (but only in one or two places) some historical mistakes, as Edward I. for Edward the elder, the Anglo-Saxon King; and Edward III. for Henry III.

The History is concisely continued to the landing of the French in 1797.

96. *The Hall of Hellingsley. A Tale. By Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. 3 vols. 12mo. Longman and Co.*

IT is something for an Author to exercise and amuse the fancy;—it is much more to instruct and elevate while he amuses. The Author of *Waverley* has shown to how high a strain the writer of tales and novels may rise. The present Tale has not many traits in common with those which proceed from the inexhaustible pen of that ingenious Author. It does not deal much in the colloquial, and the Writer concerns himself but little with temporary manners. Grave, melancholy, energetic, he seems to delight only in the grander emotions of the mind, in those feelings which belong to our universal nature, in those moral axioms and reasonings which belong to all times and all countries.

It is placed in the reign of King James I. The castle of an antient Baron; an old manor house; the borders of a large forest; woodland scenery; brigandage; gypsies; a succession of marvellous incidents; all depending on each other; and finally developed by one clue; all, in short, tending to the denouement, are calculated to keep the reader's interest unabated, from beginning to end.

Sir Ambrose Grey, younger brother of Lord Grey of the Wye, was the owner and inhabitant of the *Hall of Hellingsley*; but he spent a part of the year with his eldest brother at the he-

reditary Castle of Wolstenholme; and introduced into this castle a young man of the name of *Huntley*, whom many persons suspected to be his natural son. *Huntley* now advancing into manhood, returned to pay a visit to his old tutor the Vicar of Cleeveley, situated close to *Hellingsley*. The Rector of the next parish had married a sister of Sir Oliver Berkeley of *Hardingville*, an antient house, with whom the Greys had been for centuries at feud. The Berkeleys of *Hardingville* were now much declined in splendour, from the impoverishment caused by one of Queen Elizabeth's visits to them. A daughter of Sir Oliver had been educated by her aunt at the Rectory; and had often been the playfellow of *Huntley's* boyhood. *Huntley* now found her grown into a beautiful girl, and immediately felt an admiration and affection for her, to which he had before been a stranger. But from the moment that he could not disguise from himself the state of his feelings, he foresaw all the innumerable obstacles which must arise to the success of his attachment. The attachment was, however, mutual; and it was confirmed by a visit to the house of a Mr. Scudamore in the same village of *Hellingsley*, where they passed some days together.

Here begins the mystery of supernatural sounds, and other supernatural appearances; and here enters upon the stage *KATE THE GYPSY*, whose powerful and picturesque agency pervades the whole story. *Kate* is not an accidental personage, introduced for momentary effect; she is a necessary instrument, on whom all the events hinge.

At the same visit is introduced Mr. Browne, a striking character, allied to the noble family of *Cowdray*, who forms another necessary link in this close-linked chain of narration. *Alice Berkeley* returns to her father at *Hardingville*; and here follows a thick-flowing flood of striking and disastrous accidents, which fill the first volume.

Then *Huntley*, scarcely recovered from the attack of some unknown assassins, returns to *Wolstenholme*; and occurrences here not less extraordinary and affecting fill principally the second volume.

At the commencement of the third volume, *Alice Berkeley* disappears from the Rectory; and an hue and cry

cry is raised after her. Huntley suspects Browne of having forcibly carried her off;—assails him; and having forced him to a duel, is himself dangerously wounded. He at length recovers; and Alice is under the dark of night brought back senseless to the Rectory. By degrees she recovers her intellects; and relates that she had been carried off by gypsies, and had been immured in some dreary old mansion, which Huntley, by the few circumstances of description she could give, suspects to have been *the Hall of Hellingsley*.

Huntley again returns to Wolstenholme. Giles Grey, the only son of the Lord Grey, dies. Sir Ambrose Grey commences his confession in his last illness, but dies before its conclusion. The Lord Grey dies. The right of succession remains in doubt. Kate the Gypsy again comes forward: she advises Huntley at a given hour and signal to visit *the Hall of Hellingsley*. He obeys. A female receives him in the old Library: and partly opens to him the history of his birth. This female discovers herself to be the same whom he had so long known under the character of Kate the Gypsy. He is at length proved to be the son of Sir Ambrose,—and not only the son by Elfrida Berkeley, aunt of Alice,—but the legitimate son; though Sir Ambrose had intended that it should have been a sham marriage, solemnized by a mock priest, and had gone out of life supposing Huntley to be illegitimate. All this good had been effected by Kate in her fidelity to Elfrida Berkeley. Huntley now having resumed the name of Grey, succeeds to the estate and peerage, and marries Alice Berkeley.

The Narrative is supported by that warmth of language which belongs to a poetical mind, and by those energetic reflections which a life of tremendous struggles has generated.

Two or three of the subordinate characters ought, perhaps, in strict keeping, to have been thrown somewhat more into the shade. Such are especially Giles Grey, Gerald Berkeley, and Susan Pembury. Giles Grey is struck out *con amore*, and rather too much eclipses Huntley. Gerald Berkeley is an original, of most amiable and sublime qualities: to which the same fault may be objected with reference

to her sister Alice, as to Giles Grey with reference to Huntley.

97. *The Liberal. The new Periodical Work from Italy.*

(We adopt with pleasure this article from our old literary favourite, the "*St. James's Chronicle*.")

THIS so much puffed, and so long-promised work, has just appeared. Those who know any thing of literary gossip, are aware that "the Liberal" is the joint production of Lord Byron, the late Mr. Shelley, and Mr. Leigh Hunt, and some other translated cockneys; they are, therefore, prepared for blasphemy and impurity of every kind to a certain extent, but we doubt that they can anticipate all the atrocity of "the Liberal." Let it give its own character—

"I know this is unpopular; I know

"Tis blasphemous;"—

If, however, the work is wicked beyond expectation, it is gratifying to us that its capacity of doing mischief is contracted by a stupidity greater than the best men could have hoped. With the fullest conviction of Rochefoucault's maxims that the ablest men are apt to become tedious when they talk about themselves, and with all the evidence of personal feeling spitting out in every page; we are still at a loss to account for Lord Byron's becoming so dull.

The solution of the apparent miracle is perhaps to be found in the words of the Prophet, which, no doubt, apply to intellectual excellence as well as temporal prosperity, "*Pride bringeth to destruction, and lewdness to decay.*"

As yet, we have been able to look through but one article, but that is the largest, and it ought to be the best, for it is manifestly the reply of the noble author of "*Don Juan*" to the cutting introduction of the Laureate's "*Vision of Judgment*," which stigmatised the "*Satanic School*" with an indelible brand. This also is called a "*Vision of Judgment*," and professes to be a parody upon Mr. Southey's poem, but upon what pretence we are unable to say; for it has not even Tom Errand's resemblance to Beau Clincher; it does not wear the same clothes, the style and metre being as dissimilar as possible. The subject of the (so called) parody is the same as that of Mr. Southey's poem—the great account of George

George the Third. After a great deal of the most shocking profaneness, we at length arrive at something, which, relating to human subjects, is less unfit for the public eye—the trial of the late King. After a long string of virulent drivelling against that sainted Monarch, put with great propriety into the Devil's mouth, the witnesses are called; they are Wilkes and Junius. Wilkes fights rather shy, and waves his own supposed injuries—

“Wilkes (said the Devil) I understand all this;

You turn'd to half a courtier ere you died,
And seem to think it would not be amiss

To grow a whole one on the other side
Of Charon's ferry. You forget that his
Reign is concluded; whatsoe'er betide,
He won't be sovereign more: you've lost
your labour, [bour.”

For at the best he will but be your neigh-

The shade of Junius is then called in. He observes,

“My charges upon record will outlast
The brass of both his epitaph and tomb.”

“Repent'st thou not (said Michael), of some
past

Exaggeration? something which may doom
Thyself, if false, as him if true? Thou wast

Too bitter—is it not so? in thy gloom
Of passion?” “Passion! (cried the Phan-
tom dim)

I lov'd my country, and I hated him.

What I have written, I have written: let
The rest be on his head or mine!” So

spoke [yet,
Old “*Nominis Umbra*,” and while speaking
Away he melted in celestial smoke.”

Then follows the author's vengeance upon the Laureat. With great felicity the author has selected Asmodeus, the fiend of lust and malignity, who may in some sort be called his Lordship's patron dæmon, as the instrument of his vindictive feeling against Mr. Southey. The prose abridgments which carry on the story are from Mr. Leigh Hunt's paper:

“A great cry for room is heard at this moment; and in comes the dæmon Asmodeus with Mr. Southey upon his shoulders. The weight of the Laureate makes Asmodeus angry.”—

“Confound the Renegado! I have sprain'd
My left wing, he's so heavy; one would
think [chain'd.

Some of his works about his neck were
But to the point: while hovering o'er the
brink

Of Skiddaw (where as usual it still rain'd)

I saw a taper, far below me, wink,
And stooping, caught this fellow at a libel—
No less on History than the Holy Bible.

The former is the Devil's scripture, and
The latter yours, good Michael; so the
affair

Belongs to all of us, you understand.

I snatch'd him up just as you see him
there, [hand:

And brought him off for sentence out of
I've scarcely been ten minutes in the air—

At least a quarter it can hardly be:

I dare say that his wife is still at tea.”

“Michael as usual behaves with dignified
composure, and will hear what the Poet has
to say, who, not often able to get an
audience below, commences with great elac-
ricity;

But ere the spavin'd dactyle could be spur'd
Into recitative, in great dismay

Both cherubim and seraphim were heard.

To murmur loudly through their long ar-
ray;

And Michael rose ere he could get a word
Of all his founder's verses under way,

And cried, “For God's sake, stop, my friend!
'twere best—

Non Di, non homines—you know the rest.”

A general bustle spread throughout the
throng, [tion;

Which seem'd to hold all verse in detest—
The angels had of course enough of song

When upon service; and the generation
Of ghosts had heard too much in life, not long

Before, to profit by a new occasion:
The Monarch, mute till then, exclaim'd,

“What! what! [that!”

Pye come again? No more—no more of
“Such a tumult ensues, Michael is ob-
liged to blow his trumpet to produce si-
lence, and the Bard goes on:”—

He said—(I only give the heads)—he said,
He meant no harm in scribbling; 'twas

his way
Upon all topics; 'twas, besides, his bread,
Of which he butter'd both sides; 'twould

delay [dread)

Too long the assembly (he was pleas'd to
And take up rather more time than a day,

To name his works—he would but cite a few—
“Wat Tyler”—“Rhymes on Blenheim”

—“Waterloo.”

He had written praises of a Regicide;
He had written praises of all Kings what-
ever;

He had written for Republics far and wide,
And then against them bitterer than ever;

For Pantisocracy he once had cried
Aloud, a scheme less moral than 'twas

clever;

Then grew a hearty Anti-jacobin—
Had turn'd his coat—and would have turn'd

his skin.

He had sung against all battles, and again
In their high praise and glory; he had

call'd
Reviewing* “the ungentle craft,” and then

* See “Life of H. Kirke White.”

Become as base a Critic as e'er crawl'd—
Fed, paid, and pamper'd by the very men
By whom his muse and morals had been
maul'd : [prose,
He had written much blankverse, and blanker
And more of both than anybody knows.

He had written Wesley's life : here turning
round

To Sathan, "Sir, I'm ready to write yours,
In two octavo volumes, nicely bound,
With notes and preface, all that most al-
lures

The pious purchaser ; and there 's no ground
For fear, for I can choose my own re-
viewers :

So let me have the proper documents,
That I may add you to my other saints."

Sathan bow'd, and was silent. "Well, if
you,

With amiable modesty, decline
My offer, what says Michael ? There are
few [divine ;

Whose memoirs could be render'd more
Mine is a pen of all work ; not so new
As it was once, but I would make you
shine [own

Like your own trumpet ; by the way, my
Has more of brass in it, and is as well blown.

But talking about trumpets, here 's my Vi-
sion ! [shall

Now you shall judge, all people ; yes, you
Judge with my judgment ! and by my deci-
sion

Be guided who shall enter heaven or fall !
I settle all these things by intuition.

Times present, past, to come, heaven,
hell, and all,

Like King Alfonso ! When I thus see double,
I save the Deity some words of trouble."

"He accordingly draws forth his MS. of
'The Vision ;' but the consequences are ex-
tremely awful :"—

Those grand heroics acted as a spell :

The angels stopp'd their ears and plied
their pinions ; [hell ;

The devils ran howling, deafen'd, down to
The ghosts fled, gibbering, for their own
dominions—

(For 'tis not yet decided where they dwell,
And I leave every man to his opinions ;)

Michael took refuge in his trump—but lo !
His teeth were set on edge, he could not
blov !

Saint Peter, who has hitherto been known

For an impetuous saint, upraised his keys ;
And at the fifth line knock'd the poet down ;

Who fell like Phaeton, but more at ease,
Into his lake, for there he did not drown,

A different web being by the Destinies
Woven for the Laureate's final wreath,
whene'er

Reform shall happen either here or there.

"In the midst of this confusion King

George happily contrives to slip into Hea-
ven ; and,"

"When the tumult dwindled to a calm,
I left him practising the hundredth psalm."

We feel that some explanation is
necessary to justify the Extracts we
have made from a work of the de-
testable character of the *Liberal* ; and
perhaps we owe to Mr. Southey an
apology, for having in the present case
selected a portion of the principal poem
which may be supposed offensive to
his feelings. With respect to the ob-
jection arising from the general immo-
rality of the work, it could be valid
only if our forbearance could with-
hold it from our Readers : and if such
were the case, we would most wil-
lingly decline the hateful task of
dudging through all its misanthropy,
impurity, and profaneness. But it is
notorious, that no exertion of the pub-
lic press, nor indeed of any other pub-
lic functionary, can prevent such works
finding their way into every class of
society. It is therefore our duty to
palliate the evil which we cannot
abate ; and we trust that we not only
diminish, very considerably, the temp-
tation to such outrages upon the mo-
rals and religion of the country, but
also limit the sphere of their malig-
nity in an important degree, by se-
lecting from them all their wit, and
this we may generally do without
giving currency to much of their
wickedness : for luckily there is a gloom
always supervenes the commission of
great literary crimes, through which
the flashes of wit are rarely visible.
We think if we can give in this way
all the fun of such a publication as
"The Liberal," we separate the al-
lurement from the poison, and in this
respect discharge faithfully a public
duty.

It is unquestionably an affair of
great delicacy, and therefore we are
unwilling to omit any of the argu-
ments which have determined us ; and
we therefore once again beg to remind
our Readers, that we are pledged to
give all the humour of works of this
class which we take up, in order to
take away all excuse for buying what
it is not in our power to suppress.

With respect to Mr. Southey we
must say, that in the Extract we have
made, we have not been insensible to
its injustice to the Writer, who stands
next to Sir Walter Scott, and the
"great

"great Unknown,"—if indeed they are not the same,—among the benefactors to their country, who in the present age have contributed to the innocent amusement, and moral improvement, of mankind: but we have been driven to this because it was the only complete passage in the Poem, ascribed to Lord Byron, free from positive blasphemy. And besides, having noticed Mr. Southey's attack upon the Author of "Don Juan *," the justice which is "due even to" Lord Byron calls upon us to give the reply.

The public will thus have an opportunity of deciding between the contending poets. From the Noble Lord, they will learn that Mr. Southey once entertained principles far more popular than those which he now professes: like every young man of generous feeling, he thought once too well of the mass of mankind, and therefore imagined the restraints of law and government needless; but those thoughts which are rarely developed in others, were in him rendered conspicuous by his talents and his zeal.

This is the amount of the charge against Mr. Southey; and against this he sets off that his accuser is no less a changeling than himself; that he abandoned the Christian Religion for the religion of Childe Harold; that he changed his disgust, at Mr. Moore's too warm painting, for a taste indicated by the incestuous ravings of Manfred; that he resigned his respect for the free government of Britain, for a love of democracy which he has inculcated in theory, and a preference for Turkish or Austrian despotism, which he has manifested in practice; that, once the admirer of Milton, Dryden, Pope, he has become the associate of the Cockney Bluestockings, and the panegyrist of Lady Morgan; or to give one which comprehends all other degrees of metamorphosis and degradation, he has sunk from the station of an English nobleman, and the highest place in English literature, to be the colleague of Mr. Leigh Hunt, the author of Don Juan, and a contributor to "The Liberal."

98. *The History of Modern Wiltshire. Hundred of Mere.* By Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. Folio. pp. 228. London, Nichols and Son. 1822.

WE have at length the satisfaction

* See vol. XCI. i. 342; vol. XCII. i. 61.

to announce the publication of the ROYAL HUNDRED of MERE, which may be looked upon as the foundation-stone of a complete History of one of the most interesting Counties within our kingdom. It proves more extensive than we could have imagined, containing upwards of 200 pages. It is illustrated with seventeen plates, amongst which are some which have never before been engraved; viz. of Hugh Grove, beheaded in 1655, *pro rege et lege*; of the celebrated Lord Protector Somerset, and of his second wife Anne Stanhope; of the distinguished Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Edward Seymour, all most admirably engraved by Worthington; also an excellent likeness of the Author, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, by Meyer; and a picturesque view of the gardens at Stourhead, by G. Cooke, &c. &c.

Want of room compels us for the present to be thus brief; but we cannot conclude without wishing the Author success in his useful undertaking; and we are happy to hear that the manuscript of the next hundred, Heytesbury (which will contain much interesting matter), is complete.

Each Hundred will be sold separately, and form a complete work of itself.

99. *New Guide to Fonthill.*

THE "New Guide to Fonthill" differs from Mr. Rutter's "Description" chiefly in its arrangement, and in the introduction of a few scraps of prose and verse from the periodical prints. Indeed, both these professed Guides are hasty compilations, consisting chiefly of extracts from Storer's "Description of Fonthill Abbey," and from Mr. Christie's Sale Catalogue, which was admirably compiled by the accomplished Auctioneer. The "New Guide," however, has a very faithful engraving of the Abbey. We anticipate a rational and satisfactory account of the Abbey from Mr. Britton's work on the subject, which will be embellished with about 10 engravings. We have seen some of the drawings, and can vouch for their beauty, as well as accuracy. Till this work appears we must be content to remain in ignorance of many important circumstances connected with this singular edifice.

Mr. Rutter has also announced a more extended work on Fonthill Abbey.

LITE-

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

PERIODICALS IN THE YEAR 1822.

By a Correspondent.

In this age, when Periodical Publications are issued daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, from the Press; the vast number of which, and the extensive patronage they receive from the publick, demand a rather more considerable share of our attention than perhaps has hitherto been directed to this branch of Literature. It is not to my present purpose to enter into a discussion how far periodical works are useful to the publick, but shall confine myself to give the reader a short and rapid sketch of the various kinds which come more particularly under our notice. I have two reasons for doing this: my first and most principal is,—that this being done, it will enable posterity to form a pretty accurate opinion of the state of our Literature at this present time. My second reason is,—that it may be possible some of my present readers will be interested with the account. To accomplish these, it is evident that strict impartiality should be displayed, truth rigidly adhered to, as well as a sufficient knowledge of the subject. To these I hope no complaints will be urged. Being a disinterested, but attentive observer, I have the vanity to suppose I am qualified to the undertaking.

The Gentleman's Magazine. It is almost needless to detail the character of this venerable Miscellany, being so well known, and so likely to continue to be well known; but as I have undertaken my task, I shall be pardoned going over this apparently unnecessary part of my duty. The grand object of the Gentleman's Magazine is to represent in a fair and impartial manner the Literature of the day, together with the passing events which may be at all likely to affect us at a future time. A detailed account of all that is interesting in Literature and Science, is given. One particular trait of this Magazine is, to bring to light, to rescue from the mouldering pages of oblivion, those relics of past times, which must be interesting to all who desire to know what our ancestors were in their day and generation. It is divided into four great divisions: Original Communications, Reviews, Historical Chronicle, and an unrivalled Obituary; thus forming a circumstantial record of all that is worth preserving from the destructive hand of Time.

The Edinburgh Magazine. This Magazine has been established nearly eighty-three years. It was formerly called the Scots Magazine, and was chiefly devoted to the drudgery of Literature: but has within the last five years emancipated from its original character, and is conducted much on the same plan, and is executed much in the

same manner, as the other periodicals which are denominated *purely literary*.

The European Magazine is adapted to the reading of the wealthy Cit: it is abundant in anecdote.

The Monthly Magazine. Sir Richard Phillips is the present conductor of this miscellany. Its decided object is to improve the Sciences, and its principal communications are of that kind more likely to be useful and to interest the mechanic. It gives a short Review of new books. This publication has, perhaps deservedly, received considerable censure from the constant avowal of the political principles of its editor, and though not ranked among the political publications of the day, does certainly not stand alone in this respect.

New Monthly Magazine. The present series is entirely different both in its design and execution, from that which preceded it. One portion is devoted solely to literary subjects, and is edited by Mr. Campbell the poet. The papers of which this department is composed are generally interesting, not from their intrinsic worth as being useful, or that can in any way benefit the community; but those who are fond of light reading, such as essays, poetry, and criticism, will find much in this work to delight their literary *gout*. The second part is entitled the Historical Chronicle, and forms an annual volume.

Blackwood's Magazine was begun at a time when periodical publications were generally confined to the detail of births, marriages, &c. to the entire exclusion of polite Literature. That it has wrought a reformation, must certainly be acknowledged, and from the respectability of its contributors, men of great talent and learning, it is likely to sustain its character, and rival even the most successful of its contemporaries.

The London Magazine sprung out of the preceding work; its object is much the same, though it is widely different in its execution. It is supported by a class of men who are admired by many for their peculiarities, but whose principles have been condemned by another and more formidable party. Lambe, Hazlitt, Montgomery, and Clare, are among its contributors. The papers signed *Elia* are acknowledged generally to be the best in the work: they are entirely free from the scurrility and vulgarity which are apparent throughout some of the others, and more particularly those on the Fine Arts, Literary Criticism, and the Drama.

The Literary Speculum is a cheap and interesting Publication. It is entirely devoted to literary subjects. The essays, of which the greater part of this work is formed, are written with considerable ingenuity and

and talent. It likewise embraces reviews of new books, but which, from the narrow limits of the publication, are necessarily confined to mere notices. Each Number contains a critical paper on the Fine Arts.

The Edinburgh Review. This work is devoted principally to the higher walks of Literature, and contains sometimes papers of great merit.

The Quarterly Review is conducted much in the same way as the preceding work, with respect to merit and talent, though on very different principles. In Religion, it upholds that of the Church of England. In Politics, it is a steady friend to the existing Government.

The New Edinburgh Review is a work evincing much talent, and in my opinion, likely, at some future period, to supersede the old Edinburgh. It is certainly more interesting to the general reader, as embracing a greater variety of subjects, and those not on such abstruse principles. This work was formerly published monthly, entitled 'The Edinburgh Monthly Review.'

Besides those above alluded to, there are numerous other Publications, which are written and supported by a particular class of individuals.

The Christian Observer is conducted on moderate Calvinistic principles, and circulates extensively among the Clergy, and the most respectable of the Dissenters.

The Evangelical Magazine is written for those who are denominated Independents; as is the *New Evangelical Magazine*; the former one enjoys a large share of public patronage.

The Methodist's Magazine circulates solely among those who call themselves followers of Mr. Wesley.

There are six or seven periodical Publications, which circulate among the medical profession.

The Medical and Physical Journal, and the *Medical Repository*, are published monthly, and are supported by the members of the profession. They are composed of Original Communications, Reviews, and Medical Intelligence.

The Medical Intelligencer contains a kind of synopsis of all the medical essays, reviews, &c. wherever scattered.

The Medico-Chirurgical Review is the only publication we have of the kind; the principal aim of which is to give analytical and impartial reviews of all medical publications: it is published quarterly.

The Edinburgh Medical Journal is likewise published quarterly, and is conducted on the same plan as the monthly journals.

Two volumes of *Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society* are annually published.

The Gazette of Health is published monthly, but is too unimportant for further notice.

GENT. MAG. October, 1822.

The British Critic notices principally religious publications, and is supported by the Clergy.

The Eclectic Review is conducted on Calvinistic principles, and Whig politics; it circulates among Dissenters of all kinds.

The Monthly Review has been established a considerable period, and is remarkable for its general liberality.

The Drama contains articles only that are connected with the Stage.

The Lady's Magazine, *Ladies' Monthly Museum*, *La Belle Assemblée*, are, as their titles indicate, appropriated to the Ladies.

There are four literary newspapers published weekly; viz. *Literary Gazette*, *Literary Chronicle*, *Museum*, and *Literary Register*. This last-mentioned publication is only half the price of the *Gazette* and *Museum*, and contains, for such a work, some very superior papers, more particularly on the Fine Arts.

M.

Our Correspondent has omitted to notice the following well-established Publications:

Quarterly.

The British Review is conducted with much spirit, and contains many good articles on general subjects of Literature and Politics.

The Retrospective Review, which recalls to recollection many valuable works, accompanied by appropriate critiques.

Valpy's Classical Journal fully corresponds with its title, and is replete with erudition from the pens of many learned correspondents from every part of Europe.

The Journal of Literature, Science, and the Arts, conducted by W. T. Brande, esq. F.R.S. Professor of Chemistry of the Royal Institution, is also enriched by the labours of Mr. Parkes, author of the "Chemical Catechism," and other writers of distinguished talent.

Monthly Publications.

Dr. Tilloch's *Philosophical Magazine* and Mr. Wyatt's *Repertory of Arts* are Works of sterling merit, and great utility; and they have long received that public patronage they well deserve.

The Anti-Jacobin Review. The title of this Publication designates the principles it is intended to support.

Ackerman's Repository of Arts contains good plates, and an amusing variety of information.

The Sporting Magazine treats of subjects acceptable to a large circle of country gentlemen.

The New European Magazine, *The Monthly Censor*, and a series of monthly essays, called *The Council of Ten*, are at present in a state of probation.

A French Magazine has been published

in

in London a few months, entitled *Le Musée des Variétés Littéraires*.

PERIODICAL PRESS, &c. OF FRANCE.

The following particulars respecting the French Press, may be gratifying to our Readers:

There are at Paris, 79 printing-offices; 18 lithographic presses; 38 letter-foundries; 616 booksellers; 84 dealers in second-hand books; 201 bookbinders; 16 book-stitchers; 2 book repairers; 390 copper-plate engravers; 11 wood-cutters; 17 map-engravers; 17 form-cutters; 17 die-engravers; 9 music-engravers; 127 copper-plate presses; 140 print-sellers; 11 map-sellers; 50 music sellers; 43 wholesale stationers; 9 pasteboard manufacturers; 6 stained paper manufacturers; 4 parchment manufacturers; 6 manufacturers of printers' ink; 4 press-makers; 2 joiners for presses; 3 dealers in printing tools.

Daily and other Periodical Publications.

Political Journals (11.)—*Moniteur*; *Gazette de France*; *Journal de Paris*; *Constitutionnel*; *Journal des Débats*; *Courrier Français*; *Quotidienne*; *Journal de Commerce*; *Drapeau Blanc*; *L'Etoile du Soir*; *Régulateur*.

Advertisers, 4.

Half periodical Works, (10.)—*L'Ami de la Religion*; *le Défenseur*; *Letters Champenoises*; *Lettres Normandes*; *l'Intépide*; *l'Observateur*; *l'Organisateur*; *le Parachute Monarchique*; *le Pilote Européen*; *O Contemporaneo*.

Religious Journals, (3.)—*Chronique Relig.*; *Archives de Christianisme au 19 Siècle*; *Annales Protestantes*.

Scientific Journals, (9.)—*Annales des Sciences, des Artes, et des Lettres*; *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*; *Annales des Mines*; *Annales Encyclopédiques*; *Annales Françaises des Sciences et des Arts*; *Bibliothèque Physico-Economique*; *Bulletin des Sciences*; *Journal de Physique, de Chimie, d'Histoire Naturelle, et des Arts*; *Journal des Savans*.

Literary Journals (15.)—*Bibliographie de la France*; *Annales de la Littérature et des Arts*; *Archives de la Littérature et des Arts*; *Conservateur Littéraire*; *Courier des Spectacles, de la Littérature, et des Modes*; *Galignani's Repertory of English Literature*; *Hermes Classique*; *Journal Général de la Littérature de la France*; *Ditto de la Littérature Etrangère*; *Journal des Théâtres, de la Littérature, et des Arts*; *le Lycée Français*; *le Mercure Royal*; *la Minerve Littéraire*; *Revue Encyclopédique*; *Tablettes Universelles*.

Journals relative to Law and Jurisprudence, 22.

Medical Journals, 14.

Journals for Arts and Professions, (12.)—Among which are, *Annales du Musée et*

de l'Ecole des Beaux Arts; *Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*.

Military Journals (2.)—*Journal Militaire Officiel*; *Archives Françaises*.

Journals for Education (3.)—*Journal d'Education*; *un Quart d'Heure de Lecture*; *Journal des Villes et des Campagnes*.

Geographical Journals, (2.)—*Annales (Nouvelles) des Voyages, de la Géographie, et de l'Histoire*; *Journal des Voyages, Découvertes, et Navigations Modernes*.

Journals of Fashions, (2.)—*Journal des Dames et des Modes*; *l'Observateur des Modes*.

In the Departments, there are Public Libraries 25, with above 1,700,000 vols.; of which Troyes has 50,000; Aix, 72,670; Marseilles, 31,500; Dijon, 36,000; Besançon, 53,000; Toulouse, 30,000, and 20,000; Bordeaux, 105,000; Tours, 36,000; Grenoble, 42,000; Arras, 34,000; Strasbourg, 51,000; Colmar, 30,000; Lyon, 106,000; Le Mans, 41,000; Versailles, 40,000; Amiens, 40,000.—613 printing-offices; 26 lithographic printing-offices; 5 letter-foundries; 1925 booksellers; 192 paper manufactories.

THE ROYAL LIBRARY, OR BIBLIOTHEQUE DU ROI, PARIS.

This Institution is in the Rue de Richelieu. Strangers are naturally well pleased to observe the apparent facility of access to all the public institutions at Paris, and Englishmen are very apt to make comparisons between this Library and the British Museum extremely unfavourable to the latter. It is true, at Paris, an immense number of people may be seen seated at long tables reading with great apparent diligence, and it is only necessary to ask for a book to be accommodated;—but the moment that demand is made, you are placed under the watchful eye of the police, and literary centinels are placed in various parts of the room, whose orders are to examine with the greatest attention all those to whom books, &c. are delivered*, so that the reader, if he is a timid man, or if his feelings are very delicate, knowing that he is an object of suspicion, and that he is looked upon as something very nearly approaching to an incipient thief, feels the misery of his position so forcibly, that rather than submit to this dreadful state of *surveillance*, he foregoes every advantage that he might obtain from the liberality of the institution. But this is not all; he is reminded, by another rule, that the porters at the gate watch with the greatest attention all those who either go in or come out†. There is some-

* Les employés sont tenus de surveiller avec le plus grande attention les personnes aux quelles ils ont confié quelque livre, &c.

† Les portiers surveillent exactement les personnes qui entrent et sortent.

thing in the spirit and execution of these rules so degrading to the finer feelings of a man of letters, and particularly to an Englishman, that although he feels perfectly satisfied that his motives are pure, yet he cannot subject himself to this humiliating state of watchful suspicion. The consequence is, that very few strangers are seen at the Library, and the boasted freedom of admission is limited to those whose sympathies have been accustomed to the tender anxieties of a French police.

At the British Museum the facility of admission is somewhat more restricted. It is, however, only necessary to be acquainted with one of the officers, or to make an application to the trustees. The student is then admitted, as men of literary pursuits ought to be, and is not exposed to this fretful system of watching and restraint.

The catalogues at Paris and London bear no comparison. At the British Museum a book is described in every possible form, as to its contents, the name of the author, the name of the subject on which he treats, &c. Not so at Paris. One manuscript catalogue is all the reference to which you have access, and this is a matter of extreme difficulty; for if the assistants observe it in your hands, they generally take it from you, and ask what book you want: besides it is placed behind the seat of the Director, and is not to be obtained without deranging him. If you want a History of Lyons, for instance, and request one of the assistants to give you an antient history of that city, he will ask you whose History of Lyons you want? to which you are not able immediately to reply; and the consequence is, that you get none at all; for either he is perfectly ignorant himself, or he is unwilling to assist you: and without exception they are the rudest set of people in existence. The Director Van Praet is an honourable exception; he is a gentleman and a man of literature; and an application to him is received with indulgence, and acknowledged with immediate attention. The rude and almost insolent conduct of the assistants detracts considerably from the advantages of this liberal institution; for, without a stranger knows precisely the name of the work, and can express it in tolerably good French, he will be very certain to meet with disappointment.

The English language must needs be unknown in this learned establishment, as the English books occupy strange places in the catalogue; they are frequently placed under the Christian instead of the surname of the author. The consequence is, that John, Thomas, and William, are authors of uncommon and voluminous celebrity. An Englishman must be acquainted with the Christian name of his author, if he hopes to meet with his works.

The following illustrations of the cata-

logues may serve as examples of their profound knowledge of the English language, — they are taken at random:

An author appears here unknown in England, called *Herself*, under the letter H.; and this designates "The Memoirs of Letitia Pilkington, written by herself." Another book is titled as follows: "The following Dialogues are with the highest esteem and gratitude," 1 vol. The title-page has most probably been lost, and this appears to be a part of the Dedication. But this extreme ignorance in a literary institution could not occur in England.

There are several English books of value in the Library, most of the antient county histories, Dugdale's works, Stow's London, &c. &c. These are principally to be found under the letter N. But as there are no distinct catalogues, nor any classification of books written in foreign languages, the attempt to discover an English work is necessarily a task of toil and application.

Altogether, this establishment, with its boasted freedom of access, cannot be compared with the British Museum. At the former, every person who enters is looked upon with suspicion, he is treated with a tone of insolent rudeness, and he is watched by a squadron of police officers with lynx-eyed sharpness, and when he departs he must be very careful that his pockets do not invite the scrutiny of the porter. All these ungentlemanly restraints on literary research necessarily drive away those whose feelings have any remains of sensibility. The class of students who are seated at long tables with a profusion of oblong spitting boxes, are not of the most inviting appearance, and a seat at their tables does not seem to be either inviting or desirable.

S. Z.

Ready for Publication.

The Hulsean Lectures for 1822. By the Rev. C. BENSON. They consist of a series of Discourses on Scripture Difficulties, divided into two parts. Part I. contains an Enquiry into the origin, existence, and interpretation of Scripture Difficulties *in general*; and Part II. an Elucidation of some historical and moral Difficulties in the Book of Genesis.

A Selection of the Odes or Ghazels of the Persian Poet Hafiz, with poetical and prose translations. By the Rev. Mr. ORMAN, of Mildenhall. It will be accompanied with copious notes, and a vocabulary to each ghazel; a biographical account of Hafiz will be prefixed, together with a short account of the nature of Persian versification, and an epitome of Persian grammar.

Sixty Antient Ballads, translated from the Spanish, with notes and illustrations. By Mr. J. G. LOCKHART.

Travels in the Northern States of America, particularly those of New England and New

New York. By TIMOTHY DWIGHT, S.T.D. L.D. late President of Yale College; Author of "A System of Theology," &c.

A new Translation of the Book of the Ecclesiastes, with notes critical and explanatory. By the Rev. GEO. HOLDEN, M.A.

Mr. BRITTON's concluding Number, being the fifth, of Canterbury Cathedral, containing much historical and biographical detail relating to this noble edifice.

No. I. of the Napoleon Anecdotes, illustrating the mental energies of the late Emperor of France; and the Character and Actions of his contemporary Warriors and Statesmen.

The Life of Ali Pacha of Janina, Vizier of Epirus, surnamed Aslon, or the Lion. From various authentic sources.

Gleanings and Recollections to assist the Memory of Youth. By a Parent.

Mr. PUGIN's Sixth and concluding Number of Specimens of Gothic Architecture, consisting of 18 engravings.

Observations on the Nature and Cure of Glandular Diseases, especially those denominated Cancers, and on the too frequent use of Mercury, strongly recommended to the serious consideration of every individual. By Sir CHARLES ALDIS, Senior Surgeon of the New Finsbury Dispensary, late Surgeon for Prisoners of War at the Depot of Norman Cross, &c. &c.—An Institution for the Cure of Glandular Diseases was established in 1820, President, the most noble the Marquis of Salisbury; Vice-Presidents, Viscount Cranborne, Lord Bishop of Norwich, Sir E. B. Sandys, &c. &c. Subscriptions are received by Sir Charles Aldis, the Surgeon and Founder of this Institution, Nelson-square, Blackfriars Road; to whom all letters relative to this Institution are directed.

Preparing for Publication.

A Topographical and Genealogical History of the Hundred of Taunton-Dean and the surrounding Parishes, in the County of Somerset. By Mr. SAVAGE.

Architectural Illustrations of London, embracing Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Views of the principal and most interesting Buildings in the British Metropolis.

Sketches of Field Sports as followed by the natives of India, with Observations on the Animals. Also an Account of many of the Customs of the Inhabitants and natural Productions, interspersed with various Anecdotes. Likewise the late Nawaub Asoph U Daulah's grand style of Sporting and Character, a Description of Snake Catchers, and their Method of curing themselves when bitten.

Messrs. Colburn and Co. in conjunction with Messrs. Bessange and Co. have contracted for the purchase of the genuine Memoirs of Napoleon, dictated by himself dur-

ing his Exile at St. Helena. They are Edited by the Count de Montholon and General Gourgaud. It will be recollected that the celebrated Count de Las Cases kept a regular Journal of his conversations with Napoleon, during the whole time he remained at St. Helena. This Journal, which was seized with the Count's other papers, has been restored lately to the British Government, and will very shortly be published.

We understand that some very curious Memoirs of the French Court will shortly appear from the pen of the late Madame de Campau, the first Lady of the Bedchamber to the late Queen Marie Antoinette, and Directress of the celebrated establishment of Ecoven under Napoleon.

Mr. WM. DAVIS is preparing fresh materials for a Second Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac, upon the same plan as his former Journey.—Mr. D. would feel obliged by the contributions of really useful and curious information.

A new Poem from the pen of Mr. THOMAS MOORE, entitled *The Loves of the Angels*, founded, as the epigraph shows, on the apocryphal book of Enoch, of antediluvian fame.

Some Remarks on Southey's *Life of Wesley*.

A new Novel, entitled *Isabella*. By the Author of "*Rhoda*," "*Plain Sense*," &c.

Popular Stories, translated from the *Kinderund Haus-Marchen*, collected by Messrs. GRIMM, from oral tradition, in different parts of Germany.

A Series of Portraits of the Kings and Queens of Great Britain, to be engraved in the chalk manner by Mr. R. COOPER, from the most authentic originals. To be published in Numbers, each containing four Portraits.

The Adventures of Mark Macrabin, the Cameronian, in which it is intended to exhibit a faithful picture of the national character of the people of the Scottish lowlands. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, the Author of "*Sir Marmaduke Maxwell*," &c.

Truth against Falsehood, or Facts opposed to Fiction, in a series of Letters addressed to Douglas, the Author of "*No Fiction*." By LEFEVRE.

The First Number of a new Monthly Work, called *The Knight Errant*. Outlines of Character.

It must gratify every friend to the progress of human reason to learn, that notwithstanding the difficulties so long considered insuperable, a glorious change is effecting in British India. The free press of Calcutta has operated most powerfully in reforming the most inveterate and revolting abuses. The effect of seven native presses at work in that great city has been to triumph over Hindoo superstition in its strong-hold. During

During the last festival of Juggernaut, there were so few pilgrims present that they were unable to drag the car. The Brahmins called in other aid, but no devotees could be persuaded to sacrifice himself to the Idol. They now talk of removing the Rath to a more central situation. The wily priesthood have sagacity enough to perceive that they must remove the theatre of their sanguinary superstition beyond the sphere of a free press; or that the bigotry of thirty centuries will disappear. To the glory of our Indian Administration, a large portion of the population of Bengal are receiving the rudiments of an improved system of education, while thousands of elementary works are circulating throughout our empire. Even Hindoo women, against whom widowhood, and consequent burning alive, are denounced for learning the Alphabet, and who must not read the *Veda* under pain of death, have placed their daughters at the public schools.

Several curiosities have been discovered in taking up the flooring over the Cloisters at Magdalen College, Oxford; among which were some small leaden pieces, probably commemorative of Queen Elizabeth's visit to the University. On the obverse are a Rose and Crown, with the letters E. R. Round it is the legend "God save the Quene." The reverse is a spread eagle. Several Abbey tokens have been found in excellent preservation, also some curious coins, and a few old letters addressed to the antient inhabitants of the rooms. One is directed to the celebrated Mr. Peter Heylin, Fellow of Magdalen, and is dated 1627.

The subject announced by Dublin Trinity College, for the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, at the ensuing commencement is—"British Generosity to Irish Distress."

From the collections in the Paris Museums, M. Humboldt estimates the known species of plants at 56,000, and those of animals at 51,700; among which are 44,000 insects, 4,000 birds, 700 reptiles, and 500 mammalia. In Europe live about 400 species of birds, 80 mammalia, and 30 reptiles; and in the opposite Southern zone, on the Cape, we find likewise almost five times more birds than mammalia. Towards the equator, the proportion of birds, and particularly of reptiles, increases considerably. According to Cuvier's enumeration of fossil animals, it appears that in antient periods the globe was inhabited much more by mammalia than birds.

The following Courses of Lectures will be delivered in the ensuing season at the Surrey Institution: 1. On the History and Utility of Literary Institutions, by James Jennings, esq. on Friday, Nov. 1, at seven o'clock in the evening precisely. 2. On Chemistry, by Goldsworthy Gurney, esq. 3. On Music; by W. Crotch, Mus. D. Professor of Music in the University of Oxford.

4. On Pneumatics and Electricity, by Chas. Woodward, esq. early in 1833.

Mr. J. B. Say has announced his intention to establish, about the beginning of November, at his house, No. 92, Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, at Paris, a Series of Conversations on Political Economy, for the benefit of those gentlemen who may wish to acquire a more extended knowledge of that interesting science.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

According to a Statistical Chart published in a Neapolitan Journal, the universal population of the Globe is 635 millions, thus subdivided—172 millions in Europe; 330 millions in Asia; 70 millions in Africa; 40 millions in America; and 20 millions in the other parts.

Estimate by approximation—In Europe: Births, per annum, 6,371,370; per diem, 17,453; hour, 727; minute, 62; second, 1.

Deaths per annum, 5,058,822; per diem, 13,860; hour, 577; minute, 66; second, 1.

In the universe—Births per annum, 23,407,407; per diem, 64,130; hour, 2,672; minute, 148; second, 8.

Deaths per annum, 18,588,235; per diem, 50,927; hour, 2,122; minute, 135; second, 7.

Persons arrived at the age of one hundred.—In 1800, according to Larrey, there were at Cairo 35 individuals who had attained to the age of 100 and upwards. In Spain, in the last age, were to be seen at St. Jean de Page, a town of Galicia, 13 old persons, the youngest of whom was 110, and the oldest 127; their ages made together 1499 years. England is generally accounted to contain 3,100 individuals of 100 years old. At the commencement of the present century, there were in Ireland 41 individuals from the age of 95 to 104, in a population of only 47,000 persons. In Russia, amongst 891,652 dead, in 1814, there were 3,531 individuals of from 100 to 132 years of age. In Hungary, the family of Jean Ruvin has furnished the example of the most extraordinary longevity. The father lived 172 years, his wife 161 years; they were married for 142 years; and the youngest of their children was 115.

Daniel Bernaulli calculated that the inoculation of the small pox has been the means of prolonging human life by three years, and the new observations of Duvillard gave the same result from Vaccination.

By the late returns it appears, that in England there are 294,088 females more than males—in Wales, 16,464—in Scotland, 126,352—making a total in Great Britain of 434,904—almost half a million ladies fair, doomed by the unlucky course of nature to single blessedness—which is rendered worse by the waste occasioned by at least one hundred and fifty thousand inflexible bachelors!

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE HELIOTROPE, A NEW INSTRUMENT.

When Professor Gauss was engaged in 1820 at Luneberg, in trigonometrical observations, to combine the Hanoverian with the Danish triangles, he perceived that when he directed his telescope towards the steeple of St. Michael's Church at Hamburg, which was seven German (thirty-two English) miles distant, the little round window in the upper part of it reflected the image of the sun towards him, and thus impeded him in his operations. This gave him the idea of using the sun's light for signals, by catching it with a mirror, and reflecting it to the place to which a signal was to be given. He made a calculation of the strength of the sun's light, and of the diminution it suffers in the atmosphere; from which it appeared that a small mirror, two or three inches in diameter, was sufficient to reflect the sun's image to the distance of ten or more German miles. This is the Heliotrope, described to be of great importance in the measuring of large triangles, and as likely to supersede the methods hitherto employed. These consisted in placing or fastening by night several Argand lamps, with reflectors, at those places which it was intended to observe from a great distance. This measuring by night is very inconvenient, and by day the light of the lamps is much too faint to be always seen at the distance of several miles through a telescope. The inventor of the Heliotrope, on the other hand, had full proof of the great advantage to be derived from it, when he was last year on the summit of the Brocken Mountain, to determine the three corners of the triangle for measuring the meridian of the North of Germany; on which occasion Professor Gauss gave signals with this instrument to his assistants, stationed at 14 German miles from him, upon the Insel-bergh, in the forest of Thuringia. But the great use of the Heliotrope is not confined to such operations. It will be found greatly to excel the telegraph for giving signals, and in time will probably supersede it [provided the Professor could insure the perpetual appearance of the sun]. As the reflected image of the sun is visible at so great a distance, the signal stations may be much fewer. The mode of using it is likewise more simple, it being merely necessary alternately to shew and to hide the mirror; the intervals, measured by a stop watch, are the signals.

ASCERTAINING THE LONGITUDE.

An ingenious instrument has been invented by Mr. Harley, of the Chain Pier

at Trinity, for ascertaining the longitude. It has been submitted, we understand, to six naval officers, who concur in opinion that it will completely answer its intended purposes on land, or at sea in calm weather: but they are decided in opinion of the impracticability of using it at sea in stormy weather, owing to the violent motion to which it will be subjected: this objection, however, if it cannot be obviated, must apply to all other instruments of a similar description. Mr. Harley has taken his instrument to London, to be there inspected. The reward offered for the discovery of a complete instrument for ascertaining the longitude is, we believe, 20,000*l*.

STEAM CARRIAGE.

The steam-carriage of Mr. Griffith is very ingeniously constructed. The inventor has been assisted by the eminent mechanicians Bramah and Artzberger. The structure is altogether in length twenty-seven feet, of which seven are occupied by the boiler and apparatus for motion. The steam is formed in heated tubes, one inch and a half to three inches in diameter, and no more water is introduced to them at a time than what is immediately wanted. These tubes supersede the common large boiler. The reservoir of water will serve for at least eight hours. The safety valves are calculated for 50 pounds the square inch; the whole apparatus has been proved at 200 pounds. The steam from the safety valves and the cylinders is condensed in flat copper tubes, and reconducted to the reservoir.—The apparatus is ingeniously suspended, so as to be unhurt by the motion of the wheels. The whole is so constructed that the horizontal position will be preserved, severe shocks avoided, and the outer wheels enabled to make, in turning the carriage, a larger segment than the inner. The carriage may be made to stop or retrograde at the wish of the conductor, who sits in front, and, by means of a bevel pinion, directs the carriage. There are two rates of velocity by means of pinions of different diameters. On ground tolerably level the velocity will be five miles and an eighth an hour. When the acclivity is considerable, it will be reduced to something above two miles an hour: and on going down hill it will be controlled by a mechanical pressure upon the wheels. The weight of the carriage, including apparatus, water and fuel, will be only a ton and a half. It will carry three tons of merchandize and passengers.—With this load it is expected to go at the rate of five miles an hour, or an 100 miles in 20 hours on ordinary roads.—Should it succeed,

ceed, it will be the greatest triumph ever gained in mechanics, and be invaluable to commerce and agriculture.

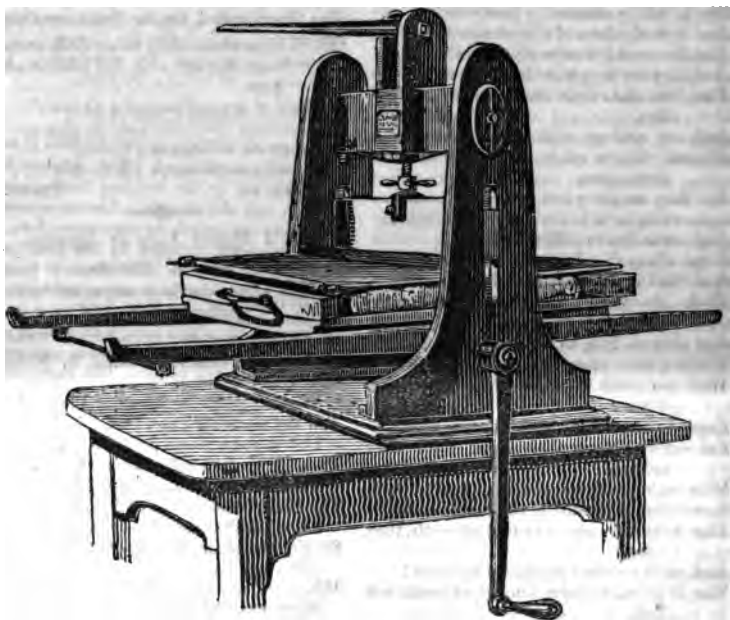
Mr. Hoffmann, a Professor in the University of Warsaw has discovered a new apparatus for swimming. It consists of a copper jack with linen fastenings on the feet, giving resemblance to those of a fowl swimming. With the assistance of this machine the most inexperienced can save themselves in the most rapid torrents. It cannot but be of great utility in cases of shipwreck, and in the removal of troops from one side of a

river to the other. The result of experiments proves that 120 steps can be made by a person using it in a minute.

How to distinguish OXALIC ACID (which is a poison) from EPSOM SALT.

There is a very simple way of satisfying one's self that the dose about to be taken is not *Oxalic Acid*.—Taste one drop of it, or else a particle of the suspected crystals, and if it be *Oxalic Acid*, it will be found extremely sour, like all acids. The taste of Epsom Salt is saline, and quite different.

NEW LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PRESS.



The above Lithographic Printing Press has been invented by Messrs. Taylor and Martineau, Engineers, and from the simplicity of its construction and consequent lowness of price, being, we are informed, little more than half the cost of the machines hitherto in use, it promises to extend the use of Lithography both among amateurs and printers. We have ourselves examined this press, in consequence of the high opinion entertained of it by one of the first mechanics in this country, and as far as we are enabled to judge, we cannot but highly approve of the simplicity, yet efficacy of the machine. To those who are either amateurs, or more deeply interested in the art, we recommend an inspection of this Press, at the Lithographic Printing Office of Mr. Charles M. Willich, No. 8,

Pickett-street, Temple Bar, where it was shewn to us and every explanation afforded. The pressure upon the surface of the stone is produced by depressing the lever in the centre, and the motion to the carriage is given by the wynch handle.—There is a regulating screw in the centre, by which the pressure is adjusted with the greatest accuracy.

Mr. Hulmandel has brought to perfection a series of experiments which are of the greatest importance to Lithography. He has succeeded in producing from a chalk drawing as many as 3000 good impressions of a brightness, clearness, and quality, quite unexampled. A proof of this we hope to lay before our readers next month, in an interesting view of the Remains of Netley Abbey.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

In Laudem Ignorantiæ.

O IGNORANCE! tho' Knowledge hates thy name,
And Scholars count thy badge their greatest
Wide is thy rule; no part of Earth is free
Where thousands do not homage pay to thee.

Knowledge, with all her arts and pow'r, does find

Ignorance governs most of human kind.
The populace admire thy gentle sway,
And hate the laws of Knowledge to obey.
The Arts and Sciences give them offence,
And they are happy in their Ignorance;
Free from the subtle Statesman's cares they live,

And are content with what kind Heav'n Honour's bright sphere may sometimes make them gaze,

But they are never lost in Honour's maze.
Unknowing here to rise, they mind it not;
And never fear to suffer for a plot.
Rural affairs they know, but Learning hate;
And think it useless in the Church and State.
Their thoughts are occupied on humble things,

And they are happier far than potent Kings.
While spirits, more refin'd from day to day,
With too much thought make life too fast decay;

Eager to know what is above their reach,
For empty visions their great souls they stretch.

When ebbing life is spent, they find too late,
Knowledge is planted in the future state;
That what they hop'd to find on earth, they want,

And, after all their pains, are ignorant!
The Scholar, and the Dunce, at death will find,

Virtue did more than Knowledge grace the mind.

Brunswick House.

C. L.

SONNET.

THE REED OF ISIS.

Respectfully inscribed to B. R. P. Esq.

WHERE classic Isis swells her gentle tide,

Onward meandering to Ocean's bay,
I caught the prize, and with extatic pride,
"Reed of Isis!" this strain to thee I pay.
For fondest thoughts wand'ring, oft now stray

O'er my wrapt mind in meditative hour,
Recalling those dear scenes, tho' far away;
Scenes that were charm'd by Friendship's sacred pow'r!

Yes! "Reed of Isis!" when Spring's bright

Shall bid gay Flora vernal sweets display;
I'll weave for thee a chaplet as I stray,
Of ev'ry lovely renovated flow'r.

'Mid fragrant wreaths my "wood-notes wild" I'll blend,

In compliment to thee, and thou, my valued friend!

October.

T. N.

IMPROMPTU

To a Friend with a Double Cottenham Cheese.

THE Cottenham Maid to me doth swear,
"None else can with her Cheese compare,

Made of new-milk—call'd *Double*!"
Not knowing how your taste to please,

I venture on a *Cottenham Cheese*,
Which you to accept I'll trouble!

Oct. 15.

TENN.

*To a Matron Lady in Affliction.**By DR. BOOKER.*

Coal à l'egro fanciul porgiamo asparai
Di soave licor gli orli del Vaso:
Suechi amari ingannato intanto ei beve,
Eda l'inganno suo vita riceve. *Tasso.*

AS to the dear-lov'd Babe, in Sickness lying,

Whose palpitating breast and feverish lip
Tell thy maternal Fears that it is dying,

Unless some medic potion it will sip,
Thou giv'st the chalice with a homied rim,

That, tasting *that*, delusive, it may drink
The bitter blessing almost from the brim,—

Then, on thy snowy bosom, soft may sink:
So He, the tender Parent of mankind,

Who call'd us into this uncertain being,
Where we, to our own good, are often blind,

Some heart-afflictive trial needful seeing,
Ordains it to reclaim from mortal guile,

And gilds the seeming evil with a smile.

YOUTH ANSWERED*.

SCENES of Youth, how fair, how gay!

Yet I would not wish your stay;

Who would sport in flow'ry mead,

With nobler prospects round him spread?

While Moses stood on Pisgah's height,

And show'd the promis'd Land in sight,

Who would not scorn the grow'ling mind

That cast one ling'ring look behind?

Truth soon dispels Youth's feverish dreams,

Awakes the soul to higher themes,

To reach the prize that crowns the race,

Duties must fill up ev'ry space.

* See our Poetry for June last, p. 547.
Edit.

Sweet

Sweet the reward, tho' sharp the trial,
Of the rough path of self-denial;
Virtues flourish in that soil,
Conquest, peace, repay the toil.
Youth is fled, and Age appears
Venerable in his years,
Joyful shuts on earth his sight,
To wake in everlasting LIGHT.

MARY.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

BELOV'D of Heav'n! the strife unknown,
To join the blessed Saints in light,
To win a bright, eternal crown,
Nor "run the race," nor "fought the
fight."

Without a taint of earthly cares,
To sin unknown, from sorrow free,
Thy pure and happy spirit shares
An early immortality!
Yet lost to us!—those thoughts will rise;
Religion scarcely would reprove,
As Memory tells the thousand ties
That bound thee to a Mother's love.

Still will maternal fondness cling
To all thy countless winning ways,
Thy promise of a happy Spring,
Thy infant smiles, thy sinless days.
Snatch'd from below, with God to dwell,
All selfish sorrow we resign;
Dear patient suffering Babe, farewell!
We feel assur'd that Heav'n is thine!

J. S.

TO MIRA,

On her Birth-Day.

MIRA belov'd!—I ask not why,
As gratulations meet thine ear;
I hear too oft the smother'd sigh,
And mark too well thy gath'ring tear.
Alas! 'tis busy Memory's sting,
And doubts will rise with anguish keen
Of what thy future days may bring,
As judging what the past have been.

I mark upon thy youthful brow
Sorrow, untimely as severe,—
I feel—I am no Poet now;
Alas! there is no fiction here!

Yet words of peace I still would write;
Thy heart is pure, thy conscience clear,
And know, when darkest is the night,
'Tis then the morning's dawn is near.

Be comforted! hast thou not read
Of blessings to the mourner giv'n?
Thousands the path of sorrow tread,
And find that path the road to Heav'n.

Oh! may thy God a refuge prove,
When storms thy spirit low have bow'd,
O'ershadow thee with wings of love,
And point a rainbow in the cloud.

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Ere yet such day again shall add
Another to thy year's increase,
May'st thou be happy with the glad,
Bright be thy hopes, thy heart at peace!

J. S.

LINES,

*Addressed by a Mother to her Daughter on
sailing for a distant Climate.*

FAREWELL! tho' Ocean roll between,
It cannot check a Mother's pray'r;
Farewell—tho' Distance intervene,
A Mother's Love will reach you there.
Thro' midnight hours to watch and weep,
When winds are high to kneel and pray
To Him, who rules the angry deep
Whom Storms attend, and Winds obey.

Oh, these are trials they must bear,
Who those they love to seas consign,
And now I feel these hours of care—
These midnight musings must be mine.

Farewell—but oh! remember still
That there are hearts, tho' distant, true—
In every change of good or ill,
That beat with warmest hopes for you.

Farewell—for on that word of pain,
Afflicted memory long must dwell,
Be good—be happy—once again
God bless and prosper you—farewell!

J. S.

CHARACTER OF DR. W. C. WELLS*.

(From his Niece Mrs. SMITH'S "Miscellaneous.")

DEEP in thought he strode along,
Unmindful of the passing throng;
And oft, immers'd (with air profound)
In Learning's thickly-letter'd page,
He cul'd from thence each maxim sage,
And liv'd to be another sage.

SONNET, TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

IT seemeth like Enchantment thus to go
Into the calm lull'd woods, when all's
asleep
Save thou, lone minstrel of fictitious woe,
Shade-loving Philomel, who seem'st to
weep [voice,
Thy bosom's deep wrung sufferings.—O thy
Like Angel Pity's from some drooping
cloud,
Doth bid the sullen heart of him rejoice
Who shuns, like thee, the vile obnoxious
crowd;—
Where all is glitter, noise, and waste of wind;
Where Love is aped by false-faced courtesy,
Where Folly's converse loads the sickening
mind,
And Fashion rules with mean servility:—
O what a break of bondage—here entwined
With boughs, to sit, sweet Bird, and list
thy harmony.

* See vol. XCI. i. p. 505.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French insurgent General Berton suffered according to his sentence on Saturday the 6th of October. He exhibited the utmost calmness to the very last moment. Sauge and Jaglin were sent under a strong escort to Thours. The other prisoner, Dr. Caffé, killed himself some hours before the time fixed for the execution, by means of a sharp instrument which had been by some means conveyed to him: he had given himself a deep wound in the groin. The femoral artery was cut through. The Doctor expired after a great effusion of blood, and thus escaped the scaffold. Caffé destroyed himself in the presence of two gendarmes, who had the care of him.

NETHERLANDS.

The Cathedral of St. Bavo, at Ghent, took fire on the 11th inst. and continued burning about seven hours. The church plate, the archives and paintings were saved. The lead of the roof poured down like liquid fire; and the building generally received considerable injury.

The Lutheran Church at Amsterdam, with six dwellings and nine warehouses, have been destroyed by fire; the fire was occasioned by some plumbers at work in a loft of the Church.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain contain reports of engagements between detachments of the Army of the Faith and the Constitutionals. The forces on both sides are stated to be considerably increased, and some important advantages are claimed by the friends of both parties. Tabuenca, a Constitutionalist General, is reported to have, about the 18th of last month, completely defeated the Royalist bands under Quesada, but pursuing their shattered remains with a force of only six hundred men, he was met by D'Eroles, Chief of the Royalists, with an army of five thousand. A bloody battle is said to have been fought, and the consequence was, that Tabuenca was taken prisoner and assassinated by his guard. This atrocity produced a strong sensation in Madrid. His death is said to have been revenged by General Mina.

POLAND.

Remarkable discovery in Galicia.—A Mr. John Chmielecki having read in Kirchner's *Annals* a conjecture that the subterraneous caves and passages in Podolia had a communication with those below Kiow, resolved to examine a site in Czortkow, to discover any

traces of subterraneous caves in that direction. A cavity in the alabaster rocks, overgrown with grass and weeds, was found to be an opening made by art, which had however been choked up with earth and rubbish. When the workmen had cleared away the earth before the entrance, a mephitic vapour issued from the opening, which so affected them, that they fell senseless on the ground; but on being removed into a purer atmosphere, soon recovered. On the following day, Mr. Chmielecki returned with the town-clerk and six resolute peasants, provided with swords, pistols, torches, and candles, and descended himself into the cave, well armed, and with a lighted torch and tinder-box. Having hold of a rope of three hundred fathoms, he crept through the narrow entrance, which is about ten yards long, into a subterraneous excavation, which resembled a spacious and lofty oval hall, hewn in alabaster, and had a very pleasing effect. Here he rested for some time, and then called to his companions who were waiting at the entrance, and who after much persuasion followed him. On further examining the cave, they discovered several passages of various sizes connected with each other, all curiously hewn out in alabaster, and covering a large extent. But whether these passages extended to a great distance, whether they have an issue on the surface or not, were questions which they could not resolve, as they had got to the end of their line, and would not venture to proceed without a clue. After remaining there four hours they were obliged to retreat, by the pressure of the long confined air, which almost extinguished their torches and impeded their breath. The results of their examination are as follow:—All the subterraneous vaults appear to be formed partly by nature and partly by art: they contain several halls, or rather spacious vaults, the walls and roofs of which are of pure alabaster. They communicate by means of several passages running in different directions and of various breadths, some of them large enough for a coach and horses to turn in. One of these caves has a near resemblance to a kitchen, for they found upon the hearth, raised of several layers of alabaster, fragments of charcoal and remains of a kind of wood (*fresno*, summer cherry) which is not a native of the country near the excavation. In some places they discovered human skulls; which crumbled into dust on being touched. They likewise found a silver coin of about the size

size of a sixpence, on which, but with much difficulty, the name of *Hadrianus* is to be deciphered. They also saw several earthen vessels resembling modern dishes, but did not touch them.

GREENLAND.

Such as feel an interest in the progress of geographical discovery, will hear with satisfaction, that the intrepid and philosophical navigator Capt. Scoresby has made considerable additions to our knowledge of the Arctic regions during the past summer. Engaged in the whale fishery, his ship, the *Baffin* of Liverpool, obtained her cargo (nine whales, producing 195 tons of blubber) near the East coast of Older West Greenland, which has also been named Lost Greenland, from the long period it was invisible to Europeans. Within sight of this interesting country, Captain Scoresby remained for three months, and in the intervals of the fishery, employed himself in making observations on the geography and natural history of this hitherto unexplored region. The result has been, a real survey of the coast, from lat. 75 deg. N. down to lat. 69 deg. comprising an extent (reckoning the indentations and sinuosities observed) of about 800 miles! The coast visited by Captain Scoresby is a continuation towards the North of that on which were planted the ancient colonies from Iceland, the fate of which is still veiled in such deep obscurity. Captain Scoresby has discovered several very extensive inlets, some of which penetrated at least 60 miles within the general outline of the coast, and even these were without any visible termination. From the number and extent of these inlets, from the direction which some of them pursue, and from the many islands with which the coast is flanked, Captain Scoresby believes the whole country to be a vast assemblage of islands; and he has grounds for concluding, that some of the inlets are passages communicating with Baffin's Bay.

The general form of the land was found to be so very unlike its representation in our charts, that only three places laid down could be recognized, and the error in the longitude of these, according to most of the charts, was no less than 15 degrees.

Captain Scoresby landed on various parts of the coast and in some of the bays, and on each visit to the shore he discovered traces of inhabitants, some of them apparently recent. In one place he met with a considerable hamlet of deserted huts, among which were many graves. About this place he obtained many fragments of the domestic and fishing utensils of the inhabitants. Though the weather at sea was generally cold, the thermometer being about 38 deg. or 40 deg. of Fahrenheit, on the hills near this hamlet it was hot and sultry, and the air swarmed with musquitos. Capt. Scoresby has made a large collection of plants and minerals, especially of rocks. He has also

brought home some zoological specimens. Animals of the higher orders were rare in that country; but he shot a white hare, and caught an animal of the genus *Mus*, with a short tail.

AFRICA.

The *Austrian Observer* contains a letter from Constantinople, announcing the almost total destruction of Aleppo, the capital of Syria, by an earthquake, the first shock of which occurred on the 13th of August, and instantly buried thousands of the inhabitants under the ruins of their houses. Several other shocks succeeded. Two-thirds of the houses (40,000 in number) are levelled, and the sufferers are said to amount to from 25 to 30,000. The population of Aleppo consisted of 100,000.

AMERICA.

The Junction of the American Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, calculated to improve prodigiously the commerce of New York, goes on nobly to its completion. In a few months more, by means of this Grand Western Canal, vessels will pass from the ocean to the inland sea. In executing this work, which does great honour to its projector, nearly ten thousand men are said to be employed. Another canal, about sixty miles in length, is intended to be cut from Providence to Worcester, which will still further facilitate the transit of goods from New York to the interior of Massachusetts.

BRAZIL.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 13th of August, clearly establish the most important fact, that Brazil has finally shaken off its dependence on Portugal. A Decree has been issued by the Prince Regent, in which he declares as enemies all Portuguese troops sent to Brazil, from whatever motive that measure may have originated, unless his approbation and consent have previously been obtained. He calls on the people, if they shall dare to land in Brazil, to oppose them *en masse*. He further orders, that if, notwithstanding such resistance, they shall succeed in setting foot on the shores of Brazil, that the inhabitants of the place in which they may land shall retire into the interior, carrying with them all the moveables and provisions they can collect, and, by laying waste the country, deprive them of the means of subsistence.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.—*St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.* CAPTAIN WASSILIEW, who commanded the two vessels that have just returned from their voyage of discovery, has performed great services to geography. He discovered in the great ocean, a group of inhabited islands; passed through Behring's Straits, and reached a higher latitude than Cook; determined the true position of North America, from Ivy Cape to the Peninsula of Alaska, and found to the North of it another inhabited island.

NORTH-

NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION BY LAND.

The Montreal Gazette of the 11th of Sept. contains the following interesting information with regard to the course of the expedition, and the sufferings endured by the adventurous travellers. We regret to add that Mr. Wood, nine Canadians, and one Esquimaux, perished from hunger :

"In addition to the communication which appeared in the Montreal Herald of the 17th ult. relative to the Arctic Expedition, under the orders of Lieut. Franklin, we are happy to be empowered to state, upon the authority of more recent arrivals, that the Expedition had arrived at York Factory, in Hudson's Bay, and was about to embark for England.

"It appears that the toils and the sufferings of the Expedition have been of the most trying description, and that if they do not exceed belief, they were at least of such a nature as almost to overcome the stoutest heart, and deter all future attempts of a similar tendency. It was fitted out in the summer of 1819, and in the course of the following year, it was enabled, by a liberal aid and reinforcement from the N. W. Company, to advance to the shores of the Great Bear Lake, which, we think, is situated in about 67 deg. North lat. where it encamped and wintered. In the ensuing Spring it approached the Copper Mine River, which it descended until it fell into the ocean. Hitherto the Expedition was accompanied by Mr. Wintzel, a clerk to the North-West Company, with ten of their best Indian hunters ; but the wide and open sea, which appeared at the confluence of the river with the ocean, elated the Expedition so much with the hope of ultimate success, that it was thought proper to dispense with the further attendance of Mr. Wintzel and his hunters, who accordingly returned up the river, leaving the Expedition to proceed in two canoes to explore the coast of the Polar Sea, Eastward from the mouth of the Copper Mine River, towards Hudson's Bay. But it seems, that in consequence of the approach of winter, so early as the latter end of August, heavy falls of snow, dense as mist, and an extremely bare and ill provided wardrobe, the Expedition was unfortunately prevented from accomplishing its end, farther than exploring about 500 miles of the coast, which lies to the North-East of the Copper Mine River, and ascertaining that, so far as the eye could penetrate, the sea which lay before them was quite open, and perfectly free from ice.

"As the Expedition returned, its wants and its exigencies became alarming in the extreme, and it soon required the whole fortitude of the heart, and the utmost exertion of the frame, to brave the hardships which stared it in the face. In approaching that

part of the Copper Mine River from which it set out, it was necessary to double an immense point of land, which would occupy a greater length of time than its emergencies would well admit of; and it was therefore deemed necessary to set the canoes adrift, and cut a direct course over land to the Copper Mine River. When the travellers arrived on the banks of the river, they experienced some puzzling difficulties how to get across; but having killed ten elk, with the skins of which they contrived to construct a canoe, this hardship was soon overcome; but the joy which it diffused was as transient as disappointed hope. In forcing their melancholy way through the untravelled wilds between the Copper Mine River and the Great Bear Lake, they fell completely short of provisions, and were for many days under the necessity of subsisting upon sea-weeds, and a powder produced from pounding the withered bones of the food which they had already consumed. In this struggle betwixt the love of life and the dread of a death that must be terrifying to all mankind, Mr. Wood, nine Canadians, and an Esquimaux, fell untimely and regretted victims; and had not the survivors, who, for several days, were driven to the necessity of prolonging a miserable existence by feeding upon the tattered remains of their shoes, and, we fear, upon a more forbidding and unpalatable fare, exerted themselves by a super-human effort to reach the Great Bear Lake, it is probable that they would have all suffered the most exquisite and appalling martyrdom. Here they found the heads and the bleached bones of the animals that had served them for last winter's provisions, which afforded them the melancholy ingredients for preserving the vital spark, until their arrival at some post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. It is said, that upon the arrival of this surviving party of the Expedition at Slave Lake, the Canadians there were very nigh breaking forth into some alarming outrage, when they found that their former comrades, instead of returning with the Expedition, had been lost for ever; but we understand that no serious injury has transpired in consequence of this very natural disappointment."

On Oct. 18, Captain Franklin, Dr. Richardson, and other officers of the Expedition, arrived at Edinburgh. Their discoveries will entirely alter our present views of the Geography of the Northern regions of North America. It is stated, that these gentlemen are sanguine as to the ultimate success of Capt. Parry; and that he will, in all probability, be able to double Icy Cape, and reach the South Sea.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Intelligence received from Ireland presents a sad picture of part of the country. The counties of *Cork*, *Limerick*, and *Waterford*, are still a scene of outrage and terror. The views of the disturbers of the public peace were last year directed principally against new occupants of lands succeeding to the old tenants. At present a resistance to the payment of the tithes is the most prominent object; with this difference, the outrages which afflict that part of the country are similar in character to those with which it had been lately disgraced. Murder, robbery, and wilful burning prevail in the black catalogue of crime.

The Second Report of the Commissioners for building additional Churches in populous parishes is published. It states that ten New Churches or Chapels have been completed. At Blackburn, Bitton, Birmingham, Walcot, Chatham, Christchurch, Southampton, Oswestry, Stepney, Wandsworth, and in Regent-street, St. James's, Westminster, in which accommodation has been provided for four thousand and eighty-one persons in pews, and for nine thousand nine hundred and forty-nine poor persons in free seats; and that the expense of erecting the same is about 65,000*l*.

The remains of a Roman Villa, with a beautifully tessellated pavement, have recently been discovered between *Farley Castle* and *Iford*, co. Somerset. Indeed the existence of the remains have been known for a considerable time by persons in the neighbourhood—(a record is given, in the History of Somersetshire, of some pavement of the above description having been sent from this place to the Museum at Oxford, in 1628)—but for many years they have lain unmolested. Several small coins have been found, bearing the name of *Tetricus*, together with some other curiosities, which are now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Richardson, Rector of Farley.—We hope to be enabled shortly to present to our readers full particulars of these discoveries.

MARINE CURIOSITIES.—A very singular fish is at this time in pickle on board the *Mary Frances*, Greenland ship, now in the Old Dock, *Carlisle*. Mr. Wilkinson, the Captain, says it was caught to the North of *Shetland* by some of his men sent out in a boat, who saw it floundering on the surface of the water, and dragged it on board by one of its tail fins. Its formation is extremely clumsy, and its movements must have been remarkably slow. Its shape is nearly oval, being from head to tail rather more than three feet, and in breadth two. The skin is of a deep grey, and all over as rough as a file moderately worn: so rough,

that when the sailor laid hold of the tail fin to pull it out of the water, his hold was as firm as if he had been grasping a piece of strong sand-paper. Captain Wilkinson says, that when it was taken its eyes were quite prominent, and exactly resembling human eyes. It is furnished with a pair of ears with two small fins beneath them, and two large tail fins, between which is a short fleshy tail.

Forty acres of land, in the parish of *Harmansworth*, which a few years since were let at 2*l*. an acre, were recently re-let at 5*s*. an acre.—On the Brighton road, not far from Reigate, is a notice on a large board of a farm to let "Rent Free."

During one week upwards of 80,000 quarters of wheat were imported from Ireland alone into *Liverpool*, and the whole was sold, partly to consumers and partly to speculators, at 32*s*. a quarter, calculating the weight to be 60*lb*. a bushel.

THE LATE GALES.—Oct. 18. At *Brighton*, the whole of the apparatus for the erection of the new chain pier gave way, with a tremendous crash, and the piles were broken by the force of the waves into fragments, resembling those produced by shipwreck, and strewed along the coast from opposite the New to the Old Steyne Groyne. The *Good Intent* was wrecked on the *Neysland Bank*, near Margate, early on the morning of the 14th.; crew saved. Another vessel sunk in Margate roads, and all on board are supposed to have perished. On the night of the 13th the *Ranger* Revenue cutter was lost in Harborough Sound, crew drowned, with the exception of seven men, detached on service, and one sick, at Yarmouth. Seven or eight vessels went on shore near *Winterton*, and the greater part of the crews were lost. Two brigs foundered in the river *Humber*, off *Cleethorpes*, on the 15th, in a tremendous squall of wind, and the crews perished. On the *Norfolk* coast the bodies of 30 men and 20 boys have been cast ashore, together with quantities of wrecks.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the manner in which the Printing and Stationery are supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons, and to the Public Departments in the United Kingdom, has been printed. This Committee was appointed in the last Session, in consequence of charges of abuses and frauds, chiefly preferred by a person named *Henry Constantine Jennings*, stating that Mr. William Ready, the Keeper of the Board-room of the Lords of the Treasury, had been in the habit of selling stationery, the property of the King, from the

the Stationery Office, to a very large amount, to Sir R. Wilson, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. Hume, and several others. The Committee state, that the evidence of Mr. Hume distinctly negatives the fact of Sir R. Wilson and Mr. P. Moore having been so supplied. The characters of these Honourable Gentlemen having been thus cleared from all imputation, the Committee proceed to notice some irregularities in the conduct of Ready, in appropriating to his own use more paper than he was entitled to, under the claim of perquisites, for which he has been suspended from his office; and some other improprieties in the Stationery Office, which they recommend should be avoided in future. The Committee, in conclusion, say, they think it due to Mr. Hansard, Mr. Strahan, Mr. Nichols, and to the other individuals employed in Parliamentary printing, to state, that nothing tending in any degree to countenance imputations against the characters of these persons, has appeared in the course of the inquiries.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.

GRAND WHITE FAST OF THE JEWS.

This being one of the strictest days in the Hebrew religious persuasion, called the White Fast, was kept with much solemnity. The Hebrews from all parts of England and the British Isles assemble in town, and repair at sunrise to their synagogues, where they remain until sunset, and during the day they neither eat nor drink. Those who are particularly strict in the observance of the Jewish rites, wear the shrouds in which they intend to be buried. Even those who live on the meats (forbidden by their great law-giver Moses) during the remainder of the year, abstain from them on this day, and they meet the congregation in order to acknowledge and atone for such sins. As soon as the stars appear, or the evening closes in, the Hymn of Death is repeated three times over in a loud voice by the whole congregation; the High Priest, the Rev. Dr. Herschell, repeating it first. The whole of the congregation return immediately after the hymn to break their fast by a sumptuous entertainment, consisting of all sorts of fish, tea, coffee, &c. Afterwards, at about 11 or 12 o'clock, an excellent supper follows, consisting of vermicelli soup, fowls, wine, &c. The following week their grand tabernacle fete commences, which lasts eight days, during the whole of which time the most extravagant entertainments are given.

The Lady who styles herself "*Olive Princess of Cumberland*" has presented a Petition to the King, through the medium of the Secretary of State, humbly requesting that all her Claims may be thoroughly investigated.

THE MERMAID.

Dr. Rees Price, a gentleman distinguished for his scientific literary productions, in

a letter to a friend, gives the following account of this extraordinary animal:

"The Mermaid now exhibiting in St. James's-street, completely answers the description given of that seen some years ago off Caithness in Scotland; those related to have been witnessed off the Dutch coast, and in the Eastern seas, but which have hitherto been deemed as fabulous stories.

"This singular creature, which, it is reported, was brought to Batavia in the East Indies, from some of the neighbouring islands, is in a state of high preservation, and appears to have been so for many years. It is nearly three feet in length. Its head is nearly round, about the size of that of a child two or three years old; its forehead somewhat depressed, and chin projecting, similar to the negro. Its teeth perfect, and beautifully set in circular rows, but the canine teeth, as they are called, being longer, project much beyond the others. The cheeks of the face project a little, which, together with the eyes, eye-brows, chin, mouth, tongue, ears, throat, &c. exactly resemble those of the human species. Its head is somewhat bent forward. The spinous processes of the cervicle and dorsal vertebrae project in that distinct and regular order down to the lower part of the breast that we find in the human subject, when they gradually lose themselves on entering the natural form of the lower portion of the body of a fish. The scapula and arms (the latter of which are of great length), hands, thumbs, fingers, and nails, furnish us with an exact representation of those of a delicate female; the breast bone, clavicles and ribs of the chest are perfectly distinct, and the breasts (which are now of some size, and appear to have been very large), and nipples are an admirable model of those in the human species. Its body appears to be muscular above the chest, and covered with cuticle and hair dispersed as in the human skin.

"The one side the head is covered with black human hair about half an inch or an inch in length, but on the other side it appears to have been much worn or rubbed off.

"When examining this singular phenomenon, what excited my astonishment most was the external covering from the chest upwards, to be such an exact representation of that of a human being, whilst the whole of the body below was enveloped with the scaly covering of a fish.

"Immediately under the breasts the fishy form commences by two large fins on its belly, on which it has been represented by those who have seen it at sea, to rest the upper part of its body above water; it then tapers off, and terminates in the tail of a fish not unlike that of a salmon.

"The introduction of this animal into this country will form an important era in natural history."

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Foreign-Office, Sept. 9. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, knt. G. C. B. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Stockholm.

War-Office, Sept. 18. 17th Regt. Light Dragoons.—Mag.-gen. Ld. R. H. E. Somerset, K.C.B. to be Colonel, *vice* Delancey, dec.—52d ditto, Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Townsend Walker, G.C.B. From the 84th Foot, to be Colonel, *vice* Oakes, dec.—84th ditto, Maj.-gen. Sir D. Pack, K. C. B. to be Colonel.

Whitehall, Sept. 14. To be Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

Vice-Adm. Sir Thos. Boulden Thompson, bart. *vice* Colpoys, dec.—Vice-Adm. Sir Harry Neale, bart. *vice* Young, dec.

Thos. Lightfoot, esq. to be Accountant and Comptroller-General of Stamp Duties.

Carlton House, Sept. 18. Parliament prorogued to Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Right Hon. George Canning was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Thos. Asheton Smith, esq. Lieutenant of the County of Carnarvon, took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

War-Office, Sept. 27. Staff: Brevet Major Hon. C. Gore to be Dep. Quarter-master-General to the Forces serving in Jamaica (with the rank of Lieut.-col.)

Oct. 5. Henry Unwin Addington, esq. to be Secretary of Legation to the United States of America.

Naval Promotions. Captains—G. French, Lord H. F. Thynne, Hon. F. Spencer, A. M'Lean, and J. Thede, to be Post-captains.

Lieutenants—R. G. Dunlop, G. W. St. J. Mildway, T. Porter, G. Russell, T. Bourchier, J. Lowry, D. Woodriff, and E. L. Rich, to be Commanders.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Wm. Cockburn, M.A. to be Dean of York.

Hon. and Rev. George Pellw, to a Canonry or Prebend in Canterbury Cathedral.

The Ven. J. H. Pott, (Archdeacon of London,) the Prebend of Mora in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

Rev. G. Pearson, to a Minor Canonry in Chester Cathedral.

Rev. S. Archer, Leweswick V. Cornwall.

Rev. T. B. Atkinson, Holy Trinity Chap. Richmond, Yorkshire.

Rev. Mr. Benson, Ladbam V. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. M. Colson, St. Peter's R. Dorchester.

Rev. R. Dickinson (Rector of Headley, Hants)

Milton, in the New Forest, P. C.

Rev. Rich. Exton, Ashelington R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. B. Graham, Holy Trinity V. Micklethorpe, co. York.

Rev. R. Green, Whorlton P.C. Durham.

Rev. H. Hubbard, Hinton Ampner R. Hants.

Rev. W. Martin, Gwennap V. Cornwall.

Rev. John Moore, Otterton V. Devon.

Rev. A. C. Payler, [not *Player*, as misprinted in p. 271.] Headorn V. Kent.

Rev. T. L. Strong, B.D. (Chaplain to Bp. of Landaff) St. Michael Queenhithe R. London.

Rev. Wm. Vaux, (Chaplain to Abp. of Canterbury) Patching with Tarring R. Sussex.

Rev. Wm. Whitelock, Salhamstead Abbots and Salhamstead Beaster R.R. Berks.

The Rev. J. Heruley Dakins, S. C. L., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. W. Pritchard to hold the V. of Great Wakering, with the R. of Great Yaldham, Essex.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rt. Hon. Lord Amhurst, to be Governor-General of India.

Rev. P. N. Shuttleworth, M. A. elected Warden of New College, *vice* Dr. Gauntlet, dec.

John Allen, M. A. of Christ Church, Master of the Free Grammar School, Ilminster, Somerset.

Rev. T. Holme, Head Master of the Free Grammar School of Kirby Ravensworth, co. York.

Rev. H. Ayling, M. A. Head Master of Guildford Grammar School.

Thos. May, of Palace School, Enfield, Middlesex, to be LL.D.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Orford.—Charles Ross, esq. *vice* Marquis of Londonderry, dec.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Houghton-le-Skerne, the relict of late Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier, a posthumous son.

May 12. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Roy, Chaplain, of a daughter.

July 4. At Romsey, Hants, the wife of Rev. Craven Ord, a daughter.

July 29. At Woolwich, Mrs. Hamy Gough Ord, a daughter.

Aug. 17. Near Florence, Georgiana, wife of Chas. Neville, esq. of Neville Holt, co. Leicester, a son.

Aug. 30. At Leamington Spa, Mrs. C. Sherard, a son.

Sept.

Sept. 8. Near Bognor, the wife of Rev. C. T. Bewicke, of Hallaton Hall, a son.

Sept. 5. At Warkton Rectory, Mrs. Wauchope, a dau.

Sept. 10. At Sidmouth, the wife of Rev. Hen. Bennett, of Cadbury, Somerset. a son.

Sept. 23. In Hill-street, the wife of W. Stuart, esq. M. P. a dau.

Sept. 24. At Sutton Park, Beds. Mrs. H. Russell, a dau.

Sept. 27. At Beverley, Mrs. James C. Chatterton, a son.

Sept. 28. At Clapham Common, Mrs. J. H. Butterworth, a son.

Sept. 30. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, Mrs. Jas. Stephen, jun. a son.—
At Upton Gray, Hants, Mrs. R. T. Hawley, a son.

Oct. 8. At Julians, Herts. Mrs. Adolphus Meetkerke, a son.

Oct. 9. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Booker, Vicar of Dudley, a son.

Oct. 14. Mrs. Thos. Wenham, of Brompton-row, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. Rev. John Allington, to Eliza Frances, 2d dau. of Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Plumer, Master of the Rolls.—Rev. J. Barker, of South Petherton, to Anne-Stuckey, dau. of Mr. Trenchard, Solicitor, of Taunton.—C. Derby, esq. son of C. D. esq. of Guildford-st. to Frances-Eliz.-Harriet, dau. of Lady Caroline Drummond.—Jas. Dawkins, esq. M. P. of Upper Norton, Oxfordshire, to Maria, dau. of Gen. Gordon Forbes.—W. Hanbury, esq. of Kelmars, co. Northampton, to Eliz. dau. of late Lord Stanley Spencer Chichester.—W. D. Sole, esq. Plymouth Dock, to dau. of Rev. J. Coffin, of Linkinghome, Cornwall.—At Avon Dasset, co. Warwick, R. Haviland, esq. of Sierra Leone Establishment, to J. C. P. Playsted, dau. of Rev. H. Jeston, Rector of that place.—At Dublin, Jas. son of late Thos. Wills, esq. of Wilsgrove, co. Roscommon, to Catherine, dau. of Rev. Wm. Gorman, Rector of Kilmore, co. Meath, and niece of the Lord Chief Justice.—At Dublin, J. Armit, esq. of Fitz-William-st. to Eliza-Giffard, dau. of the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne.—At Exeter, R. L. Pennell, M. D. to Jane, dau. of S. Hyde, esq.—At Edinburgh, Montague B. Bere, esq. of Devon, to Wilhelmina-Jemima, dau. of Bp. Sandford.

Dec. 12, 1821. At St. Peter's, Colombo, Capt. Hilton, 45th regt. commanding Ceylon Light Drag. to Letitia-Hutchinson, dau. of Maj. Summerfield of 83d regt.

Aug. 20, 1822. At Sevenoaks, Kent, Rev. George Randolph, youngest son of the late Bp. of London, to Catherine, dau. of late Rev. Henry Drummond, of Fawley, co. Hants.—23. At St. George's Hanover-square, Capt. John Russell, R. N. son of Lord Wm. Russell, to Miss Coussmaker, niece of Lord De Clifford.—24. Charles, son of Rear-Adm. Sir Chas. Rowley, K. C. B. to Frances, only dau. of J. Evelyn, esq. of Wotton.—26. At Marylebone, Sir Edw. West, Recorder of Bombay, to Lucretia-Georgiana, dau. of late Sir M. B. Folkes, bart. of Hullington Hall, Norfolk.—At Redbourne, Sir G. F. Hampson, bart. to Mary-Foreman, dau. of late Adm. Browne.—28. At Mount Catherine, Jas. John

Bagot, of Castle Bagot, Dublin, to Ellen-Maria, dau. and co-heiress of late E. O'Callaghan, esq. of Kilgory, co. Clare.—At Melville House, Fife, Abel Smith, esq. M. P. of Woodhall Park, Herts, to Lady Marianne-Leslie Melville, sister of the Earl of Leven and Melville.—At Whitby, Rev. Thos. Holt, of Wootton-under-Edge, co. Gloucestershire, son of J. Holt, jun. esq. of Whitby, to Sarah, dau. of I. Moorsom, esq. of the Customs, at Hull.—29. Jas. Deane, esq. of Great Marlow, Bucks, to Harriet, dau. of late Carsten Dirs, esq. of Woodford, Essex.—At Longford, Derby, Hon. Henry Vernon, 2d son of Lord Vernon, to Eliza-Grace, dau. of Edw. Coke, esq.—At Nottingham, Henry Payne, M. D. to Miss Hawley, of Oakham.—30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Visc. Chatswynd, to Mary, only surviving dau. of late Robt. Moss, esq. and grand-dau. of J. Weyland, esq. of Woodeston, Oxon.—At Islington, John H. Hollway, esq. of Boston, to Barbara, dau. of Geo. Kilgour, esq. of Highbury-grove, Middlesex.—31. Hen. son of Rev. C. Ray, of Boreham, Essex, to Eliza, dau. of Rev. G. Swayne, Dyrham, co. Gloucester.—At Guernsey, Capt. Pemberton, R. N. to Caroline, dau. of late Capt. D. Nixon, of late 5th. Vet. Battalion.

Sept. 3. Rev. Wm. Parker, of Hampton Lovett, to Jane, only dau. of Jos. Paget, esq. of Loughborough.—8. At Guernsey, Wm. Young, esq. to Amelia, dau. of Adm. Sir Jas. Saumarez, bart. G. C. B.—14. At Warwick, by Special Licence, Col. Bruce, M. P. of Oak Park, co. Carlow, to Anne-Wondesford, dau. of Thos. Kavanagh, esq. of Borris.—17. By Special Licence, Denis Mahon, esq. Capt. 29th regt. and nephew to late Lord Hartland, to Henrietta-Bathurst, dau. of the Bp. of Norwich.

Oct. 5. At St. John's, Westminster, A. Dickinson, esq. to Eliza, youngest dau. of late Wm. Allen, esq. of Lewisham.—22. At Camberwell Church, John Shephard, jun. esq. of Doctors' Commons and Kensington Gore, to Eliza, the youngest dau. of Anthony Highmore, esq. of Dulwich, and also of Gray's Inn.

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OBITUARY.

LORD FRANKFORT.

Sept. 21. At his villa near Clontarf, Lodge-Evans de Montmorency, Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, Baron Frankfort, of Galmoye, co. Kilkenny, a Privy Counsellor, a Trustee of the Linen Board, and a Commissioner for preserving and improving the Port of Dublin. He was born Jan. 26, 1747; married, 1st, Jan. 1777, Mary daughter and sole heir of Joseph Fade, of Dublin, esq. who died without issue; 2dly, Catherine, daughter of George White, of Castle Bellingham, Esq. by whom he had one son, Lodge-Raymond, born 1806, who succeeds to his titles and estates, and three daughters. The following account of this nobleman is extracted from the new edition of "Debrett's Peerage."

"Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency was returned to parliament 1768, and was a most zealous supporter of the rights and freedom of his country; he assisted during the greatest part of five parliaments in all the measures then carried on for the establishing a free trade, and liberation of the constitution of Ireland; he continued in parliament till he was called to the peerage in 1800; sometimes in office and frequently sacrificed to the politics of the day. He concurred in the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, upon the principle of its being the only measure likely to give quiet and repose to his country, long torn by civil and religious dissensions, by frequent insurrections, and at length by actual rebellion; which dissensions were fomented and encouraged by ambitious and disappointed men, who found, too late, that they were unable to preserve their country from a baneful and horrible rebellion; and who, though certainly not intentionally accessory to the same, laid the foundation by their conduct for a legislative union, which at length became necessary for the purpose of consolidating the strength of the empire, and establishing and securing the like constitution in church and state that England enjoyed. Amongst other offices, he was appointed Receiver-General of the Post-Office, and Master of the Permit-Office, which offices he resigned in 1789. In 1798, on the appointment of Earl Fitzwilliam to the government of Ireland, he was nominated his second secretary; on the recall of the Earl, he resigned his office and went out of parliament. In 1797 he again came

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into parliament, and was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and of the Privy Council; but it is not in this elevated sphere of life that the real value of man consists; he was a useful member of society in all the different branches of public economy; High Sheriff of his own county of Kilkenny, Vice-president of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in Ireland; a Trustee of the Linen and Hempen manufacture; a Commissioner for the improvements of the port and harbour of Dublin, and the bridges, quays, and docks thereof; President of the Harmonic Society, and foremost in every plan which had for its object social pleasures, or public utility. In 1800 he was called into the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Frankfort, of Galmoye; and, 1815, his Lordship was raised to the dignity of a Viscount, by the title of Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency. With the strictest justice may be said of this noble family, that their ancient alliances in France, England, and Ireland, are of a superior kind; nor have the descendants of those illustrious progenitors degenerated in any respect; for, in 1773, no less than five members of this distinguished family were, all at one time, seated in the parliament of Ireland; viz. Lord Mountmorres, Sir William Evans, and Sir Heydock, for the city of Kilkenny, Raymond for the city of Dublin, and Lodge Evans, the present Viscount, for the borough of Bandon. In 1815, after a laborious investigation, as appears from the most unquestionable evidence, the royal licence was obtained for the reassumption of the ancient surname of *de Montmorency only*, which had been delayed until then, occasioned by the present branch of the family having but recently inherited the title of Baronet, which had succeeded to the ancient title of *de Montemarisco*. The late succession to the ancient family estate contributed materially to clear up many difficulties; to which causes of delay may be added the time, labour, and expence attendant upon an extensive and minute research through the records and chronicles of England, Ireland, and France."

M. THE DUKE DE ESCARS.

Sept. 9. Aged about 75, M. the Duke de Escars, Intendant of the King's Household. Two days before his death

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he was received by the King in the morning. His Majesty, who was in a very good humour, said, "Well, M. le Duc, it is a long time since I ate any *nouilles*" (a sort of German dish prepared of pastry, butter, &c.) The Duke bowed and replied—"Enough, your Majesty's wishes shall be gratified." "*Et bien*," said the King, "give me one tomorrow morning, and come to breakfast—we shall be alone." The breakfast actually took place, and lasted much longer than the meal ordinarily does. The consequences were fatal. The Duke was taken with a surfeit, and died soon afterwards.

DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.

Sept. 27. At Clumber, Nottinghamshire, Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle. Her Grace was delivered of twins, a boy and a girl, the latter still-born, on the Tuesday before. She was considered better on Thursday, and in a favourable way, but a sudden change for the worse took place. Her Grace was Georgiana-Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Miller Munday, of Shipley, in Derbyshire, Esq. born 1st of June, 1789, and married July 18, 1807. There was issue of this marriage 16 children, viz. eleven sons and five daughters, of whom there are now living nine sons and three daughters; of these four were born at two births. The eminent virtues, and exalted qualities of mind, which she so conspicuously possessed, can never be forgotten by those who had the happiness of her friendship; all must feel for, and deeply deplore the irreparable loss the Duke and his family have sustained; the poor in the vicinity will long have cause to lament her death. On Oct. 7th, the remains of her Grace were buried, with those of her infant daughter, at Bothamsal Church, near Clumber Park. At the same time the remains of her eldest daughter, Lady Anne-Maria Pelham Clinton (who died last spring), were removed from Marylebone to the same burial-place. Five mourning-coaches, with six horses, contained the relatives of the deceased, followed by his Grace's carriage, and many carriages of noble and distinguished families, all anxious to shew their esteem for the deceased.—The infant son of her Grace died on the 7th of October.

LADY DELAVAL.

Aug. 20. At the Old Bath, Mortlock, aged 60, the Right Hon. Lady Delaval, of Ford Castle, co. Northumberland, relict of John Husey Delaval, Lord Delaval, of Sessor Delaval, so created 1786; but dying without male issue

1808, his peerage became extinct. (See vol. LXXVIII. p. 561.) Her Ladyship is succeeded in her estates by the Marquis of Waterford.

LADY PERTH.

Aug. 31. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Clementina Lady Perth. She was the daughter of Charles Elphinstone, 10th Lord Elphinstone; and married, 1785, James Drummond, who was created Lord Perth, in the Peerage of England, 1797, and died in 1800 without issue male, when the title became extinct (his only son James having died before his father); and leaving an only daughter, Clementina-Sarah, sole representative of her family. She married in 1807, the present Lord Gwydyr, who now uses the name of Drummond with that of Burrell.

ELIZABETH LADY DORMER.

Aug. 18. At Grove Park, near Warwick, aged 57, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Lady Dormer, wife of Robert-Evelyn-Pierrepont, 10th Baron Dormer of Wenge, and of Peterley House, co. Bucks. Her Ladyship was 2d daughter of John 5th Marquis of Lothian, K. T. and sister to the present Marquis, and was married to the present Baron Dormer, Nov. 20, 1794. The remains of Lady Dormer were interred on the 24th, in the ancestral cemetery of the Dormers in Budbrooke Chancel, attended by Lord Dormer, Admiral Lord Mark Robert Kerr, her brother; the Honourable Messrs. Arundell, Robert Dormer and Miles Dormer; Mr. Wise the High Sheriff of Warwickshire; General Williams, Colonel Stewart, the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D. &c. &c.

GENERAL SIR T. BLOMEFIELD, BART.

Aug. 24. At Shooter's-hill, Kent, in his 79th year, General Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart. of Attleborough, Norfolk, so created Nov. 3, 1807, Colonel Commandant of the 9th battalion of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and Inspector of Artillery, and of the Royal Foundry at Woolwich.

He was born on the 16th of June, 1744, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Blomefield, M. A. Rector of Hartley and Chalk in Kent, and Chaplain to the Duke of Dorset. His father originally destined him for the Naval profession, and sent him to sea in the Cambridge, under the command of his intimate friend Sir Piercey Brett; but as he entertained a decided preference for the Army, in 1758 his father procured for him a Cadetship in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. His abilities and conduct there very soon attracted

trasted the notice of the celebrated Muller, then Professor of Artillery and Fortification, who ever after distinguished him by his particular friendship and regard. In the unusually short period of eleven months, he obtained his commission, and soon after at the early age of fifteen, he was appointed to the command of a bomb vessel, at the bombardment of Havre de Grace, under Admiral Rodney, and subsequently in the same year joined the Fleet in Quiberon Bay, under Sir Edward Hawke, engaged in blockading the French force under M. de Conflans.

In 1762 he went to the West Indies with Admiral Rodney, and was present at the capture of Martinique and the Havannah, and subsequently of Pensacola and Mobile. In 1771, he had the good fortune of being introduced to the notice of General Conway, then Master General of the Ordnance, who appointed him his Aide-de-Camp, and received him into his family upon terms of parental kindness. Upon Lord Townshend becoming the Master General, he continued him in the same appointment till the year 1776, when he joined his company, which was ordered to embark for Canada, although the situation of Aide-de-Camp would, according to the established usages of the Army, have exempted him from the necessity of leaving England.

In a letter written by him at that time, to a very near relative at home, he says, "General Phillips took the earliest opportunity after my arrival of appointing me Major of Brigade, a post exceedingly eligible in my situation, as it puts it in my power to render myself useful, though at the expense of my ease, which in my case I do not in the least regret; for had that been my object, I might have possibly remained at home. I am happily attached to a very genteel, intelligent, active man, and as every detail of the service passes through my inspection, and my duty is my first and sole object in coming over, I am rather to be envied than not; for however captivating a town life may be to many, I declare I feel greater pleasure in the bustle of a camp than in the dull round in which I should have been involved; and which nothing but the society of those I esteem could give a relish to."

Upon his arrival in Canada, he was employed in the construction of floating batteries upon the Lakes, which he had planned before he left England, and he continued at the same time, by his own desire, to do his regimental duty in the field, until upon the army going into winter quarters, he returned to England.

The following Letter was written at that time by General Phillips to the Master General.

"My Lord, *"Camp at St. John's,"*
17th Nov. 1776.

"Captain Blomefield, your Lordship's Aide-de-Camp, having served the campaign in Canada, returns to attend your Lordship's orders in England. I could not, in respect to your Lordship, do otherwise than mark attention to this officer, who very gallantly as very properly urged his desire of serving with his company; and I requested of him to accept of being my Major of Brigade for the Campaign. I have been sufficiently repaid not only by much personal attention to me, but great advantage derived from his knowledge in his profession. I will be free to hope, that you will, my Lord, allow Captain Blomefield to return to this service in the spring. I think his own honour is concerned in his doing so, but a still more material reason may be given, that the King's service will suffer by his absence. I need say no more on the occasion. Captain Blomefield is charged with many things relating to this service, which I hope will meet with attention.

"I am, &c. *"WM. PHILLIPS."*

Early in the following spring he again sailed to Canada, taking out with him a gun and carriage, which he had constructed in the interval, by the particular desire of Sir Guy Carleton and General Burgoyne, calculated for the double purpose of land and water service. He was actively engaged with the army under General Burgoyne, during the whole of that campaign, until the action which preceded the unfortunate convention of Saratoga, when he received a most severe wound from a musket shot through the front part of his head, and was for some time left on the field of battle; but his life was providentially spared, and in the spring of 1779, he returned to England, and resumed his duties as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Townshend, who in the following year appointed him to the situation of Inspector of Artillery, which together with the Inspectorship of the Royal Foundry, he held until his death.

It may not be unimportant to remark, that previously to this time the construction of Ordnance, more especially of that intended for the Naval service, together with the mode of its examination and proof, had been in a very defective state. The bursting of a gun, and the consequent loss of lives among those who served it, were events of too frequent occurrence; and a system of concealing defects, even in cannon cast in the Royal Brass Foundry, under the
immediate

immediate eye of the officers of Government, had been pursued to a great extent, and till then escaped detection. It was therefore his first object, by visiting the various Foundries in the kingdom, to ascertain the comparative excellence of the metal used in them, and the supply which they were capable of affording. His attention was next directed to the construction of ingenious instruments which might apply the severest test to the strength and accuracy of the guns which were brought before him, and he established regulations for their reception into the service, to which he ever after adhered with inflexible and persevering firmness.

The advantages resulting from this newly organized system were soon so sensibly felt, that in the year 1783, a new department was created by the King's warrant, and the whole of its duties placed under his immediate direction as Inspector of Artillery, which had before been performed at an immense expense to the country, with a divided responsibility, and consequently in a very inefficient manner. From these causes it may with truth be asserted, that the ordnance of Great Britain has been brought to a degree of perfection beyond that of any other power of Europe. The substitution of iron instead of brass ordnance, rendered practicable by successive improvements, has also led to a most important saving in expense, and the many naval actions which have occurred during the late wars, as well as the sieges of Copenhagen and in the Peninsula, where the mode of battering assumed a rapidity of firing unknown on former occasions, have abundantly testified the just confidence of his brother officers in the weapons placed in their hands.

The last and most important military service in which he was engaged, was the Siege of Copenhagen, in 1807, upon which occasion he commanded the British and German Artillery, under the Earl of Cathcart, and whatever difference of opinion may exist respecting the policy of that expedition, it has never been doubted that its objects were prosecuted with the utmost vigour, and crowned with the most complete success. He was rewarded for his services upon this occasion with the dignity of a Baronet, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and in his answer to a very handsome letter from the Master General, he thus expresses himself:—"I cannot find words to convey my sentiments of the most respectful gratitude for the very distinguished honour his Majesty has been pleased to announce his gracious intention of bestowing upon

me, so much above any merits I can claim, having done no more than my duty, in the performance of which I was so ably assisted. The beneficial consequences derived from it to our country at this eventful period, are alone the source of the highest gratification, and I most fervently hope and trust, that with the Divine assistance, our exertions will long secure the independence of the most favoured nation upon earth."

To delineate the character of the individual whose life it has thus been attempted to sketch, is a more difficult but not less pleasing task. That he was brave, compassionate, and honourable, and that in society his manners were those of the mild and accomplished gentleman, although most true, it were superfluous to record, since these are qualities less characteristic of the individual than of the profession to which he had the honour to belong. The more marked features of his mind were a benevolence and tenderness of heart which animated every domestic relation in which he was placed, as well as his general intercourse with mankind. A hatred of pride, ostentation, and of every selfish gratification, and an incapacity to relish even the most trifling enjoyments of life, without sharing them with his friends—a generous and indignant perception of injustice and wrong in the case of others, and a free forgiveness of them in his own—a rare union of modesty and firmness, of caution in deliberation, and promptitude in action—an independence of soul which pressed forward in the path of scrupulous and disinterested integrity,—and a conscientious dedication of his time and talents, invigorated by mathematical studies and the attainments of general science, to the service of the country he dearly loved, to the profession whose interests and honour were his own, and more particularly to the duties of his office, which he discharged with silent regularity and unobtrusive zeal. When it is considered that these high and sterling qualities were illustrated with all the lighter graces of personal accomplishment, that he was well versed in the modern languages, several of which he spoke with native fluency and correctness, and above all, that a spirit of humble and unpretending piety shone forth in his life and conduct, and gilded the manliness of his character, we may with truth regard him as an honest man, and the model of a Christian soldier.

GEN. OLIVER DELANCEY.

Sept.... General Oliver Delancey, Colonel of the 17th Dragoons. This gentleman emigrated from America, when the colonies

colonies rendered themselves independent. He had a seat in Parliament for many years, and held the lucrative office of Barrack-master-general, from which he was removed on the discovery of a great defalcation in his accounts.

He was promoted to the rank of General in 1819. He was the author of a Pamphlet first printed in America, and several times re-printed in London, under the title of "Considerations on the propriety of imposing Taxes in the British Colonies," (Lond.) 1766.

SIR HILDEBRAND OAKES, BART. K. G. C. B.

Sept. 9. In Hereford-street, Park-street, aged 68, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart. K. G. C. B. Colonel of 52d regiment of foot, and Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance. He was appointed Ensign in the 33d regt. of foot, Dec. 23, 1767, and Lieutenant in April 1771. In December 1775, he embarked with his regiment for America, forming part of the expedition under Lord Cornwallis. In June 1776, he was present at the attack of Charleston. On the 8th of Aug. following, he succeeded to a Company, and from that period was on constant service during the whole of the American war; and in May 1784, he returned to England.

He served as Aide-de-camp to the Hon. Major General Bruce, on the Staff in Ireland, in May 1786. On the 18th of Nov. 1790, he received the brevet of Major, and on the 13th Sept. 1791, the Majority of the 66th regiment of foot.

In February 1792, he sailed for the West Indies, and took the command of his regiment at St. Vincent's, whence he embarked with it for Gibraltar, where he commanded it until the arrival of the Lieut.-Colonel, in February 1794, when he returned to England.

On the 1st of March 1794, he received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel; in April he accompanied, as Aide-de-camp, Sir Charles Stuart, who was appointed to command in the Mediterranean, to Corsica; in May he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General in that island; and in June following Quartermaster-General to the army in the Mediterranean.

On the 12th of Sept. 1795, he succeeded to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 66th reg. of foot, and on the 22d of the same month, was removed to the 26th regiment of foot. He continued in his staff appointment, till June 1796, when he returned to England.

On the 3d of December, 1796, he received the local rank of Colonel in Portugal, and was appointed Quartermaster-General to the army which was soon

after sent to that country, under the command of the Honourable Sir C. Stuart.

On the 1st of Jan. 1798, he received the brevet of Colonel, and in the September following, that of Brigadier-general in the army, destined for the attack of Minorca, where he commanded a brigade, and was present at the taking of that island in November following. In March 1799, he returned to England, and went again the following day to Minorca.

He joined, in August 1800, the army in the Mediterranean, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and served with distinction during the campaign in Egypt. He was present in the different actions that took place there, and wounded in that of the twenty-first of March.

In March 1803, he returned to England, and was, the following October, appointed Brigadier-General on the Staff at Malta, where he continued till August 1804, when he was recalled to England; and on the 10th of November following, appointed to the Lieutenant-Governments and command at Portsmouth, in which he remained till June 1805, when he was appointed a Commissioner of military inquiry.

On the 23d of Oct. 1805, he received the Colonelcy of the 1st garrison battalion; the rank of Major-General, Jan. 1, 1805, and the Colonelcy of the 3d West India regiment, April, 24, 1806.

He was appointed on the 11th of July, 1806, Major-General on the staff, and Quartermaster-General to the army in the Mediterranean.

In December 1807, he returned home under the late Sir John Moore; in March 1808, he received the command of the garrison of Malta; on the 25th Jan. 1809, he was appointed Colonel of the 52d Light Infantry; on the 30th April, 1810, he obtained the local rank of Lieut.-General at Malta; and, on the 4th of June, 1811, the rank of Lieut.-General in the Army.

Lieut.-General Oakes had been personally present at three sieges, seven battles, thirteen inferior actions, and in seventeen important services.

SIR EVAN NEPEAN, BART.

Oct. 2. At Loders, co. Dorset, aged 71, the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. F.R.S. High Sheriff for the county. Sir Evan was the 2d son of Nicholas Nepean of Saltash, co. Cornwall, Gent. He formerly served his country as Purser in the Navy, was secretary to the Port-Admiral at Plymouth; then obtained a place in the Treasury, during Earl Shelburne's administration; was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Privy Seal in 1784; succeeded Sir Philip Stephens,

phens, as Secretary of the Admiralty, in 1795; afterwards became Secretary of State in Ireland, and a Privy Counsellor. He first sat in Parliament for Queenborough, and afterwards for Bridport; was created a baronet, July 16, 1802; appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in 1805; and Governor of Bombay in 1812. The list of offices above enumerated will sufficiently prove that Sir Evan Nepean was a man of business. Sir Evan Nepean married Margaret, daughter of William Skinner, Esq. a Captain in the Army, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. In 1799 he purchased the manor of Lodors, co. Dorset, which he made his family seat; and to which he afterwards added other purchases to render the estate more complete.

SIR MATTHEW BLOXAM, KNT.

Oct. 16. In York-street, in his 79th year, Sir Matthew Bloxam, Knt. formerly an eminent wholesale stationer in Lombard-street. In 1787 he was elected one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; and whilst in that office he had the credit of being "the Founder of the Sheriffs Fund," which has since been eminently useful to many unfortunate debtors. In vol. LVIII. p. 641, is a memorial of Sheriff Bloxam to the Judges, complaining of abuses by the Clerks in his office for Middlesex, and by the officers entrusted with the execution of the King's Writs; which, standing unaided by his colleague (James Fenn, Esq.) and the Under Sheriffs, he found himself incompetent to reform. In 1790 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Maidstone, which he continued to represent till 1806. In 1800 he received the honour of knighthood, on presenting an address on his Majesty's escape from being shot by Hatfield. In 1803, Sir Matthew was elected Alderman of the Ward of Bridge Within. After having long relinquished his original profession; and since been successively (but not successfully) a Banker and Bill-broker; he was in 1818 appointed Store-keeper to the Public Stationery Office; and in 1821 (after having for many years been passed over in the annual choice of Chief Magistrate), he resigned the civic gown. In a late examination before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, Sir Matthew stated, that, when in business, he had had great losses, having been pillaged and robbed to the amount of 300,000*l.* and that when a bill-broker he had discounted two millions a year.

VERY REV. DEAN MARKHAM.

Sept. 29. At Seane Palace, Scotland, on a visit to his sister the Countess of

Mansfield, the Very Rev. George Markham, D.D. F.S.A. Dean of York, Rector of Stokesley, and second son of the late Archbishop of York. He attended divine service at the English Chapel at Perth on that day. As he was about to retire to bed in the evening, he was seized with a violent fit of the gout in his stomach, which, notwithstanding the best medical assistance, soon after proved fatal. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded A. M. Feb. 16, 1787, B. and D. D. July 12, 1791. In 1787 he was appointed Prebendary of Bilton in the Cathedral of York; and in 1788, when he was Chancellor of that diocese, was presented to the Rectory of Besford in Holderness, which he resigned. In 1791, he was presented to the Rectory of Stokesley by his father; and in 1802, appointed Dean of York. In 1788, the Dean married Miss Elizabeth-Evelyn Sutton, daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. His 4th daughter, Miss M. Markham, was married in 1812, to the Rev. Alfred Harris, 2d son of the Earl of Malmesbury.

The Dean of York was one of a very numerous family, of which the following short notices may not be unacceptable.

The Rev. Dr. William Markham, late Archbishop of York (who died Nov. 3, 1807, see vol. LXXXVII. 1082), had six sons and seven daughters, by his Lady, who died Jan. 21, 1814. One son, Lieut.-col. Markham, died, in his father's life time, gloriously in the service of his King and country. The Abp.'s eldest son, Wm. Markham, Esq. of Becca-lodge, co. York, married, in 1795, Elizabeth 5th daughter of Oldfield Bowles, Esq. and died in 1814. George his second son was Dean of York, (the subject of the present memoir). The other three sons now living are the Venerable Robert Markham, M. A. present Archdeacon of York, who married in 1797 the only daughter of Sir Gervas Clifton, Bart.; Osborn Markham, Esq. who married in 1806 Lady Mary Thynne, sister of the Marquis of Bath; and Vice-Admiral John Markham, who is distinguished in the Naval service of his country. Of the seven daughters, one died in the prime of youth before her father. The eldest married in 1815, Major-General Donkin; the 2d daughter, Eliza-Catherine, married in 1796, William Barnett, Esq. of York; the 3d daughter, Alicia, married in 1794, Rev. Henry-Forrester Mills; the 4th daughter, Frederica, was married in 1797, to the present Earl of Mansfield; the 5th daughter, was married in 1808, to the Rev. Dr. Goodenough; and the 6th daughter, Anne-Catherine, died unmarried in 1808. Of two of the Archbishop's brothers, Col. Enoch Markham died

died Dec. 25, 1806; and George Markham, Esq. died in 1801, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

REV. DR. GAUNTLETT.

Sept. 12. After an illness of three weeks, aged 78, Samuel Gauntlett, D. D. Warden of New College, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Vicar of Portsea, Hants, and Rector of Colerne, Wilts. The Vicarage of Portsea is in the gift of Winchester College, to which he was presented in 1788, and the Rectory of Colerne is annexed to the Wardenship. Dr. Gauntlett was elected Warden in 1794. In 1803, Dr. G. married the widow of the Rev. Edward Cranmer. Although so extremely ill, the anxiety of the Warden to be within the walls of his College, induced him to leave Portsea, on Thursday, Sept. 5, and he arrived in Oxford on the 7th. His death was occasioned by *Cholera Morbus*. He was a man of strong intellect, and of a benevolent heart; in classical learning accurate; in Divinity sound; as a Governor exemplary in his conduct; considerate in the exercise of discipline; attentive, punctual, and exact, in concerns of Collegiate business. By his decease his relations and intimate acquaintance are bereft of a sincere friend, and the whole Wiccamical Society has lost an able and judicious Divine.

The remains of the late venerable Dr. Gauntlett, were removed from New College, Oxford, at eight o'clock on the morning of Thursday the 19th. The Bishop of London and some of his other relatives attended on this solemn occasion.

FRANCIS RIVINGTON, Esq.

Oct. 18. In Tyndale-place, Islington, in his 78th year, Francis Rivington, Esq. the senior partner in the highly-respectable firm of the Rivingtons, of St. Paul's Church-yard, and of Waterloo Place; the immediate descendants of a long line of Booksellers, who may be ranked among the most eminent in this useful profession. Mr. Francis Rivington moved in an extensive circle of friends; and few men have been more generally or more justly esteemed. His probity, his sincere and unaffected piety, and his natural hilarity of disposition, endeared him to all who knew him. In addition to his own extensive business, he was actively engaged in a variety of public concerns. He was a Governor of all the Royal Hospitals; a Director of the Union Fire Office; a main pillar of the Amicable Society in Serjeants Inn; and a zealous supporter of many charitable Institutions, particularly that of the Sons of the Clergy, for which he was perpetually a Deputy Steward; and of the Anniversary of the

Charity Children at St. Paul's. He was buried in the cemetery of the parish of St. Faith adjoining that Cathedral on Oct. 25th. Such a man cannot go unweped to the grave; and the writer of this article, after a friendly intercourse of more than sixty years, is not ashamed to say that his eyes are this moment moister than his pen.

JOHN GODBOLD, Esq.

Oct. 4. At Bury St. Edmund's, John Godbold, Esq. He was the elder of two sons of the Rev. Richard Godbold, Vicar of Ferling in Essex, and of All Saints parish in Sudbury, co. Suffolk, and of Elizabeth his wife, whose maiden name was Coke, a family of distinction, who were living in the Western part of Suffolk previously to the year 1700. He was born at the Vicarage of All Saints, Sudbury, in 1731. Having passed the school education at Felsted in Essex, he was admitted a Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen College in Oxford, and returning afterwards to his native county, settled at Bury, where the remainder of his life was spent. When the Militia was raised, on the prospect of a French invasion, about the year 1759, he was a Captain in the Western Regiment (the officers belonging to which, at that time, were persons of the first families in the county), and was also one of the Deputy Lieutenants and an active Magistrate for Suffolk. He married De la Vivie, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Discipline, Esq. of Bury, but had no family. Her maternal ancestors, the Springs, had large property at Pakenham, a neighbouring village, part of which the late Mr. Godbold inherited, and sold, some years since, to the first Lord Calthorpe. She died in 1788. Mr. Godbold was a man of no small information, read constantly, and particularly delighted in Botany. He spent much time in his garden and green house, which his numerous friends visited with great satisfaction. His person was fine, and his deportment commanded respect. His dress was always neat and elegant. He possessed great firmness of mind and integrity, and was a gentleman of the old school, whom "*in corrupta fides nudaque veritas*" especially characterized.

RICHARD BURN, Esq.

Richard Burn, Esq. late Secretary to the Board for Queen Anne's Bounty, and Treasurer to the Society for the Conversion of Negroes in the Northern parts of British America (whose death is noticed in Part I. n. 94), was a solicitor of great professional talent, very much respected, and depended upon for his
scrupulous

scrupulous exactness in all his concerns. He was a faithful servant to the Bounty Board, and no less accurate than strictly just in his other appointments. He had formerly been Secretary to Bishop Lowth, by whom he was held in much esteem; to the late Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. John Moore), by whom he was promoted, and latterly to the present Bishop of Durham. The following epitaph, about to be inscribed on a tablet, is a tribute due to his memory, and written to commemorate the high character which this gentleman, through life, invariably sustained.

“*Memoriæ sacrum Richardi Burn, Armigeri, qui de Kendall Westmoriensi oriundus, nupèr de Decani Clauso magno Westmon. Incola, admodùm Reverendis Honoratissimisque Dispensatoribus Annæ Reginæ Benevolentia ad augenda Beneficia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ pauperiora impertitæ plusquam Triginta Annos è Secretis; necnon Societati Hon. et Ven. Servorum Americanorum Septentrionalium ad fidem Christianam convertendorum causâ institutæ Thesaurarius fuit. Officiis magnis, quibus animum semper intendit, fidelitate incorruptâ, integritate impollutâ, et honore sibi nato, perfunctus; Superiorum æstimatione dignatus, amicis observatus, suis intus et in corde amatus et spectatus, omnibus laudatus, cursum mortalem, Januari Mensis die decimo sexto, Ætatis suæ 74^{to}, Salutis anno 1822^{do}, ‘Spe certæ resurrectionis ad vitam æternam,’ terminavit. Subtèr, in crypta hujus Templi, reliquiæ mortales suæ sunt depositæ. Amici mœrentes hoc marmor poni voluere.*”

‘Nostra vanescit tenues in auras
Vita, per siccas velut unda arenas,
Aut velut sensus per opaca ludens,
Noctis imagu.’”

W. DICKINSON, Esq.

Oct. 9. In Cumberland-place, Newark, aged 66, W. Dickinson, Esq. formerly of Muskam Grange, near Newark, co. Nottingham, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex. His original name was William-Dickinson Rastall, being the only son of Dr. William Rastall*, vicar-general of the Church of Southwell, who died in 1788. He was born 1756, was a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; A. B. 1777; A. M. 1780. After leaving College, he devoted himself to the study of the Law.

* Of this Divine, see a high character, by his son, in the “History of Southwell,” p. 187.

Before his 30th year, in compliance with the wishes of several friends, especially the late learned Dr. Ralph Heathcote, he published a good “History of the Antiquities of the Town and Church of Southwell, co. Nottingham,” 1787, 4to. (see vol. LVII. 424.)

In 1795, at the request of Mrs. Henrietta Dickinson, of Eastward Hoo, he assumed the name of Dickinson only. This lady conceiving herself to be tenant in common, with her surviving sister Penelope, of certain estates in the North, devised her share of them to the subject of this memoir. This devise turned out, as far as concerned the real estates, to be bad, the testatrix holding in joint tenantry, and not as a tenant in common.

In 1801, and 1803, Mr. Dickinson published an improved edition of his “History of Southwell” (see vol. LXXI. 925; LXXIII. 1045); to which he added a Supplement in 1819; and prefixed to which is his Portrait.

In 1806, he published “The History and Antiquities of the Town of Newark, co. Notts. (the *Sidnæstæ* of the Romans), interspersed with biographical Sketches.” In two Parts. Part I. 1806. (LXXVI. 1035.) Part II. 1819. This last Part was published with an apology for the long interval, during which “the Author was overwhelmed with calamities of unusual magnitude, which not only repressed the energies of his mind, but necessarily diverted them to other channels.”

The Histories of Southwell and Newark form four parts of a work he entitled “Antiquities historical, architectural, chorographical, and itinerary, in Nottinghamshire, and the adjacent Counties,” &c.

He lately published “A practical Exposition of the Law relative to the Office and Duties of a Justice of the Peace,” 8vo.; to which he afterwards added, “The Justice Law of the last Five Years,” 1818.

Mr. Dickinson married Harriet, daughter of John Kenrick of Bletchingley, co. Surrey, Esq. by whom he had a numerous family.

JAMES DICKSON, Esq. F.L.S.

Aug. 14. At Broad Green, Croydon, aged 84, James Dickson, Esq. of Covent Garden, one of the oldest members of the Linnæan Society, and Vice President of the Horticultural Society of London. His knowledge of practical botany was extensive and profound. Not only the naturalists of the present day, but an extensive circle of private friends, will long regret the loss of this worthy, venerable man; and if talents, learning, and

and integrity, are deserving of attention, few persons are better entitled to a public monument than Mr. Dickson.

His "*Hortus Siccus*;" "*Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britannicæ*," and the various papers in the *Trans. of the Lin. Soc.* display a research and discrimination that have been rarely equalled, perhaps never surpassed. Besides these, Mr. Dickson published the following: "Collection of dried Plants," fol. fasc. 1-17, 1788, 1789. "Botanical Catalogue, alphabetically arranged according to the Linnæan System," 8vo, 1797.

CHARLES O'HARA, ESQ.

Sept. 19. At Nympsfield, at a very advanced age, Charles O'Hara, Esq. M. P. for the county of Sligo. Mr. O'Hara was descended from one of the most ancient families in Ireland, and married a niece of John King, Esq. late Under Secretary of State to the Duke of Portland, &c. He was bred to the profession of the Law, was called to the Bar 1770, and for some years practised in the courts at Dublin. He was elected a Representative in the Irish Parliament, for the county of Sligo; which eminent station he retained in the Imperial Parliament since the Union with Ireland.

He was at one period a lord of the Treasury in Ireland, and at the time of his death was one of the Governors of Sligo. He lived during part of the year in the neighbourhood of Boyle, and commanded during the war a troop of cavalry, denominated "The Corran and Liney Mounted Yeomanry," from two neighbouring parishes.

MR. W. ERSKINE FRASER.

Sept. 21. At Cheltenham, in his 17th year, Wm. Erskine, only remaining child of Rev. Hugh Fraser, M. A. Rector of Woolwich. A few weeks previous to his decease, he closely pressed his Surgeon to tell him his exact opinion of his case. This gentleman, seeing the uncommon strength of his religious feelings, unhesitatingly told him, that "there was not a shadow of hope." He replied, "I thank you, Sir, for your candour;" and, without betraying a symptom of fear at the thought of dying, or regret at leaving a world of which he promised to be a bright ornament, he firmly asked him, "how long he thought he might still have to suffer." Soon after which he said, "Father, not my will, but thine be done." With equal dignity and humanity, he afterwards said to another medical friend, of Cheltenham, "As much difference has arisen respecting the nature of my disease, I beg to say,

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that, if a minute investigation of my remains may in any way alleviate the sufferings of a fellow-creature, even for two hours, you have my full consent to make that examination; for, when our beautiful burial-service has been read over my poor dust, it can know no difference; and oh that it may prove useful to others!" His spontaneous prayers were devout, regular, and emphatically expressed. In this blessed frame of mind, he resigned his soul to the God who gave it; leaving to his afflicted parents the consolation, that seldom have been united in one so young, so much talented and virtuous with such Christian feelings and entire submission to the will of heaven.

MR. JAMES M'DOUGAL.

Sept. 17. At Whitefield, Peeblesshire, aged 82, James M'Dougal, Gent. farmer. "His first outset in life was as ploughman to the late William Dawson, Esq. of Frogden, the father of the improved system of husbandry in Scotland, who, after a regular apprenticeship in Norfolk, commenced his farming operations, on an extensive scale, in the neighbourhood of Kelso, about the middle of last century. In the Agricultural Report of Roxburghshire, by the late Rev. Dr. Douglas, it is stated, in justice to M'Dougal, at the particular desire of Mr. Dawson, that M'Dougal was the first ploughman in Scotland that formed a straight turnip drill with a two-horse plough, without the aid of a driver. In 1778, after having been for 14 years overseer to Mr. Dawson, during which time he had the charge of the apprentices, who from various parts of Scotland came to Mr. Dawson for instruction, he took in lease a small farm, in the neighbourhood of West Linton, in Peeblesshire, where his example, as a farmer paying rent and acting at his own risk, occasioned the ready adoption and rapid diffusion of the turnip and artificial grass husbandry, among practical farmers in that part of the country, as noticed in the Agricultural Report of Peeblesshire, by the Rev. Mr. Findlater. After bringing up and putting in a way of decently settling in life a numerous family, he retired upon a competency, the fruit of his industry. His strong rough sense and sound judgment made him to be much esteemed among the country gentlemen, notwithstanding a manner rather blunt and uncourtly; and such was the general opinion of his judgment and integrity, that, in matters of reference as to country transactions, he was often chosen by the parties as sole arbiter.

ardour. His attention to his religious duties was unostentatious, and altogether free of either superstition or enthusiasm. Possessed of a friendly, cheerful, and contented disposition, and of great command of temper, he passed through life easily and happily, enjoying it to the end, when he met with what was his wish, a speedy death, being carried off by a stroke of apoplexy."

PETER OLIVER, ESQ. M.A.

Sept. 3. At the Vicarage-house, Delgrave, aged 21, Peter Oliver, Esq. M.A. He published a "Short Account of the Reformers and Martyrs of the Church of England," 2vo, 1780.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

July 9. The Rev. Richard Sumner, Roman Catholic Priest; and on the 16th following, his brother the Rev. James Sumner of Plymouth. They were the twin sons of the late Mr. Thomas Sumner of Leagrass, near Preston, Lancashire, prosecuted their studies together, and died as above, within a few days of each other, aged 47.

Aug. 10. At Laverstock, co. Wilts, aged 91, the Rev. J. Hovet, M.A. of Beaminster, co. Dorset. He was of Pembroke College, Oxford. B.C.L. 1756.

Aug. 14. At Adderbury, co. Oxon. aged 77, the Rev. *Hoford Cotton*, M.A. twenty-eight years Vicar of that parish, being presented in 1754 by New College, Oxford, of which college he was a Fellow, and proceeded M.A. 1772.

Aug. 19. At Wilcot, co. Oxon. aged 53, the Rev. *Richard Pickering*, B.D. Rector of Winterborne Abbots, with Winterborne Steepleton, co. Dorset, and Rector of Wilcot. He was Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, M.A. 1791; B.D. 1801; and was presented to the livings of Winterborne Abbots, and Steepleton, in 1811, by Lincoln College, and to the Rectory of Wilcot in 1820, on his own nomination.

Aug. 31. At the Vicarage, Wandsworth, aged 73, greatly esteemed and respected, the Rev. *Robert Holt Butcher*, LL.B. 44 years Vicar of that parish (being presented in 1778, by T. A. Ackworth, Esq.), Vicar of Chesham, Bucks (to which he was presented in 1780, by the Duke of Bedford), and Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates for the West Half Hundred of Brixton. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge; where he took the degree of LL.B. 1770.

Sept. 8. At the King's Arms Inn, Oxford, aged 86, the Rev. *Alfred James Trash*, of Queen's College, Cambridge. Perpetual Curate of Kersey, and Lindsay, Suffolk, to which preferment he was presented by King's College, Cambridge.

Sept. 12. Suddenly, of an apopleptic fit,

at his house in Yelvertoft, Leicestershire, the Rev. Henry Knight, in the 55th year of his age, upwards of 30 years Pastor of the Protestant Dissenting Church in that place.—Ardent and unwearied in his efforts to promote the best interests of his fellow creatures, as a Christian Minister—kind, attentive, and affectionate, as a husband and father—steady, active, and faithful, as a friend—he has left a void not easily filled, and his memory will be held in the highest estimation by all who were connected with him.—The solemnity which appeared in every countenance, and the tears which were shed by the vast concourse assembled at his funeral, were a touching and decisive testimony of the excellence of his character.

Sept. 18. At the Vicarage, Grinton, co. York, Rev. T. Edmondson, Vicar of that place, and master of the Free Grammar School, Frentham. He was presented to the Vicarage of Grinton, in 1807, by the King.

Sept. 28. At St. Andrew's, the Rev. William Crawford, D.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in that University.

At Quenington, co. Gloucester, Rev. John Harvey Astley, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1811, by M. H. Beach, Esq. He was of Exeter College, Oxford; M.A. 1798; and one of the Magistrates for the county of Gloucester.

Lucy. At Hathern, co. Leicester, aged 65, the Rev. Thomas Beer, Rector of Long Whaddon, to which he was presented June 14, 1786, by the King.

At a very advanced age, the Rev. Peter de Beauvoir, of Downham-hall, co. Essex. He was of King's College, Cambridge, LL.B. 1760, was presented to the family Rectory of Downham, by O. Beauvoir, 1760; and to the Rectory of Wickford, in Essex, in 1761, by C. Hall, Esq. both which preferments he retained till his death. His executor has since paid the sum of 38,000*l.* to the Stamp office, being the duty on 720,000*l.* payable to the residuary legatee, Richard Beryon, Esq. who has taken the name of De Beauvoir (see Part I. p. 464). This fortunate legatee was no relation to the testator. Above 50,000*l.* were otherwise left in legacies. The immense property was bequeathed by the testator, independent of his freehold estates, which are of considerable value.

Rev. David Evans, Vicar of Headcorn, Kent, to which Vicarage he was presented in 1808, by the Abp. of Canterbury.

Rev. Sir John Fagg, Bart. of Nyston, near Canterbury. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, A.B. 1781; A.M. 1784. He succeeded his father Sir William; married in 1769, Anne only daughter and heiress of Daniel Newman, Esq. of Canterbury; by whom he had issue.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 64, the Rev. Henry Harrison, 38 years Rector of Shimpling,

ling, Norfolk, having been presented in 1784, by J. Buxton, esq.

In his 86th year, Rev. R. Hodges, upwards of 30 years Rector of Knill Chapel, Herefordshire, being presented in 1788, by F. Garbett, Esq.

Rev. H. Heathcote, Rector of Bixbrand, near Henley-upon-Thames, Oxfordshire, to which living he was presented in 1802, by Lord Heathfield.

At Hafod, co. Cardigan, Wales, the Rev. Daniel Jones, 23 years Rector of Ruckinge, co. Kent, having been presented in 1799 by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Sidmouth, aged 58, the Rev. John Le Marchant, Perpetual Curate of St. Helen's in the Isle of Wight, to which charge he was presented in 1819, by Eton College, where he had been educated.

At Sheldesley Rectory, co. Worcester, the Rev. J. Robinson.

Rev. William Robinson, M.A. Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Longwood, in the parish of Huddersfield, and Master of Longwood Free-school.

Rev. Francis B. Welles, B. A. Vicar of Catthorpe, co. Leicester; to which vicarage he was presented in 1820, by J. Harpur, esq.

Aged 57, the Rev. James Wykes, M. A. upwards of 20 years Rector of Haslebeeche, co. Northampton, being presented in 1798, by Shuckburgh Ashby, esq. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1786.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. In Doughty-street, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Edw. Holmes, of Scorton, co. York.

At Islington, Susan, dau. of Rev. G. Barlow, Vicar of Great and Little Abington, co. Cambridge.

In Ely-place, Holborn, Donald Mackellar, esq.

At Pentonville, aged 50, Joseph Starling, esq.

At Islington, aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Crisp, formerly of Stoke Newington.

Sept. 4. Aged 38, Lieut. Peter Truppo, R. N.

Sept. 10. Aged 18, Mary-Eliza, only dau. of Thos. Hoblyn, esq. of Sloane-st.

In Oxendon-st. aged 80, Mr. John Beale, one of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard.

Aged 68, Thos. Singleton, esq. late of East-end, Finchley.

Sept. 13. Mr. Thomas Parker, of Bush-lane, Cannon-street, aged 84, the oldest inhabitant of the ward of Walbrook.—Also, on the 24th, Mr. Thomas Parker, only son of the above, aged 55, upwards of 25 years a servant of the Bank of England.

Sept. 14. At Kennington, Matthew Sharp-house, esq. of the East India House.

Sept. 18. Aged 24, Mary, dau. of late Rev. Geo. Hodgkins, of Stoke Newington.

Aged 62, Mr. Horn, many years in the office of Signer of the Writs in the Court of King's Bench.

Sept. 20. In Greenwich Hospital, upwards of 90, Lieut. Besson, who was made a Lieutenant in 1758, and the oldest but one on that list of officers. He had been many years belonging to that Institution.

Sarah, wife of T. G. Lloyd, esq. Clapham Road.

Sept. 21. In Jarmyn-street, aged 84, Lewis Disney Ffytche, esq.

Sept. 22. In Conduit street, Anne, relict of Rev. J. N. Ord, late Rector of Wheathampstead and Harpenden, Herts.

Sept. 23. At Camberwell, 70, W. Dowd-ling, esq. of Upper Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square.

Aged 64, Benj. Yates, esq. of Walworth. At Mile End, 67, Thos. Row, esq.

Of a consumption, Sam. Abraham, son of Rev. Josh. Brooksbank, of Winkworth's-buildings, City Road.

Sept. 24. In consequence of a fall on board the Cornwall East Indiaman, Charles Du Sable, esq. Captain in his Britannic Majesty's 60th regiment, Chevalier of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour of France.

In Chesterfield-street, aged 65, Harriot, sole dau. of Rev. Dr. Milles, late Dean of Exeter.

Sept. 25. In Newington-place, Richard Langton, esq. late of Lombard-st. banker.

Sept. 26. Jas. Griffiths, esq. of Stamford-hill, who formerly kept the Horns Tavern, Doctors' Commons, and who for 38 years was one of the Common Council of the City of London.

Sept. 27. At Islington, 89, Mrs. Bunting.

Sept. 28. At Hammersmith, 78, Christopher Brown, esq. of Long Acre.

Sept. 29. At Clapham-rise, 72, Mary, relict of Herman Schroder, esq.

At the house of G. Wood, esq. Hanger-hill, Bridget, wife of the Rev. R. W. Hood, of Roydon, Essex.

Sept. 30. In Nelson-square, in her 42d year, Mary Frances, wife of Sir Charles Aldis, surgeon. She was married in 1800, and had several children: one only survives.

Oct. 3. At Camberwell, 84, Aaron Trim, esq.

Aged 88, Mrs. Mary Cotes, late of Peckham.

Oct. 5. John Goodwin, esq. merchant, of Angel-court, Snow-hill, Skinner-street. Mr. Goodwin went to purchase some Epsom-salts, instead of which he was served with oxalic acid, and on going to bed, he took a portion of the poisonous drug, which caused his dissolution in half an hour.

Oct. 16. In Adelphi Terrace, at a very advanced age, the relict of the celebrated David Garrick. Of this venerable lady we shall give an authentic memoir in our next.

Oct. 19. In Leicester-square, Thomas Mackenzie,

Mackenzie, esq. M.P. for Ross-shire. He was interred in the New Church, Mary-le-bone.

BERKSHIRE.—Sept. 17. Catherine, wife of John Biggs, esq. Solicitor, Reading.

Sept. 25. In Park-st. Windsor, 84, R. Meyrick, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Sept. 15. Suddenly, at Eton, Rev. E. Halled, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford.

Sept. 23. At Aylesbury, James Grace, esq.

Sept. 24. At Brook Hamilton Gill's, esq. Wyrdsbury, aged 24, Bellenden Charles Gill, esq.

Sept. 30. At Frogmore Lodge, High Wycombe, aged 68, Rev. John Manning, LL.B. an Alderman of the Corporation. He served the office of Mayor in 1790.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Aug. 13. At Covington, Harriet, wife of Phillip Gardner, D.D. and second dau. of late Sir Thos. Hatton, bart. of Longstanton.

Aged 15, Wm. son of Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, of Wisbich.

CHESHIRE.—Sept. 1. At Altringham, 90, Mr. Robert Backhouse, 32 years Sheriff's Officer for the County of Chester. He had attended 64 Assizes, been present at four Preston Guilds, and died the day before the commencement of the fifth.

J. W. Hammond, esq. of Wistaston Hall.

CUMBERLAND.—At Hazlehead, Ulpha, aged 94, Mr. Wm. Jackson. His father attained the extraordinary age of 108, his brother and sister died when their united ages reached 175, and he has left two sisters and a brother whose united ages amount to 265 years.

CORNWALL.—At Truro, 96, Chas. Carne.

DEVONSHIRE.—At St. Wen, 99, Robt. Parkin.

At Dartmouth, 78, Wm. Newman, esq. formerly a merchant at Bristol.

At Exeter, Laura-Edwina, wife of W. E. Powell, esq. M.P. and Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Sept. 16. At Sidmouth, 65, Mrs. Adey, of Dursley, co. Gloucester.

Sept. 22. At Dawlish, 20, Robert, son of Sir Robert Chester, of Bush Hall, Herts.

Sept. 23. At Exmouth, 64, Rob. Russell, esq. formerly proprietor of the extensive waggon concern on the Great Western Road, and afterwards a banker at Exeter.

DORSETSHIRE.—At Lodors, near Bridport, J. Kennaway, esq. banker, of the firm of Gundry and Kennaway of Bridport.

Sept. 13. At Wimborne Minster, 77, Isaac Gulliver, esq.

DURHAM.—Sept. 17. At Sunderland, 29, John Eysam Scafe, esq. of Brompton, Middlesex, only son of the late J. Scafe, esq. of Greenwich.

ESSEX.—At Dedham, 24, Georgiana, dau. of P. Firmin, esq.

At Colchester, 66, the relict of Rev. Philip Gurdon, of Assington Hall, Suffolk.

GLoucestershire.—Louisa, dau. of Nicholas Isaac, esq. banker, of Marshfield.

Robert, son of late H. Wilton, esq. of Gloucester.

At Cheltenham, Lucy-Penelope, dau. of late Robt. Phillips, esq. of Longworth, co. Hereford.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Robt. Stone, esq. of Nerwood House, co. Stafford.

Sept. 8. At the Hotwells, 31, Wm. M'Donnell, M.D. surgeon of the 19th reg. foot. Mr. M'Donnell was of a highly respectable family, and son of the late James M'Donnell, esq. of Scotos, Invernesshire.

Sept. 11. At Newland, 78, the relict of James Rowell, esq. of Castle Ashby, co. Northampton.

Sept. 22. At Bristol, Isabella, wife of Hen. Poole, esq. and only dau. of Ashfield Hunt, esq.

Sept. 30. At Bristol, aged 88, Sarah, relict of late Isaac Bence, esq.

Oct.... At Bristol, Mr. J. H. Lane, Scholar of Worcester College.

Oct. 3. At Clifton, 66, Henry Charles Litchfield, esq. late Solicitor to his Majesty's Treasury, and one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

HAMPSHIRE.—Sept. 26. At Upton House, Jas. Nibbs, esq. formerly of Antigua, and on the 30th, Sarah, his widow.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Lately*. At Gworlodith, Clodock, W. Marsh, esq. many years in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Hereford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Sept. 10. At Pulling-spit, near Rickmansworth, 73, Rob. Salmon, esq. late of New Bond-street.

Sept. 13. At Hemel Hempstead, 27, Rev. S. Grover, M. A. Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

At Aldeham Abbey, 17, Charlotte Jemima, dau. of Adm. Sir Charles Pole.

Sept. 15. At Watford, 77, G. Whitting-stall, esq. an eminent brewer. He has died immensely rich, leaving the mass of his wealth to his sister. He has, it is said, left also property to the amount of 100,000*l.* to a distant relation, and 10,000*l.* to a lad, who is no relative.

KENT.—Sept. 13. The wife of John Bryan, esq. of Swanscomb.

Sept. 23. At Hayes, Henrietta, wife of Thomas Farrar, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square.

Sept. 29. At Margate, 65, Mr. Samuel Brooks, of the Strand. Mr. Brooks was Treasurer of the Westminster Association for Preserving the Purity of Election; and was always a most zealous supporter of Sir Francis Burdett, and the Opposition Candidates at the Westminster Elections. His funeral was attended by many of his public associates.

Oct. 10. Suddenly, at Margate, Mr. John Fuller, architect.

LANCASHIRE.—Sept. 8. Aged 78, Thos. Falkner Phillips, esq. of Moss-side, near Manchester.

Sept. 16. In Liverpool, 33, much respected, Mr. Geo. Burrell, principal Librarian of the Athenæum.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, J. Joyce, dau. of late J. Simmonds, esq. of Butt House.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—At Market Raisin, 24, John Atkinson Robinson, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, eldest son of Rev. John R. Rector of Faldingworth and Ulceby.

Aug. 18. At Grimsby, near Louth, 68, John Hanson, gent.

NORFOLK.—At Cromer, at an advanced age, T. Mickleburgh, esq.

At Great Yarmouth, 62, Thos. Ridge, esq.

At Westacre Highhouse, A. Hammond, esq. after a life of extraordinary activity, riding foremost in the coursing as well as the hunting field, and on the most spirited horses, even to a few weeks of his death. By the female line he was related to the Duke and Princess Sophia of Gloucester, the late Earl of Oxford, and the present Marquis Cholmondeley.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—At Welford, F. Ponsford, esq.

Aug. 29. Suddenly, Jane, dau. of late Rev. John Bullivant, Rector of Marston Trussell.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Sept. 16. Aged 62, Mrs. S. Hodgson, printer and proprietor of the Newcastle Chronicle.

Sept. 21. Of apoplexy, aged 63, John Hunter, esq. of the Hermitage.—Same day Mr. A. Surtees, of Delves, steward to the above.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Aug. 30. At Cornwell, Charlotte, dau. of Francis Penyston, esq.

Sept. 18. At the Rectory-house, Woodstock, Mrs. Mavor, after a lingering illness, which she supported with true Christian fortitude.

Sept. 20. Mary, wife of Mr. Tilleman-Hodgkinson Bobart, Bedel of Law in the University of Oxford.

Oct. 6. At Henley-upon-Thames, Mary wife of Thomas Cooper, esq.

SUROPESHIRE.—C. Evans, better known by the name of Carolus the Hermit of Tong, where he had lived during seven years in a lonely and romantic cell on the domain of G. Durant, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—In Bath, 58, Theresa, youngest surviving dau. of late Rev. Carew Reynell, Rector of St. James's, Bristol, and grand-dau. of Right Rev. Carew Reynell, Bp. of Derry.

At Bath, Sarah, wife of Mr. G. H. Smith, printer, of Chipping-Norton, Oxon. dau. of late Rev. T. Purdy, many years pastor of the Baptist Congregation at that place.

At Bath, Eliz. Hume, sister of late Dean

of Derry, and niece of late Bishop of Salisbury.

Oct. 1. Mrs. Twiss, wife of T. Twiss, esq. of Bath; mother of Horace Twiss, esq. M. P. and sister to Mrs. Siddons, and the Messrs. Kemble.

Oct. 8. At Shepton Mallet, 27, Mr. John Davies, a respectable Solicitor.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—At Barr-hall, the lady of Sir J. Scott, bart.

SUFFOLK.—Aged 88, the wife of Wm. Rayner, esq. of Stradishall.

At Wickham Market, W. Barthrop, esq.

Sept. 16. Aged 75, John Brooks, gent. of Bury, son of Mr. Brooks of Westley, who survives him, in his 99th year.

Sept. 29. At Bury St. Edmund's, Frances-Anne, daughter of Thomas Allen, esq. of Bridgewater.

SURREY.—Sept. 11. At Egham, Mr. Chas. Miles, one of the proprietors of Garraway's Coffee-house.

Aged 77, John R. Snow, esq. late of Hatton-hill.

Sept. 13. After a few days illness, caused by plunging (whilst overheated) into a cold bath, at Hooley Park, Reigate, aged 28, Charles-John Louis de Thiballier, R. N. and youngest son of late Col. de Thiballier, Col. of Royal British Legion, who was killed in St. Domingo, in 1794.

SUSSEX.—Sept. 11. At Brighton, J. wife of J. B. Cramer, esq. the celebrated composer.

Sept. 25. Aged 70, Mrs. Anna-Amelia Steers.

WARWICKSHIRE.—G. Milne, M.D. Physician to the Birmingham Hospital.

YORKSHIRE.—Aug. 28. Aged 59, Mr. Robt. Cook, merchant, late of the firm of Cook and Sutton, Barton-upon-Humber.

Sept. 1. At Carlton Hall, 81, Anne, relict of Thomas Stapleton, esq.

Sept. 6. At an advanced age, Wm. Shore, esq. of Tipton, near Sheffield, many years an active partner in the bank of Messrs. Parker, Shores, and Blakelock, of Sheffield, from which he had retired a few years.

At Cawthorne, near Barnesley, 60, Mary, wife of Thomas West, esq.

Sept. 10. At Everingham, the wife of Rev. W. Alderson, Rector of that place.

Sept. 19. At Hull, 83, Johnson Newman, esq. Col. in the Russian service, and formerly Russian Consul.

Sept. 24. Eleanor, only surviving dau. of late Christ. Smith, esq. of Kirkgate, Leeds.

Sept. 25. At Bradford, Thos. Ackroyd, esq. late of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

Sept. 27. At Guisbrough, the wife of the Rev. Henry Ingilby.

WALES.—At Wrexham, 92, Eleanor, relict of late Danvers Gortside, esq. and sister to the late Ralph Peters, esq. of Platbridge.

Rev. Wm. Bowen, of Swansea, son of late Lewis B. esq. of Gwerllwynwith, co. Glamorgan.

At Pont-y-pool, 66, W. George, esq.
Col. W. Bowen, 4th son of late G. Bowen,
esq. Llwynware, co. Pembroke.

At Pembroke, 77, Captain John Brooks.

At Dyer's Valley, near Cowbridge, the
widow of T. Truman, esq.

Aug. 15. At Swansea, Miss Charlotte
Harman, late of Bristol, eldest sister of Mr.
Harman, Solicitor, Downend.

Sept. 16. Aged 84, Catharine, widow of
late Mr. J. Morris, of Lwyncelyn Clydey.

Sept. 22. At Pontarddulais, near Swansea,
Wm. Lloyd, esq. Solicitor, of Ludlow. His
conciliating manners and inflexible integrity
had justly gained him the lasting regard of
many valuable friends.

Sept. 25. At St. Clair, co. Carmarthen,
Jane, relict of Rev. Wm. Hamilton, and
dau. of Conolly McCauley Gage, esq. of
the Mall, Clifton.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately*. At Edinburgh, 79,
John Buchan, esq. W. S. and Solicitor for
the Exchequer in Scotland.

Aug. 21. In Albany-street, Hon. Wm.
Erskine, Lord Kinneir, one of the Scotch
Lords of Session.

Sept. 4. Aged 46, Capt. James Pinchon,
of the sloop Pomona, upwards of 12 years
in the Louth trade.

Sept. 7. At Wick, in Caithness, aged 42,
Margaret-Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Robt. Phin.

IRELAND.—Thos. Whitten, esq. many years
Recorder of Enniskillen.

At Dublin, 21, Mary, wife of Lieut. Thos.
Jones Llayde, H. P. of the 71st regt. and
late of the 88th.

In Dublin, Anastasia, Lady Brown, relict
of Sir G. Brown, bart.

James Ogleby, esq.

July 21. The Lady of the Rt. Hon.
Lord Norbury, Lord Chief Justice of the
Common Pleas, Ireland.

Sept. 2. At Homra, near Hillsborough,
33, Carlisle Corry, esq. son of Isaac C. esq.
of Newry.

Sept. 11. At his seat, Largan, Charles
Browlow, esq. of Brock-street, Bath, and
father of C. Browlow, esq. M. P. for the
county of Armagh.

At Cormy Castle, co. Cavan, the lady of
Col. Pratt.

Oct. 4. At Kilburn, 82, Rev. Thos. Shore
Woodman.

ABROAD.—*Lately*. At Philadelphia, of
asthma, D. Manuel Torres, the envoy from
the republic of Columbia, who had been
well received by the President of the United
States.

At Passy, near Paris, Mary, widow of
Capt. Trollope, 42d regt. who was killed
while with the army under the Duke of
York, in Holland, and sister of late Maj.-
Gen. Foord Bowes.

On his passage from Madras, 37, Rev. C.
Church, M. A. son of late Rev. C. C. Church,
of Whitehaven.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, 29, Thos.-Black-

all Buckworth, esq. late Captain in Royal
Cheshire Militia.

At Paris, Caroline, dau. of Maj.-Gen. H.
J. Cumming.

Suddenly, at Weisbaden, near Frankfort,
57, Mr. Natali Corri, late Professor of Music.

At Florence, 14, the 2d son of Viscount
Dillon. He fell into a reservoir, where he
perished.

On his march from Cudappa to Seringa-
patam, 19, Jos. Jackman, esq. son of Rev.
J. J. Rector of Ashley, Cambridgeshire.

Jan. 4. At Benecoolen, Marsden, only re-
maining son of Sir Stamford Raffles, *Lieut.*
Gov. of that settlement; and on Jan. 14,
Charlotte his eldest daughter.

Feb. 13. At Bungalow, Lieut. John Pott,
of 13th Light Dragoons, deservedly regretted
by his brother officers.

Feb. 20. On board the ship *Fairlie*, on
his passage from the East Indies, Lieut.
E. T. H. Brisco, 11th Drag. of Walsfield.

Feb. 28. In the East Indies, aged 27,
Capt. Edw. Studd, commander of the ship
Harriet.

March 23. On board the *Sarah Norton*,
of Chawghut, Lieut. Chas. Mathison, 1st
batt. 3d regt. N. I. Bombay.

March 24. At Gooty, India, to the inex-
pressible grief of his family and friends,
Alexander Ord, Ensign in the Hon. East
India Company's Service, in the 18th year
of his age, youngest son of John Ord, esq.
late of Taradale, N. B.

May 9. At Barville Park, near Graham
Town, Algoa Bay, Maj.-Gen. Chas. Camp-
bell, late commanding the forces at New-
foundland.

In May last, at Valparaiso, Capt. Thos.
Graham, *Doris* frigate, and husband to the
well-known Mrs. Maria Graham, author of
several pleasing works.

May 24. On board H. M. ship *Active*,
Lieut. William St. Andrew St. John, R. N.
2d son of Rev. J. F. S. F. St. John, Proba-
ndary of Worcester.

May 25. In Jamaica, Lieut. James Sum-
mers, of 33d reg. (son of the Rev. Wm.
Summers of Wickwar); an officer of great
promise.

May 28. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, 25,
Eliz. wife of Capt. Custance, of 50th Foot,
and dau. of J. White, esq. of Paulsgrove,
Hants.

June ... On her passage from Jamaica to
England, 27, Catherine, lady of Capt. Sir
W. S. Wiseman, bart. of H. M. frigate
Tamar. Her Ladyship was the third dau.
of Hon. Sir Jas. Macintosh, bart. M. P.

June 1. At Jamaica, Andrew, son of late
Geo. Currie, esq. Comptroller of Customs
at Newcastle.

At Havannah, Cuba, 28, Capt. William
Mason, of the Liberty of Hull Port, son of
Mr. Mason, of Sewerby, farmer, and bro-
ther to Mr. Mason, Surveyor of the Cas-
toms at the Port of Bridlington.

Sept. 28.

Sept. 20. At Boulogna, the Countess de Vizey. She was the eldest daughter of Mrs. Charles Lock, the daughter of the Duchess of Leinster, by her second husband Mr. Ogilvie. This unfortunate lady was just recovered from her accouchement, and was taking an airing on a donkey, when a horse ran away with a cart, and the wheel went

over the Countess and her *bondet*, passing over the lower part of her body. The boy in attendance on the donkey was killed on the spot. The Countess survived but a short time.

Sept. ... At Paris, Madame Condorcet, widow of the well-known Condorcet, and niece to Marshal Grouchy.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 25, to Oct. 22, 1822.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5 142		50 and 60 109	
Males - 855	} 1678	Males - 649	} 1266		5 and 10 62	60 and 70 100		
Females - 823		Females - 617			10 and 20 40	70 and 80 82		
Whereof have died under two years old 364		20 and 30 71			80 and 90 49			
		30 and 40 122	90 and 100 5					
		40 and 50 120						

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending October 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
38 4	25 5	19 4	20 8	25 0	28 5

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, October 21, 35s. to 40s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, October 23, 32s. 4½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, October 21.

Kent Bags	2l.	2s. to 4l.	0s.	Kent Pockets	2l.	5s. to 5l.	5s.
Sussex Ditto	1l.	18s. to 2l.	0s.	Sussex Ditto	2l.	0s. to 2l.	18s.
Yearlings	1l.	10s. to 2l.	0s.	Essex Ditto	2l.	5s. to 3l.	15s.
Farnham, fine,				6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.			

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 21.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. 0d. Straw 2l. 2s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 8s. 0d. Clover 4l. 0s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 7s. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 4l. 12s.

SMITHFIELD, October 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s.	8d. to 3s.	4d.	Lamb	3s.	0d. to 3s.	6d.
Mutton	2s.	8d. to 3s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Oct. 21 :			
Veal	3s.	8d. to 4s.	8d.	Beasts	2963	Calves	214.
Pork	2s.	8d. to 4s.	0d.	Sheep and Lambs	20,940	Pigs	360.

COALS, Oct. 18 : Newcastle, 42s. 0d. to 46s. 0d.—Sunderland, 39s. 0d. to 46s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Oct. 21 : Town Tallow 46s. 6d. Yellow Russia 47s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s.—CANDLES, 9s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Oct. 1822 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 1999l. 10s. Div. 75l. per Ann.—Coventry Canal, 1060l. to 1070l. Div. 44l. per annum.—Oxford Canal, 710l. to 740l. Div. 32l. per annum.—Neath, 410l. with Div. 10l. to be paid on the 1st of November.—Leeds and Liverpool, 360l. ex Div. 6l. Half-year.—Barnesley, 209l.—Stourbridge, 200l. ex Div.—Swansea, 190l. Div. 10l.—Peak Forest, 70l. Div. 3l.—Monmouth, 160l. with 4l. Half-year Div.—Grand Junction, 245l. 245l. Div. 10l. per annum.—Ellesmere, 63l. ex Div. 3l.—Grand Surrey, 53l. Div. 3l.—Regent's, 41l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 26l. 10s. Div. 1l.—Kennet and Avon, 17l. 10s. ex Div. 17s.—Stratford, 17l.—Wilts and Berks, 6l. 10s.—West India Dock, 190l. Div. 10l. per cent.—London Dock, 120l. Div. 4l. 10s.—Globe Assurance, 185l. Div. 6l.—Imperial, 95l. Div. 4l. 10s. per ann.—County, 42l.—Hope Ditto, 4l. 5s.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 71l. Div. 4 per Cent. Half-year.—New Ditto, 20l. Premium, ex Half-year Div.—Provident Institution, 18l. 10s.—Covent Garden Theatre Share, 400l.—Drury Lane New Ditto, 500l. Renter's Share, with Admission, 135l.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 27, to October 26, 1892, both inclusive.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000£.	Ex. Bills, 500£.
27			81			100		81			3 2 pm.	3 5 pm.
28			81			100		81		49 pm.	4 3 pm.	4 pm.
29			81			100				48 pm.	3 4 pm.	5 3 pm.
1			81			100				49 pm.	3 4 pm.	3 5 pm.
2			81			100		81½		55 pm.	3 5 pm.	4 5 pm.
3			81			100			25½	51 pm.	5 4 pm.	5 4 pm.
4			81			100		81¼			4 5 pm.	4 6 pm.
5			81			101¼				52 pm.	5 6 pm.	5 6 pm.
7			81			101¼				52 pm.	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
8			82			101				55 pm.	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
9			82			102		81½		54 pm.	5 6 pm.	5 7 pm.
10			82			102			25¼	54 pm.	5 6 pm.	5 6 pm.
11	248½	81¼	82	1	92½	99	20			57 pm.	6 7 pm.	6 7 pm.
12	247	81¼	81	2	92½	99	20½			57 pm.	6 8 pm.	6 8 pm.
14		81	81	2	92½	99	20			56 pm.	7 6 pm.	9 6 pm.
15	246	81	82		92½	99	102			56 pm.	5 6 pm.	5 7 pm.
16	246½	81¼	82		93	99½	102	20½		56 pm.	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
17	247	81¼	82		93	99½	102	20½		54½	5 7 pm.	7 6 pm.
19		81¼	82		93	99½	102	20½		255	52 pm.	6 7 pm.
21		81¼	82		93	99½	102	20½		255	52 pm.	6 7 pm.
22	248	81¼	82		93	99½	102	20½		255	53 pm.	7 5 pm.
23	249	81¼	82		93½	99	102	20½			5 6 pm.	4 7 pm.
24	249½	81¼	82		93	99½	102	20½		255½	48 pm.	5 6 pm.
25	250½	81¼	82		93	99½	103	20½		50 pm.	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
26		82	82		93½	99½	103	20½		257	6 7 pm.	7 6 pm.

* * South Sea Stock, 93 | 93½ | — New South Sea, 81½ | 81½

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 27, to October 26, 1892, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Sept.	°	°	°			Oct.	°	°	°		
27	46	57	49	30, 24	cloudy	12	52	60	59	29, 80	cloudy
28	50	56	50	, 21	cloudy	13	58	60	52	, 45	stormy
29	54	58	46	, 04	fair	14	44	50	42	, 99	fair
30	45	60	50	29, 87	fair	15	40	47	46	, 85	showery
O. 1	49	61	56	, 74	fair	16	50	53	47	, 35	rain
2	55	64	59	, 80	cloudy	17	46	48	47	, 37	rain
3	60	66	60	, 76	showery	18	45	50	46	, 76	fair
4	60	65	60	, 80	showery	19	50	55	52	, 45	stormy
5	60	66	52	, 71	fair, r ^{at} n ^t .	20	55	57	56	, 50	stormy
6	50	60	50	, 64	fair, s ^{at} n ^t .	21	50	56	50	, 64	stormy
7	54	60	54	, 67	fair	22	45	56	46	, 82	fair
8	56	58	50	, 60	rain	23	47	56	56	, 65	cloudy
9	58	64	52	, 70	showery	24	55	60	56	, 40	cloudy
10	50	59	47	, 99	showery	25	56	60	53	, 58	fair
11	46	59	51	30, 20	fair	26	51	58	52	, 49	cloudy

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Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
Brit. Press--M. Adver.
Courier--Globe--St. r.
Traveller--Sun--Brit.
Traveller--Statesm.
St. James's & Gen. Eve.
Eng. Chronicle
Com. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz. - Lit. Chron.
Museum - Lit. Reg.
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
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Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Boston
Brighton 3--Bristol 5
Bucks--Bury 2
Cambrian
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarthen--Chelmsf
Cheltenham--Chert. 3
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2 Cumberl
Derby--Devon
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Dorchester--Durham 2
Essex - Exeter 4



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Hants--Ipswich 2
Kent 3-Lancaster 1
Leeds 3-Leicester 1
Lichfield-Liverpool
Macclesfield-Maidst
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk--Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2-Oxf 2
O-westy-Pottery
Plymouth 2-Preston
Reading-Rochester
Salisbury-Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sneithorne--Stafford
*tamora 2 Stockport
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Embellished with Views of NETLEY ABBEY, Hampshire; and
HOGARTH'S TOMBS in Chiswick Church-yard, Middlesex.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In answer to the CHURCHWARDEN's question, page 290, A. H. thinks there is no doubt that when he employs a person to collect Rates, he is himself liable to the parish for that collection; but if he employs a person under the sanction of an order of Vestry, he is not personally liable for the agent's default.

W. says, in reply to the same question of A CHURCHWARDEN, "if he employs a collector he must pay him, and if any defalcation should happen, through the means of such collector, the Churchwarden must make it good. But in some large parishes there is a collector appointed, and security taken; and the only way for your Correspondent to convince himself how this might be in his parish, would be for him to call a Vestry, and take their opinion upon this subject."

S. J. A. observes, "Your Correspondent E. I. C. seems so fully determined that nothing shall be well done that was done at St. Catharine's near the Tower, 'at the time of the last repair of the Church so fatal to antiquity,' that I hardly know whether it will please him to be informed that the arms he speaks of as being *destroyed* (p. 406 in the Mag. for May last), were removed to the house of a gentleman residing near the Church, where he might, I doubt not, have inspected them, had he thought it worth his while to *inquire* into their fate."

A SUBSCRIBER to Neale's "Westminster Abbey," is informed that the last part of that Work is nearly complete, and Mr. Neale feels assured of submitting it to his numerous Subscribers and the Public, about the end of January 1823. In reply to the query, "Whether he *intends* to complete the Work?" he begs to state, that to his ardent desire to fulfil to the utmost his engagements with the public, can alone be attributed the protraction of the Publication; which to him is both painful and injurious. He derives, however, satisfaction in the belief, that the display of graphic art, for which he alone waits, will be his best apology for a delay he never contemplated.

"The Sepulchral Inscriptions," inquired after by M. G. which in 1790 were the property of J. N. are the originals of R. Smith; and they, with some other Huntingdonshire MSS. have been sold to Mr. Simmons.—M. G. also wishes to know (and of this we cannot inform him) where he can trace the Huntingdon Collections of the Rev. Thomas Fairfax, Rector of Eynesbury, who died in 1750, and whose property then came into the hands of a medical gentleman of the name of Middleton, in London, of whose descendants he can learn nothing.

A. H. inquires, "if there is any record in preservation of the works of London Bridge at the time of the building and sinking its foundation, shewing the reasons for the place chosen, the fall of water, if any at that date, the reason of the difference in the breadth of the arches, &c. Perhaps the notes taken in the City when the houses were removed, might throw very useful light on the intended structure. Are there such documents any where in preservation?"

An "Old Correspondent" wishes to be informed where the pariah church of St. Nicholas ad Manc, which is now united to or with the living of St. Olave, Hartstreet, in the City of London, was situated; and for any general information respecting the parish.

N. Y. W. G. requests the insertion of the following queries, on the elucidation of which depends a case of great importance: Had Sir James Scudamore (father of John the first Viscount) a wife named Anne?—When did Sir James Scudamore marry Mary, the widow of Sir Thomas Baskerville, of Sunning Well in Berkshire? her maiden name was Throckmorton.—When did Mary, the wife of Sir James Scudamore, die? her maiden name was Houghton, daughter of Peter Houghton, Alderman of London.—Who was the mother of John Scudamore, the first Viscount, born in the year 1600, and died 1671?

A Letter from N. Y. W. G. to S. R. M. awaits the latter at our office.

R.'s tradesman's token appears unimportant.—S. will find his anecdote (more correctly related) in Berkeley's Poems, p. 166. Many others of the same description are contained in that volume.—We refer T. who inquires after street impostors, to Bowstreet—and W. who asks whether lay impropriators are liable to procurations in behoof of their rectories, to the Tenth's Office.—V.'s remarks on the New Marriage Acts are not new. His "short and merited eulogium" on us is too long and complimentary for insertion.

An OXONIAN would make inquiry relating to the issue of Lieut.-gen. James Tyrrell, of Shotover, Oxfordshire, one of the grooms of the Bedchamber to George II. when Prince of Wales, and M. P. for Boroughbridge, and Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort. Who are now his descendants?

Strictures on Fonthill Abbey; and JUVENIS on proposed alterations in Tewksbury Abbey Church, in our next.

P. 361, col. 2, l. 24, from bottom, for "sage," read "sound."

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1822.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. URBAN,

Nov 7.

THE following observations respecting the probable situation of those Forts and Watch Towers, erected for the defence of the South Coast of Britain by the Romans, a short time before their final departure from the Island, may excite some interest. They were written during a short residence in the neighbourhood of Weymouth.

Yours, &c.

Y.

The fine Downs, which extend in an East and West direction from the extremity of the Isle of Purbeck to Abbotsbury, are, in many parts, thickly covered with tumuli, more especially in the space between the villages of Preston and Upway; in the midst of these Barrows may be traced the foundations of buildings, particularly on the hill above * Pokeswell, on † Charlbury (an insulated hill) between ‡ Bincombe and Preston; on the Down of the former Parish; and on Blackdown, or Blackdon, in the Parish of Long-Bredey. This last forms the highest point of land in the chain, and, unlike the rest, is covered with *heath*, instead of a fine turf. On the summit of this hill, which commands an extensive view of the Coast, reaching from the Isle of Wight to Torbay, I discovered the foundation of a building of considerable thickness, composed of flints and a very hard and

white cement, but a small part of which was exposed to view, when I saw it, the remainder being covered with the heath, which appears to have been for ages encroaching on its surface. At a short distance from this, on the S.E. stands a large *opened* Barrow, in which are many bricks, with mortar adhering to them—a circumstance which would lead one to suppose these materials had been used in the superstructure of the building, and when reduced to a heap of rubbish, had served thus to cover some human remains.

I remarked, that either one or two of the great Roman Camps—namely, Maiden-Castle, Woodbury-Hill, and Eggerdon-Hill, might be plainly seen from such spots where, I conceived, buildings had been erected, *Charlbury* excepted, which lies between Bincombe-Down and the Sea, and therefore not in view of Maiden-Castle, the nearest great Camp. I was led to think that some of these Edifices, besides serving the purposes of *defence*, must, from their very elevated situation, have been used as Watch Towers, and communicated, by signal, with the great stations. At this time I was not aware that the Romans had erected any defences against the Saxons on the *South* of our Island, till a few months after, when the “Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester” chancing to fall into my hands, I was pleased to

* On Pokeswell, the appearance of a Castle, or Fort, is very plain; two circular Towers connected by a line of wall, the masonry of which is, in many parts, nearly two feet high.

† On Charlbury, the remains of walls are still visible above the surface of the ground: this hill is circular at the top, and encompassed with an entrenchment.

‡ At Bincombe, and the Hamlet of Sutton, both on the South side of these Downs and facing the Sea, vestiges still remain of castrametation. Indeed, from the great attention given to all the above points, it would seem that attacks had been more frequently made, or at least were more to be feared, in the Bay of Weymouth than on any other part of the Coast.

find that it mentions such a circumstance to have taken place, and during the government of Stilicho, who was Lieutenant in Britain under the Emperor Honorius. The words in the original are these—"Sed et in litore Meridiano Maris, quia et inde hostis Saxonius timebatur, *turres per intervalla ad prospectum Maris statuunt*, hic Stilichontis erat opus," &c. &c. The Author then quotes some lines from Claudian in support of his assertion.

I will not, Mr. Urban, presume to say that these foundations are the remains of Stilicho's Towers, &c.; but no one, I am persuaded, who attentively inspects them, will long hesitate in deciding that they were intended for the defence of the Coast. I have looked into "Hutchins's History of Dorset," but find no notice taken of the subject: it is with the view of calling the attention of your Antiquarian Correspondents to it, that I am now induced to address you.

Supposing these, then, to be the remains of "Stilicho's Towers," it would not, I presume, be very difficult to ascertain the extent of the line of Coast they occupied; buildings of this kind being necessarily placed on elevated spots, which, even at the present day, remain for the most part uncultivated, thus rendering it easy for the eye to detect the broken surface of the ground. In tracing this line of defence, it is possible, that some Castles found upon it, hitherto considered altogether Saxon or Norman, may be found to have a Roman origin; of which description, apparently, is that of "Corfe," by some Antiquaries indeed so considered, but without ascribing it, I believe, to "Stilicho;" though, from its peculiar situation, there is every reason to think it formed a part of that General's defences. Could permission be easily obtained, it would be desirable to uncover some of these foundations, as it is very probable something might be discovered tending to account for, or point out the date of their erection. On "Black-down," this might be effected with little trouble and expense, as a man with a spade could remove the heath from the whole in a few hours.

As the Barrier, raised by the Romans to protect the North of the Province from the incursions of the Picts,

is still pointed out to us, it would, I think, be highly desirable, Mr. Urban, to ascertain also the situation and extent of *that* which they erected in the South to repel the hostile attacks of the Saxons by sea, and the more so, when it is considered that *this was the last great work executed by that remarkable people during their residence in our Island.*

VISIT TO STOURHEAD, WILTS.

The following account of Stourhead bears a strong family resemblance to the writings of a celebrated Bibliographical and Antiquarian Tourist, whose works we have had frequent occasion to commend. It is extracted from "A Trip to the Abbey; or, the Fonthill Fever," printed in the London Museum.

THE village of *Stourton* flanks a part of the park of *Stourhead*; and it was approaching night-fall as we entered it. The entrance is exquisitely picturesque. You descend rather abruptly, and winding among well-clothed hedges, which skirt the road, come on a sudden on the Inn and Church; both of which, especially the latter, are exceedingly well placed and striking. To the right are some small houses, in neat trim, and of which the well-glazed windows were then smothered with the autumnal rose. We alighted at the bow-windowed inn. Here a note from Sir R. Colt Hoare, the venerable owner of *Stourhead House*, was put into our hands; from which we learnt that that worthy Baronet had chalked out a '*Prospectus of a new Work*,' of which the perusal afforded us unmixed gratification. We were to see his house, books, pictures, and grounds—from 9 to 5 on the following day; and, at the latter hour, to partake of a haunch of venison at his hospitable board. 'Euge!' exclaimed my friends; 'this is gallant and good!'.....We ordered our dinner, inspected our bed-rooms, and resolved on a stroll in the lower grounds of the park, just flanking the inn. The evening was brightening up; and a few lingering sun-beams would light us along the embowered walks of the park. At any rate, the comfort of the inn, and (shall I speak the truth?) the thoughts of the Baronet's '*Prospectus*,' gave a livelier turn to our spirits, and a more agile movement to our feet. As

. we

we sallied forth, looking on all sides, the principal things that struck us were, the silence, solitude, and luxuriant picturesqueness of the place. Trees of all species and ages were either artfully or naturally grouped; and their towering heads and feathered sides came out soft and sweet against a grey evening sky. How neat, how smart, how inviting are these hamlets to the right! 'They belong to the proprietor of Stourhead'—said one of their inmates—as we inquired for the person to show us the grounds.—We opened a wicket gate, ascended a few steps, and knocked at the door of 'the person,' who was to show us the grounds. And who should open the door but a FAIR GABRIELLE?

The night was rapidly descending; but we saw, with exquisite effect, the *Grecian Temple* aloft, to the right, and the *Pantheon* below, near the water's edge—while the broad and soft masses of light on the lake, produced as it were additional picturesque enchantment! A boat was now in motion before us, and we were beckoned to approach it; it was the ferry . . . to conduct us to the GENIUS OF THE PLACE.

The fair Gabrielle smiled on witnessing the delight we took at the various surrounding objects. We enter the wherry. The fair Gabrielle accompanies us. The cord runs smoothly through the pulleys, and the boat, feeling no 'unusual weight,' we alight on the thick soft grass on the opposite side in a trice. Meanwhile, the cock-pheasant is heard to *cluck* in the brake, and the more subdued note of the water-fowl to issue from the island of laurels. The Pantheon is approached—in which the genius of Rysbrach is said to be enshrined; for here are his *Hercules* and *Flora*. A sturdier gentleman was never sculptured than the former; and few sweeter females than the latter: but the light, introduced from the lantern above, was not sufficient to enable us to appreciate their excellencies. On shutting the outward door of this building, a long, dull, rumbling noise was heard; and a score of bats were roused from their naps within their stony recesses. We now entered a subterraneous vault, or grotto, with light sufficient to enable us to view a recumbent female figure in marble, from whom dripped a number of streamlets into a reservoir—having,

in front, the following exquisitely melodious verses:

"Nymph of the grot, these sacred springs
I keep,
And to the murmur of these waters sleep;
Ah! spare my slumbers, gently tread the
cave,
And drink in silence, or in silence leave."

'Move onward now, Gentlemen, if you please, and see another object in marble, which may interest you yet more.' We obeyed willingly. Look there!—'Angels and ministers'—but no: it is no gaunt ghost or grim marauder; it is a white venerable figure, with bushy beard, and inclined head, sculptured in the purest Parian marble. How magically, and how like moonlight, this figure appears! 'Tis the *Genius of the river Stour*. His right hand is raised aloft, holding a ϕ , (qu. paddle?) his right leg is buried knee deep in the gushing fountain, and his head is bent downwards—as if he disdained to gaze on the vulgar eye of the intruder. These things are either *very good*, or *very bad*, in their effects; and the present, luckily, is eminently of the former kind.

We suffered our attention to be so long and so closely rivetted to this magical figure, that the shades of night began to darken the grotto, from which we viewed it, so sensibly as to render our egress somewhat hazardous. But the fair Gabrielle knew every turning and winding, and she bade us follow her and fear nothing. We were prompt to obey; and casting a longing look towards the *Grecian Temple*, and the *Gothic Cross*—to be visited on the morrow—we sauntered along, and in ten minutes found ourselves at the wicket gate where we had entered. 'Good night! We shall meet to-morrow.' 'Gentlemen, good night; to-morrow, if you please.' So saying, the fair Gabrielle reached her flower-decorated residence and disappeared. Now, had the moon only been civil enough to show her broad disc (for she was at the full), while we were perambulating the lake, could any thing have rendered the scene more thoroughly picturesque?

A good dinner and a good night's rest rendered this 'morrow' most welcome! The day was exquisitely beautiful: by far the brightest with which we had been blessed since we quitted the metropolis. And now—we witnessed the entire character and complete

plete effect of the whole scenery!—while

“Springlets on the hills were streaming,
Diamonds on the lake were gleaming!”

‘Awake—awake, my fair Gabrielle’—exclaimed Julius, as he rose betimes, on purpose to soil the lustre of his blacking by the heavy morning dews—‘awake’—and, so saying, touched with a delicate hand the ‘ventage holes’ of his flageolet, which he always carries, when he makes rural excursions, in an inner coat-pocket. The fair Gabrielle looked from her window—and retreated—being all abashed at such strains from such a quarter. But the host at Stourhead was expecting us, and by 10 o’clock we were introduced to Sir Richard. The pleasure, on such an introduction, was twofold: first, of paying our respects to the owner of a fine house, fine pictures, fine books, and a yet finer domain. Secondly, that of witnessing, in the same owner, a man, not less venerable from years, than celebrated for his achievements in the fields of literature and antiquity, and respected for the fulfilment of all the ties between master and servant, landlord and tenant, magistrate and yeoman. Here too we saw the glorious application of wealth to the solid purposes of instruction, and preservation of ANTIQUITIES. So various are Sir Richard’s labours—executed on a plan, at once so splendid and independent—and calculated to produce such lasting benefit to his *country* as well as county—that I know not who is to be named his equal; being well assured that his superior is not in existence. There is scarcely a barrow but what his perseverance has opened, or a cairn but what has yielded to his insurmountable curiosity. In consequence, his house is richly stored with Roman and Druidical remains: spear-heads, vases, rings, hatchets . . . and what not? . . . are all placed, below stairs, in due order; and one would think that their owner had handled the beard of every Druid in the realm. Indeed, I believe there are some few specimens of these hirsute remains preserved in a particularly formed vase. But be this as it may, the treasures of Stourhead House are worthy of their owner, and their owner of them. Old Tom Hearne would have prostrated himself to the ground, on his first interview with such a distinguished character.

Sir Richard is yet in the full enjoyment of his mental faculties, although the gout now and then cripples his feet, and a deafness prevents a very quick colloquial intercourse. He is *GAME*—and will be to the last. No country squire recounts the adventures of the chase with more ardour, or points to the antlers in his hall with more satisfaction, than Sir Richard shows in the enumeration of his antiquarian labours, from the earliest remains of the Druid to the more recent (yet now remote) Journey of *Giraldus Cambrensis*. His books are proud testimonials of his toils. They are rich and fine in themselves, and they have been thumbed (but cleanly thumbed) by their owner. Dugdale and Hearne stand pre-eminent for choice and condition. Long may this excellent Baronet yet hold discourse with them; and while there is breath in his body, and volition in his intellect, I will venture a round wager that the public will continue to be benefited by his exertions. No digression this, Mr. Editor: as it relates to the master of the mansion. After viewing a well-chosen collection of pictures, in which a *genuine* Lionardo da Vinci, a Nicolo Poussin, and a small Rembrandt take the lead, we walked round the lower grounds, and rode round the upper ones. Day-light made the objects, imperfectly seen the preceding evening, yet more interesting. The Grecian Temple was entered, and the Gothic Cross (which the *magnanimous* *Bristolians* gave up) was admired: but it is by no means an interesting farrago of styles. I should say these grounds were perfect: and then for the *Drive*—and a gaze from *Alfred’s Tower*! We saw every thing; the Nunnery included. The greensward is delicious: and the view, in riding softly along, extensive and fine. The tower is triangular, and perhaps 180 feet in height. You count 220 steps in mounting. It is considered to be a very fine piece of brick work, and is said to have cost 10,000*l*. Here Alfred is supposed to have planted his standard on the Danish invasion: a pleasing, but romantic notion.

The hour of dinner arrived, and every thing that the season afforded was placed before us, in a manner which showed that the *Cuisine* was as perfect as the *Druidery*. Wines of delicious flavour crowned the banquet,
and

and at ten we sought our romantic quarters at the inn.

CUTHBERT TONSTALL.

Mr. URBAN, *Donagh, Nov. 5.*

I HAVE long persuaded myself that there is no small difference between the discipline and internal government of the Church in England, and that of this island. The most prominent discrepancy lies in this, that in Ireland very few preferments are in the gift of the Laity; the impropiators rarely having any other claim upon the parishes than their right to the rectorial tithes—and little else do they know, or care concerning them. The Bishops of course, here, have considerably more influence over their Clergy, and are looked up to, not only as their Governors, but also as personages able to reward their good conduct. The effect is obvious, and I believe our Bishops and Clergy are upon a footing of reciprocal kindness and good will, far more interesting than an English Curate is aware of. The consequence of all this is, that very few parochial incidents, I mean such as concern the Church, the Clergyman, and his several duties, can occur, without becoming a matter of notoriety and cognizance to the Bishop. The Clergyman is in the habit of waiting on his Bishop. He is generally invited to dine, and a social feeling, tempered with due respect and attachment, is created between them:—local circumstances (beyond what is at all conceived or thought of in England) become topics of conversation; and the annual visitation only brings officially, and in form, before the Ordinary, those matters which are known before, or nearly so.

But what induces me to state so much, arises from my amazement in reading in your Supplement, Part I. p. 604, an account of an outrage (it is too slight an expression) reported by one who *well* signs himself ANTISPOLIATOR; viz. that several monuments were removed from the church-yard of MAIDSTONE, and with all their rich and ancient gravings, their rare and curious inscriptions, and the valuable genealogical records which they were destined, or at least *intended* to carry down the stream of time, converted into pig-sties! Is it possible! Has it been endured? I tell you, Sir, if such a thing had been done in any

one parish in Ireland, it would have been known to the Bishop within the week, and the most ample satisfaction would be given for such a violation of decency. What were they removed for? Was it to make place for others? if the latter, then it must arise from an evil which we know nothing of—I mean for the minister to obtain a burial fee—yes, Sir, we know nothing of such proceedings. I have been 24 years a beneficed Clergyman, and have had three parishes, and in my life, directly or indirectly, I never received or expected a burial fee—nor do I know, in the extent of all my clerical acquaintance, one who ever got sixpence for his burial ground. I wish this were better known. I do believe that in the city of Dublin, and there alone, it is the usage to pay burial fees—but I never heard of it being done in any other city or town in Ireland.

Since I am writing, I must mention another matter. We have no such thing as Briefs:—may I ask what are Briefs? I really ask for information; your Magazine is circulated pretty widely in Ireland amongst the Clergy of the Church of England, and perhaps a more favourable opinion of us, and more sympathy for our unprotected and perilous state, may be excited by your drawing us more into light, and thereby permitting us to be better known than we are by our brethren in England.

W. H. P.

BOW BELLS, CHEAPSIDE.

THE Citizens of London have ever been proud of the bells of Bow Church, and it was from their extreme fondness for them in old times that a genuine Cockney has ever been supposed to be born within the sound of Bow Bell; this the following sketch of their history will countenance.

In very early times a worthy Citizen, John Downe, left to the Parish of St. Mary-le-Bow two tenements in Hosier-lane (now Bow-lane) for the maintenance of the great bell; these tenements are still saved to the parish. And in 1469, by an order of Common Council, the bells were to be rung regularly at 9 P. M. and lights were to be exhibited in the steeple during the night to direct the traveller towards the metropolis.

The Bells, Steeple, and Church, all shared

shared the common fate in the Fire of London in 1666; but on the steeple being finished by Sir Christopher Wren in 1679, part of 400*l.* paid by the City to the united parishes for the site of Allhallow's Church and Church-yard, on which to build the present Honey-lane Market, was appropriated to a set of bells; Dame Dyonis Wilkinson having given two thousand pounds towards erecting and beautifying the steeple. The belfry was prepared for 12, but only eight were placed; these from their continued use got sadly out of order, and after various repairs, it was reported in 1739 that the *great bell was cracked*; however the peal was made good at an expense of 290*l.*; but in 1758 a petition was presented to the Vestry from several most respectable Citizens, setting forth that on all public occasions the bells of Bow are particularly employed, *that the tenor bell is the completest in Europe*, but the other seven are very much inferior, and by no means suitable to the said tenor. Your petitioners therefore request that they may be allowed at their own expense to re-cast the seven smaller bells, and to add two trebles: this the parishes permitted, after an examination of the steeple by Dance and Chambers, the two ablest architects of the day, who report "that such additional weight, nor any weight that can be put upon the steeple, will have any greater effect than the number of bells now placed there." The present bells being thus raised by subscription, were first rung 4th June 1762, the anniversary of our late revered Monarch's birth.

They have been put in order twice since that period; but do not seem to have lost any of their tone.

The steeple has lately been repaired at a most heavy expense, under the direction of Mr. George Gwilt. The belfry has been surrounded by strong iron braces, both internally, and also in the masonry itself; the ashler or external face being cut through to admit the same, space being left to admit of the expansion of the metal; the weight of these braces is about six tons.

It has been said, that the steeple, as renovated, is considerably lower than before the repairs; the fact, however, is, that from some slight difference in the new work, *it is four inches higher*, the whole height from the bottom of

the old Church being 289 feet six inches.

The weight of the bells is as follows:—

cwt. qrs. lbs.				cwt. qrs. lbs.			
1st...	8	3	7	6th...	17	0	11
2d....	9	2	0	7th...	20	2	26
3d....	10	1	4	8th...	24	2	5
4th...	12	0	7	9th...	34	2	6
5th...	12	0	24	10th...	58	0	22

There has been some fear expressed that the use of the bells would endanger the steeple; but at a late vestry a large majority agreed to ring them for a trial, and as, from a subsequent examination of the steeple, it does not appear that there is any cause for alarm, the amateurs of bell ringing, and Cockneys at large, may expect to be occasionally gratified by the sound of *Bow Bells*.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Nov. 9.

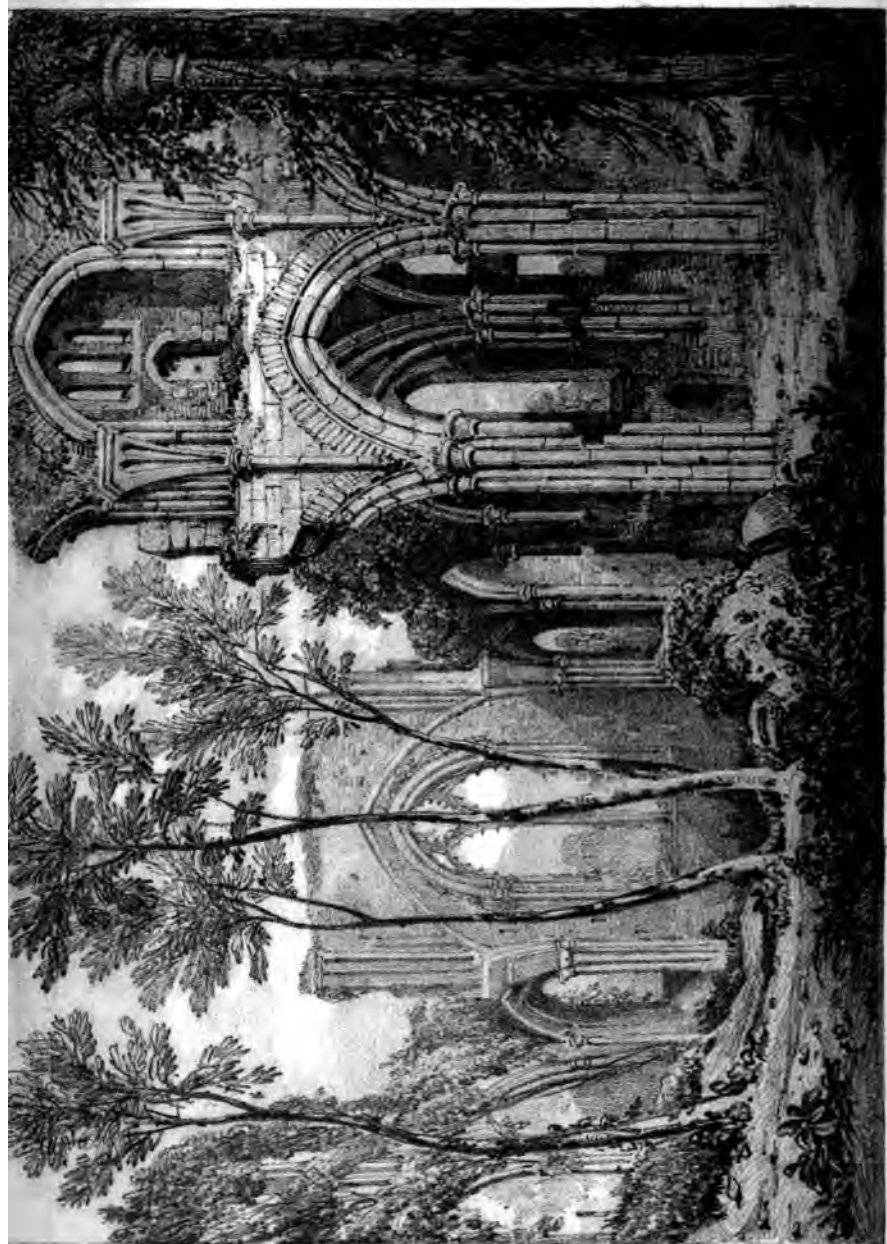
IN answer to "MAGDALENENSIS" reply, as far as it concerns the remarks I made on the Innovations of Magdalen College, I have to observe, that he tacitly admits the destruction of the roof of the North side of the Cloistered Court, as stated in your Magazine for September last.

Further, that the "man" alluded to as "knowing more of Gothic Architecture than even Mr. Wyatt did," has no reference whatever to the College Architect; and that instead of "underpinned," MAGDALENENSIS must have meant *undermined*, as nearly the whole of the North side has been levelled to the foundations. And lastly, that I am preparing for publication, in a small volume, *Observations on the Architecture and Innovations of Magdalen College*. I.

J. P. O. asks, "Can any of your numerous Correspondents inform me whether Portraits exist of Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart. and Colonel John Pickering, both of whom were active partisans and staunch supporters of Oliver Cromwell. Under the will of Dorothy Elizabeth Pickering, great granddaughter of Sir Gilbert, the estates in Northamptonshire were sold, and the family pictures, &c. &c. bequeathed to Anne, wife of the Rev. Robt. Pye of Poland-street. Mrs. Pye, I believe, left an only daughter, who married a John Fitzherbert, but whether she is still living, and if so, where resident, I am unable to discover."

NETLEY





NETLEY ABBEY, HAMPSHIRE.

* * We are happy to present the reader with a specimen of the improved art of Lithography (*see Plate I.*) The impression here submitted is one of some thousands, all equally good, taken from a single chalk drawing, by a new process invented by Mr. C. HULLMANDEL, of Great Marlborough-street. Mr. H. has tried the process on upwards of 30 drawings with equal success; thus establishing the important desideratum in Lithography, of multiplying copies to an almost indefinite extent, and at the same time ensuring the impressions being uniformly good.

NETLEY ABBEY, called also Edwardstowce, and Letteley, was founded in 1239 by King Henry the Third; and flourished till the Dissolution of Monasteries temp. Henry VIII. when its revenues were only estimated at 160*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; or according to Speed at 160*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

It is in its ruins that Netley Abbey has excited such general interest; partly arising from its beautiful situation, and partly from the peculiar elegance of its remains; but most of all, from the union of the works of Nature with those of Art, here so charmingly blended.

The lyres of Keate, of Sotheby, and of Bowles, not to mention many minor Poets, have been strung in its praise, whilst numerous Antiquaries have described its architectural beauties. Grose in his "Antiquities;" Warner in his "Collections for Hampshire;" Keate in his "Netley Abbey;" Mr. Parkyns, in his "Monastic Remains;" Mr. Tomkins in his "Tour to the Isle of Wight;" the "Beauties of England and Wales;" the "Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet;" Mr. Harradin, in his "Views in the Isle of Wight;" and other publications, have given views of the Ruins, accompanied by descriptions;—but the present state of these beautiful Remains have been so well described in our pages by two eminent Antiquaries, that we shall content ourselves by referring to their valuable communications *. Three seals, supposed to be of this Monastery, are engraved in vol. XIII. of "Archæ-

ologia," with explanations by the late Rev. John Brand.

The view here given is an internal one, looking *towards* the East (not *from* the East, as engraved by mistake on the Plate.)

Mr. URBAN, S. M. Oct. 23, 1822.

I LAMENT that we have scarcely any other Biographical notices on record of the late Dr. Burn†, than such as were scantily afforded by himself in his "History of Westmoreland." His two works, "The Ecclesiastical Law," and "The Justice of the Peace," were strongly recommended by Judge Blackstone, and are characterised in the last Edition of the "General Biographical Dictionary," as extraordinary examples of unrivalled popularity and permanence; and yet of the personal history of the man to whom the nation is so highly indebted, we seem content to know but little. One peculiar trait of his character was, not long ago, in the recollection of his survivors at Orton, viz. that out of his study he was a mere piece of clock-work, and that he seldom condescended to converse, even with his greatest intimates, except by monosyllables.

The following Letters, copied from Extracts from a private Memorandum Book of the Doctor's, have recently been communicated to the present Editor of "The Justice of the Peace;" and from him I receive them. They appear to me highly interesting, and as I am not aware that they have been published, I cannot doubt of your readily admitting them into your valuable Miscellany. J. O.

"To His Grace the Archbishop of York.

"May it please your Grace,

"We received your Grace's commands by Mr. Hayter, and in order to give your Grace the utmost satisfaction we are capable of at present in relation to the Free Grammar School of Kirkby Stephen, we have presumed to send your Grace a transcript of the translation of Queen Elizabeth's Letters Pa-

* See remarks by "An Architect" (the late Mr. John Carter), in vol. LXXIII. 326; and an excellent account of the Abbey, by J. C. B. in vol. LXXXVI. ii. 405.

GENT. MAG. November, 1822.

† See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 55. 525; and more particularly the "Illustrations," vol. IV. p. 586.

tent,

tent, as also Archbishop Tobias's order for filling up the number of the Governors, which seems to confirm the aforesaid Letters. We humbly assure your Grace we have no other view in this affair than the interest of the neighbourhood in general, and the credit of the School in particular. Mr. Richard Burn, who teaches the School at present, is a very deserving man, and it would be a favour to all the neighbouring Parishes to have him fixed here, whose nomination to the School we humbly conceive is either in your Grace, or in us the Governors. The salary is but 20*l. per ann.* but he was born in the Parish, and hath already almost expended his fortune in his education, so would accept of the place. We are, with all possible deference and submission,

"Your Grace's most dutiful and obedient servants,

"FRANCIS THOMPSON,
JOHN ATKINSON,
WILLIAM BIRD,
SIMON PINDAR."

"Kirkby Stephen, June 18th, 1732."

"May it please your Grace,

"In answer to your Grace's commands of the 12th of this inst. by the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Hayter, I am commanded by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson (the other Gentleman being at a distance) humbly to certify your Grace that I have been a Member of Queen's College in Oxford for the space of four years, but (being upon the foundation) have taken no degree for want of a vacancy. I humbly beg leave to assure your Grace that I will always endeavour to deserve this your Grace's favour, by behaving myself suitably to that state of life in which your Grace has vouchsafed to place me, and am,

your Grace's most obedient

and devoted servant,

RICHARD BURN."

"Kirkby Stephen, Oct. 16th, 1732."

"To the Gentlemen Governors of Kirkby Stephen School.

"Being incapacitated by age and infirmities from acting in the office of Governor any longer, I do hereby resign the same, and am, your very humble servant,
R. BURN."

"Nov. 8, 1781."

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, Oct. 6.*
THE Reviewer of "New Publications," in your Magazine of December, 1821, having noticed a little tract, of which I am the Author, intitled "A Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Origin and Primitive Use of the Irish Pillar Tower," I feel compelled, in consequence of that *Critique*, to appeal to you, Mr. Urban, from the judgment of the Reviewer.

After certain prefatory remarks (p. 521, b.) the Reviewer proceeds.—"In order to enable the Reader to fix with precision the species of structure called the Pillar-tower, its age, origin, and primitive use, two Engravings accompany the Work, containing seven specimens. Of these, two are Irish, two are Turkish minarets, two are Syriac, given in the celebrated Journey of Maundrell, and the seventh is one to which we wish more particularly to draw the Reader's attention, as it will afford the clue to the real discovery of the origin and use of the Irish Pillar Tower," &c. &c.—a promise, which the Reviewer has still to perform!

"We (Rev. p. 523, b.) have no doubt that those towers were originally Phœnician watch towers, land light-houses, &c. "Nor are we (Rev. p. 524, a.) disposed with the Colonel to reject by any means the opinion of General Vallancy, that, with the real first purpose and use, they were also consecrated to Beal, or Baal, the God of fire: an opinion which receives countenance from the authority of the incomparable Bryant, in his Antient Mythology." In fine, "as to the silence of Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, &c. (continues my Critic) the imperfect knowledge they had of Ireland may be admitted as a satisfactory answer."

I do not dispute the Reviewer's right to adopt the opinions of General Vallancy, or to cut out as many uses or purposes as he pleases to imagine for those venerable edifices; but, I ask, will any rational man believe that Ptolemy and Strabo could possibly have sailed (as they certainly did) round our coasts, and minutely inspected the interior of the island, without meeting with or seeing any of those imposing structures; and that, meeting and observing the like, they failed

to

to speak of them in their writings?—assuredly not.—We have historical evidence of those illustrious travellers occupying themselves upon objects of a far minor consideration. Moreover, in the city of Dublin, until very lately, there stood one of the pillar-towers; and though Ptolemy and Strabo appear both to have visited that city, yet not one word do they let drop respecting the pillar towers.

Throughout Gaul, Spain, and Britain, those countries peopled with Celts, or colonized by the Romans, superabundant architectural, numismatical, and other indications of residence or domination every where occur. The county of Cornwall, which, on account of its noted tin mines, had been, since the remotest ages, a principal place of resort with the Phœnicians, cannot furnish one solitary specimen, or the most insignificant fragment of Greek masonry, nor any kind of a memorial purporting to be the work of that polished people; whereas, on the other hand, we discover Druidical temples and altars, remains of the Romans, and numerous later works of the Danes and Saxons, in nearly every English county.

The total absence of all kinds of monumental and lasting traces of those enlightened strangers, clearly proves their visits to Britain and Ireland to have been of little duration, and merely for the purpose of mercantile speculation, in no degree combined with a view to conquest, colonization, or permanent residence.

History informs us that the Phœnicians were a pacific and luxurious race, addicted to trade and the arts, more than to war. Reared in a soft and delightful hemisphere, though companies of Phœnician merchants occasionally settled on the coast of Spain and Narbonnese Gaul, and intermarried with the natives, whose climate resembled their own; I, nevertheless, am disinclined to believe that those same persons, had they to chose a residence between Syria and Ireland, would have taken the wintry and uncultivated wilds of *Fidh-inis** in preference to the sunny plains which gave them birth.

The learned Author of "*Ogygia*" speaks of Phœnicians in Ireland in no

other way than as a set of merchants, whom their commercial concerns directed to these parts; and both O'Flaherty and O'Connor of Bealnagar alike ridicule the romantic fable credited by so many of our Milesian countrymen, concerning the Phœnician origin of their ancestors. On the contrary, these very respectable Authors victoriously contend for the rational and unequivocal Celtic descent of the Irish; whose early progenitors they deduce from certain colonies which, at different intervals of time, anterior and subsequent to the year of the world 2657, migrated from Britain into this island.

Ferraris and other Spanish Historians relate how, in the year 2302, no rain having fallen for the space of seventeen years, a famine, followed by a general emigration of the inhabitants of Asia, Ireland, &c. took place. The above author computes the first arrival and settlement in the peninsula of a Phœnician colony from Tyre, in the year 3030, before J. C.; and our native chronologists insist that the earliest invasion of the Spaniards, under the sons of Milesius, dates from the year 2037: that is to say, two hundred and seventy-five years earlier than the famine and emigration noticed by Ferraris, as above, and nine hundred and ninety-three years before the Phœnicians first visited Spain. Is it then not clearly demonstrated, agreeable to these received calculations, that the colony, said to be planted in this island by the sons of King Milesius, was not, and by no possible reckoning could have been, Phœnician; but that by every concurring historical evidence, it indubitably appears to derive from a Celtic or Celtiberian origin?

Strabo deduces the Celtiberians from a warlike tribe of Languedoc, or Narbonnese Celts, that migrated to Spain, and, uniting with the Aragonese, or Iberians, habiting near the river Iberus, gave a beginning to the latter nation.

The poet Lucan sings of the flight of the Gauls or Celts into Iberia, and the union of the two people. Martial, who by birth was an Aragonese, also mentions that fact; as does in like manner Silius Italicus. Ptolemy calls those Irish tribes in his time housed or huttet on the coast of Kerry, and in Ulster, between the river Ban and Lough-Boyle, Iberi. So lately as the year

* *Fidh-inis*, a name for Ireland.

year 721, of the Christian æra, St. Sedulus, a learned Irishman, who was named Bishop of Oretto, in Spain, by Pope Gregory II. wrote a book to prove (which he did satisfactorily) that the Spaniards and Irish derive from one common stock; and Pellontier (*Histoire des Celtes*) informs us that the appellation "*Iberes* etoit un nom que les Celtes donnoient à tous les peuples qui demeuroient au delà d'un fleuve," &c.—that the epithet Iberian was a name the Celts bestowed on such nations or tribes as sojourned in proximate situations to rivers. In truth, the etymon of the word plainly denotes its Celtic, or Ibero-Celtic root, as deduced from the Gaelic compound *Il'h-bar*, a maritime district:—*unde* Iberia, the ancient name of Ireland. From the same source, we derive, in like manner, the word Erin, i. e. *Iar-in*, West-land; just as Eir-land (Ireland) proceeds from the Teuto-celtic, *Eirr*, wintry, and *land*, regio; which last denomination had palpably engendered the *Hibernia* of Cæsar, Pliny, Tacitus, &c.—names, altogether sprung from one and the same Celtic and primitive source, wholly unconnected with any of the Greek or Phœnician dialects. How then in the name of reason and common sense, in defiance of local, historical, and circumstantial evidence, can any writer pronounce the Irish-pillar tower a work of the Phœnicians,—a temple to Baal—a—a—a (I am almost ashamed to give utterance to the degrading epithet) *a land light house*!!

My Reviewer (p. 523. a.) further observes,—“It is contended for by our Author, that the old Bards (unlike the modern one [Moore] above quoted,) having never in their songs made allusion to those towers, therefore their existence must be subsequent to the bardic ages.—But, 1st. the few scattered and mutilated fragments handed down to us *orally* of those songs, can never serve for the basis of any legitimate historical deduction. 2ndly. The Bards are known to have flourished for ages after the æra fixed by the Colonel for the erection of these towers (viz. in the sixth century), and therefore these must have been known to them. The Bards existed even after the time of Giraldus Cambrensis, the historian above-mentioned, who speaks of those towers. In Wales, the Bards existed so low

down as the reign of Edward I. The silence therefore of the Bards [but what Bards?] proves nothing as to the date of their erection.”

I have to request the Reader's attention, for a few moments, to the passage in my book, that calls forth the Reviewer's display of Antiquarian knowledge. My words are precisely as follow:—“There is again another curious and singular fact to state, not undeserving observation: viz. that the busy fantastic Bard, whose occupation led him to interfere in private and public concerns, who, in truth, is our *OLDEST* and most circumstantial annalist on the subject of the Pillar-towers, is dumb and silent as the dead: an indisputable proof of the non-existence of those towers during the remote ages of Bardic influence, and of their being utterly unknown to them and to our ancestors *anterior to their reception of the Christian faith*.”

Is there throughout the whole of this quotation (I beg leave to ask) a single word of allusion to the Welsh bards of the Reviewer? However tenacious those persons may be as to what regards the high antiquity of their particular cast, our Welsh songsters are still all too modern to range within the hoary circle I have referred to. “But,” writes the Critic: “the few scattered and mutilated fragments handed down to us *orally* of their songs can never serve for the basis of any legitimate historical deduction.” I deny that such is the fact. Oral tradition and bardic songs constitute the basis of Antient History. From these sources posterity has been made acquainted with their ancestors, and with the religion of their country. By oral tradition, “scattered and mutilated fragments,” the tales and rhapsodies of their Aoidoi, or bards, and Cyclic poets, the Greeks, full fifteen hundred years preserved their history. Am I then to be told that by recurring to our primitive bards in quest of historical information as to the origin of those mysterious buildings, I have deviated from the beaten paths of legitimate investigation?

“From the Bards,” says my Reviewer, “we shall pass to the Monks. A remarkable observation is made by this Author [meaning myself,] that the style of the masonry and sculpture is Greek or Roman, strongly participating of the Gothic character; being the

the oldest link of the chain which (according to him) connects those orders," &c.—The predominant style and character of the Pillar-tower in a great measure (I have said) discloses the secret of its origin. Although the pillar represents to us the perfections of Roman masonry, it wears, nevertheless, a certain Gothic air, which cannot escape the observer, nor fail to expose its non-affinity to the columns of the Emperors Augustus, Trajan, and Antoninus, at Rome, nor with any of the Grecian and Roman orders. The pyramidal shape of the Tower, the species of the pointed arch, noticed in our account of the pillars at Devenis and Roscrea, which very possibly (I presume) is the oldest specimen of that arch that exists; those mouldings of which we have spoken, ornamented with human faces, roses, &c. leave no apparent reason to question this alliance of the Greek and Roman with the *old Gothic style*.

The predominating character of the Pillar-towers, I may fairly venture to assert, discloses the secret of their origin. On the other hand, the Reviewer fancies that he has found, in Lord Valentia's Indian towers, a clue to their *real* origin or use; but of what that clue is made is, I presume, a secret locked within his own breast. To favour his opinion, one must abandon the received rules and principles of the ancient and modern schools. The various parts, proportions, and peculiarities of different periods, styles, orders, countries, and people, are, in our Critic's combinations, set down for nought:—his all-creative fancy levels architectural distinctions;—he pulls down, builds up, or jumbles together the works of every age and nation—"diruit, ædificat, mutat," &c.—Still, with all his industry, there are no two objects of the kind, considered systematically, that differ more widely, one from the other, than these two classes of towers. Although, as in the case of Lord Valentia's edifice, a superficial visitor might be cheated into a visual error respecting the apparent resemblance it bears to the Pillar-tower, a more minute inspection and investigation of the component parts of both, will at once dissipate the illusion.—1. The Indian in no other manner corresponds with its brother of Ireland than by its being of a round form, lofty, and having the entrance

elevated to a certain height above the level of the ground. Even in these particulars there exists a material difference. The door-way of the first is square; that of the Pillar-tower, round or arched. The tower near the Ganges, although orbicular, unlike its rival, has no tendency to the pyramidal form. It is likewise grosser, or more bulky, and more roomy within. Towards the top a truly singular variation (altogether unheeded by the Critic) occurs. At this point the edifice assumes the octagon form, and is provided in this quarter with four square windows. This tower, moreover, is covered-in with a cupola, whereas the Pillar-tower is surmounted by a conical capping. Lord Valentia's tower is outwardly enriched with sculptured ornaments, indented, of a description peculiar to India, but unknown in ancient Irish architecture. The style partakes mostly of the Greek; those sculptured embellishments excepted, which may be of a local or accidental nature. The Greeks used no arches; of course, in this edifice, the door and windows are square. The cupola, too, is an appendage of the Attic school. On the other hand, the door of the Pillar-tower savours of the Roman arch; it agrees entirely with the Syriac minaret in possessing a slender round shape, a conical roof, and small loop-hole apertures instead of windows. The door-ways, remarkably low and diminutive, differ from those of the minaret in being, (as we have already noticed,) elevated a certain distance above the ground; in which respect they perfectly agree with the door-ways of the primitive Christian towers of the convent of mount Colzoum, and those of the desert. The pyramidal shape of the Irish tower; the sculptured heads, roses, &c. mentioned above; the species of pointed arch noticed in two of these towers; the stone and building materials used in the construction of all: in fine, the *ensemble* of those inimitable structures, at once proclaims this union of the Syriac, Roman, and old Gothic styles; which species of architecture prevailed at the period in question in the North of Italy, and many specimens of it may still be seen in that country.

Before I conclude, I cannot silently dismiss two of the many incoherent observations of the Reviewer:
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The first is, his remarks as to the share which the primitive lay monks are supposed, with every concurrent appearance of truth, to have had in conducting the building of the Pillar Towers. Having, in the pages of my little book, already pointed out and developed with historical precision the various circumstances relating to the arrival in Ireland of those foreigners from Syria and Italy; the nature of their religious and civil avocations, and ordinary occupations; their literary endowments; acquaintance with and operative knowledge of the arts; in fine, the morality, constancy, and charity of those early labourers in the garden of our faith; and having not one syllable to retract or amend, I deem it superfluous to travel anew over the same beaten ground.

The second of the Reviewer's observations above alluded to, is the promptitude with which he seized on two words of a short note in my book respecting the order of Culdees, as subject matter for a *diatribe* against those of his Majesty's subjects who profess the tenets of the Roman Catholic creed. My answer to the writer is this. The language of bigotry sounds offensively in the ears of liberal men of all persuasions. I quarrel with none for their religious principles. A man's faith is evidently and absolutely his own property, with which nobody has a right to interfere. Provided my friend or my neighbour is brave, generous, honourable, I enquire not, and care not, under which roof, or in what temple he worships his Creator: these are my tenets.

H. CHEV^r. DE MONTMORENCY,
COLONEL.

RHETORIC OF THE INFIDEL SCHOOL. *Or points of resemblance between Lord BOLINGBROKE and Lord BYRON.*

IT is observed that, when an individual of some rank and influence in life holds forth vitiated examples to those who move within his sphere of action, or within his own immediate neighbourhood, all connected with the little circle of this influence become, in a correspondent ratio, infected with the principles of him to whom they look for support and countenance. But when an individual who is distinguished for high rank and influence in life, who is alike eminent for his talents and understanding, not only himself

stands conspicuous for a profligate life and a contempt of every divine institute, but labours, by arts calculated to be too successful, to disseminate among mankind a like disregard of Morals and Religion, he is an object of the good man's reprehension in a degree proportionate to the indefinite extent of the evil.—The poison will, in the first instance, soon evaporate, when the operative cause which produced it, is removed. But when this poison not only radiates from its source or its centre in the slow and comparatively inefficient shape of example, but is sent abroad into the world embodied in writings which all agree to admire and to eulogize as the offspring of transcendent genius, the mischief which will accompany it becomes frightful and surprising, and the duty of endeavouring at least to counteract it, becomes imperious on all who possess the means.

What shall we say to Lord Byron, who has for many years constituted the splendid meteor in our poetical horizon, to whom all eyes have been directed, and from whose unusual glow and radiance all bosoms have found reflected a portion of his own vivifying light;—caught by a spark of kindling enthusiasm, the reader responds to the animations of his fancy and the fine tone of his sentiment, and mentally reverts to the compositions of our mightier Bards? Is he not in a most eminent degree an example of an understanding, rich in attribute, and exalted in degree, perverting its right use to the most ignoble of purposes?

Whoever, with intelligence and discrimination, deliberately peruses the Poems, and especially the later productions of this noble author, will often find the finest passages to be so amalgamated with matter which an honest and a chaste mind cannot read without reprehension,—and that those lines which transcendent and powerful genius had dictated with such lively appeals to the heart and the imagination, are so neutralized by sentiments at which judgement and principle revolt, that a most painful feeling divides the suffrage which we cannot altogether withhold.

But his Lordship has long shewn himself as deaf to the voice of friendly remonstrance, as to the virulent philippics of angry criticism. During the course of his splendid career, he has repeatedly been the object of the just censures

censures of those who conceived that good morals and religious feeling were deeply wounded by the contemptuous levity with which he uttered his opinions concerning them. Their votaries have manfully stood forward to repel the unwarrantable aggression, and to assert the reality and the high claims of what seemed in danger from the force of these attacks. But the remonstrances of these repellants, and the rejoinders of his literary opponents, seem equally to have failed either in convincing him of his errors in theology, or the untenable nature of some of his literary positions. This nobleman, if we can judge from the strain of banter, or the cool contempt with which he treats those who enter the lists with him, esteems himself the giant proprietor of some impregnable fortress, from the panoply of which he looks abroad with indifference on the assaults of his literary adversaries.

As some wild mountain rears its stupendous summit above the clouds, while the storm, darkling round its sides hurls its thunders upon those who move around its base, leaving its upper regions clear and serene—Lord Byron, throned in the security of his own intellectual elevation, smiles at those castigating strokes—which, inflicted as they often have been from the hand of vigour, would have crushed a meaner offender.

He condescends to give an occasional reply to those, the weight of whose literary opinions, or the tension of whose minds seem to entitle them to some expression of notice. He wields the pen of refutation, and claims the wreath of victory while opposed to a Southey and a Bowles, but passes over the inuendos or the reproofs of censors of minor standing in the world of letters, as beneath the regards of one who aspires to a universality of dominion in the empire of poesy and of intellect. Are Byron's pretensions to sovereignty, however, in this particular, founded upon a secure basis? The reiterated and enthusiastic plaudits of his numerous admirers, the ample concessions of his most virulent censors, and the common suffrage of his countrymen, proclaim that he has not advanced a title, to the claim of which his writings will not justify.

But assuredly,—and it must continue to be reiterated in his Lordship's

ear, while good principle and real dignity of thought remain in the world—the meed of praise which awaits his exquisite and well-imagined scenery, his luxuriance of fancy, his descriptive powers, and the intensity and fervour of his sentiment, is saddened by the painful recognition of those principles which dwell and associate in his mind, and dictate the obliquities which occasionally emanate from it. Too frequently and constantly is there insinuated, from the hurried tide of his eloquence, a subtle and a secret poison, which, rendered doubly effective by the potent hand that administers it, is well calculated to foster profligacy and irreligion.

We feel, in our progress, that we are often treading on forbidden ground, although laid out with transcendent art, and perfumed and variegated with a thousand odoriferous flowers.—Although our judgment refuses to acknowledge the legitimacy of the positions which are, not unfrequently, unfolded to us, they are rendered so agreeable by the power of beauty and of art,—we wander so pleasantly along the fragrant alleys, that without the exercise of habitual vigilance we fall at once from the beaten road of moral rectitude into the devious mazes of sophistry and licentiousness.

The same native felicity of genius, the same rich and luxuriant imagination, the same contempt for the literary opinions of others, were discernible in the character and writings of another noble writer, whose works and whose splendid genius formed as important an æra in the annals of the former part of the last century, as the works and the infidelity of Byron will probably fix on the commencement of the present. This writer was Lord Bolingbroke,—and if the author of “Harold” has, in the compass and complexion of his poetical style and sentiment, been not inaptly compared with Danté, he may also be thought, in several of his moral and intellectual endowments, as a man of letters and of genius, to present parallels of resemblance to this nobleman, who a hundred years ago occupied a distinguished station, not only in our politics, but in our literature.

Bolingbroke, indeed, maintained, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, as high a rank in the empire of

of letters, as the Poet who has, for a considerable time, drawn the eyes and expectations of his admiring countrymen in the nineteenth. If the odium which has since attached to certain portions of his writings, and the consequent stigma which some have attached to his memory, has succeeded in consigning to a partial oblivion whatever bears his name and image, are there any redeeming points, moral or religious, in the works of the last which can avert a similar fate—a fate so wounding to an author's aspiring hopes?

Although the one a poet, and the other a genius of varied and multifarious attainments, they exhibit many points of resemblance to each other. Diverse in their line of literary speculation, and the specific objects of their ambitious pursuits, they yet, in their characters, often assimilate. Ardent, susceptible, and glowing in their conceptions, they each, in their compositions, display singular copiousness, ease, and felicity. If the first betrays in his style a negligence and abruptness from which the periods of the last are generally exempt, they each display a mind enlarged in its range by extensive classical reading, and stored with a profusion of classical images, elicited alike from their own native redundancy of thought, and the fictions of others. Confident, at once, in the extent and the brilliance of their own talents, they are each conspicuous for the little deference, bordering on contempt, which they manifest for the talents of those whose opinions or whose works they have occasion to mention.—Licentious in their avowed moral principles, they have each treated with unwarrantable levity those institutes which prejudices, or good sense and feeling have taught mankind to behold with respect. Alike sceptical in their religious creed, they have each most reprehensibly endeavoured to subvert our faith; the one through philosophy, by weakening the authorities and the evidences upon which it rests; the other by unlicensed speculation, by half-concealed sneers, and by the open impieties of characters, which, if they were introduced at all in fiction and poetry, should have been so far restrained by the hand of decorum, as not to utter blasphemies which no consistent Christian can read without emo-

tion, and which no one could write without in thought placing himself at issue with Omnipotence. In complexion of genius and of moral thinking, there then exist considerable points of resemblance between these two noblemen; although the conceptions of the one gain birth through the effusions of poetry, and those of the other are reflected through history, politics, or philosophy. Rivals in their ambition of literary fame, they have both thought the flow of their genius and the strength of their understanding of too superior an order to be swayed by arguments which are successfully addressed to ordinary minds. Through the corruscation of their wit, and the strength, and as they would fain believe, the infallibility of their judgments,—exemplifying at times the ease and flow of Horace, and the wisdom of Socrates,—they often insinuate loose morality, and an unbounded freedom of thought and of practice. Munificently blessed by Heaven with endowments beyond the allotment of most other minds, these noble authors have, with a marvellous ingratitude, worthy only of themselves, appropriated those endowments to the task of loosening the moral and religious ties which form the connecting link of social and civilized mankind,—which promote their happiness, and secure their welfare. If the works of the first are extant, they are read with suspicion, after the rigid ordeal which the greater part of a century has heaped upon them. Although skilled in the varied accomplishments of literature in a degree not inferior to Byron (although the fire of his genius never gained utterance in numerical composition), who wrote a hundred years after him, that depth of understanding and that brilliancy of talent which in his own days drew the admiring eyes of his contemporaries, lives now, in the memory of men, but as an expiring taper—the light which he once shot through the intellectual horizon is almost extinguished by the remembrance of the unwarrantable freedom of his style. His works are regarded by the majority, perhaps, of his reading countrymen, as a melancholy beacon of the fate of splendid parts without stability of principle; and the inanity at once of wit and satire, and of philosophical acuteness, without some fixed creed in Religion, some code

code in morals recognizable in the speculations of the authors. The writings of the author of "Harold" are now in the full zenith of their fame and popularity; but, notwithstanding the spirit and felicity which they breathe, almost in every line, the evil which they come attended, may throw them into neglect, when it is considered that they are now, whilst brightening in all the charms of novelty, the subjects at once of loud censure and unqualified eulogium.

It may be esteemed unfortunate in its consequences, when the Belles Lettres, in their most fascinating department, that of Poetry, receive a tone and bias which evidently points to universal licentiousness in morals, and a freedom of thought which, in its exercise, in effect strips man of all honourable motive in rising to eminence and distinction among his contemporaries, and shuts the grave upon all those anticipated prospects of expanding to higher knowledge and happiness beyond it, which unfolds so cheering an assurance to all imbued with right views of Religion. Such however is the case in our own age. Such has also been the case in previous ages,—when a Poet, whose genius and accomplishments have thrown into his writings so much of novelty and splendour, as to go far, not indeed in annihilating that sterling sense and principle which previously kept the avenues of the public mind, but, in many instances, in silencing its dictates. The brilliant corruscations of wit and of lively fancy, improved by classical reading,—the keen irony of sarcasm, cannot altogether succeed in sophisticating truth, or in eradicating early impressions of its immutability. But it will often go far, with a large proportion of readers, in shaking their constancy, and in throwing such a preponderance of charms round the naked deformity of a pernicious or a levelling maxim, as to calm apprehension and lull suspicion. Positions, which if addressed to their understanding, in the language of logical proposition, would startle its vigilance and provoke its displeasure, are apt, when clothed in the robe of high-wrought sentiment, or raised to adscititious beauty by the fascinations of style, to insinuate its opiates through those channels which are most negligently guarded,

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and of consequence most vulnerable; and the fortress is often won by the mine of treachery, while the individual is prepared to resist, at the last extremity, all the open assaults of the enemy.

We find, in former days, that the writers who, in the literature of our own island, have espoused the side of Deism, and have attempted, no less by the aid of wit and ridicule, than by argument, to sap the bulwarks of all moral obligation, have occupied an eminent and a formidable place.

While, in the regions of Poetry, the profligate and unprincipled Rochester strove, by the licentiousness of his verse, and by methods not much unlike those employed by Lord Byron, although in the dignity of his numbers he was incomparably his inferior, Lord Herbert had, long antecedent to him, sustained an eminent place in the literature of his age and country, opposed the authority and the claims of our faith, as it would seem, upon pure and conscientious scruples. Of extensive learning and classical acquirements he possessed also an elegant mind and imagination; while he appears, for any thing by which such motives can be impugned, to have been actuated by sincerity in the publication of his book "De Veritate," the moral purity of the positions of which have rarely been questioned. The same train of reasoning, and the same opinions he advocates and upholds in his treatises "De Causis Errorum," "De Religione Laici," and "De Religione Gentilhomme," which successively appeared some years afterwards.

In a succeeding age the "Philosopher of Malmsbury" sustained a very prominent rank in the literature of his times, in the science of Metaphysics and of Morals. The acuteness, vigour, and depth of penetration which he has evinced, while endeavouring to maintain his positions, has been thought by some to present not indeed redeeming excellencies, but a specious mask to conceal the manifest incongruity of his philosophical code, and throw his fatal blemishes into the shade.

Scarcely had the age which witnessed the publication of "Leviathan," and the "De Cive," passed away, when the profligate reign of the second Charles ushered in an era of libertinism, which indeed may be said to have been

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but a practical illustration of many points in the Hobbean code. Those whose power and authority gave the directing bias to the manners of the age, and who should have esteemed themselves the conservators of public morals, quickly evinced the obsequiousness with which they seconded the views of a licentious monarch; and those who were to give the tone and spirit to the literary composition of the age, quickly echoed the sentiments, and favoured the relaxation of a corrupt court. Thus Rochester, while he inculcated vice in his loose periods, thought that he could not consistently uphold this system now so fashionable, without adding impiety to the dereliction of moral principle, and holding forth the doctrines of Religion to ridicule.

Learned in the same school, Dryden, Wycherley, Vanbrugh, and others, perverting the Drama from its legitimate character and office, as the faithful historian of life and manners, rendered it the minister of vice and the herald of shame; and if not the authors of any speculative code, they, by their inculcated rule of practice, make it honourable and amiable to be the votaries of irreligion and of crime. Shaftesbury, a writer somewhat later in the same century, may be said to have likewise imparted a tincture hostile to the interests of revealed Religion, to that literature of which he formed, himself, a distinguished ornament. Elevated far above the profligate and degraded school of the former, he has, however, sought to accomplish his ends by rendering the most beautiful system of speculative morality the vehicle of wide notions of sceptical philosophy.

Cold and severe in his aspect, with regard to Religion, yet in pursuit of philosophy animated and profound, Hume, about half a century after him, attempted to implant on the literature of his age, and in the thinking of his countrymen, impressions inimical to their hopes as immortal beings. Close and argumentative in all his researches, he most reprehensibly attempted to subject the evidences of the Christian Religion to the same criterion by which he would judge of any human occurrence, and introducing the authority of experience and analogy as an infallible test in the question of Divine Revelation. The fallacy of his argu-

ments, consequently, addressed as they are to understandings capable of discriminative examination, will, if reason be admitted to her full share of authority in the scale, be often manifest. Contemporary with many other great writers opposed to him in sentiment, who were individually the ornaments of the literature of their own times, his genius and commanding range of thought rendered, however, the success of his speculations, repugnant as they are to the claims of Christianity, to be both feared and deprecated. He might, indeed, in his own day, have been contemplated as a meteor of evil auspices and aspect, around whom Tindal, Morgan, Collins, and Woolston, shone as satellites of equally malign aspect and character, though of minor effulgence. Gibbon, too, who many years afterwards undertook the task of immortalizing a long and eventful portion of the history of mankind in his native language, has embodied in it many things hostile to the authority and the claims of our Religion. While reviewing the great work of Gibbon, in conjunction with that of Hume, it is most deeply to be regretted that works whose prominent features are of so superior a class and character, that, abstracted from all considerations of time, place, or local circumstance, they must live in the longest days of their country's literature. Much that breathes hostility to Religion, either in the form of open attack, or insinuated by the arts of sophistry or the tone of ridicule, likewise exists.

In other civilized countries of Europe, their literature has, at various periods of their history, through the instrumentality of certain individuals, augured fatally for the interests of good faith and religious feeling. In Italy, to ascend to the times of the Medici, we find a Marchiavelli unfolding sentiments which his genius knew how to invest with the stamp and character of legitimate corollaries, which, however mankind may differ as to the soundness of their policy, most incontrovertibly strike at the root of all public and private morality. His tenets equally affect government and private life: they are assuredly subversive of the immutable laws of natural and revealed truth. That many of the positions he has laid down, for the rule and conduct of a wise and enlightened

lightened governor, are indicative of profound views of policy,—and great knowledge of the passions and temper of mankind, who are the party governed,—will be readily and universally acknowledged. That his maxims are consistent with the sacred laws of integrity and honour, must be as steadily denied. He has contributed to render dissimulation splendid, and supported the system which authorizes a breach of faith, provided it comport with self-aggrandisement; this he considered an important point in the code of him who would distinguish himself in the eyes of the world, and the characteristic trait of a wise man. Machiavelli must consequently be regarded as a worthy coadjutor of the Hobbean school,—one who formed his code upon the same hypothesis,—that justice, virtue, and integrity had no seat in the human heart, but that malevolence and rapacity formed the sum total of man's moral attributes.

Delineating a school of poetry, in many points well calculated to second the principles which the "De Cive" and the "Prince" struck out with so much boldness and novelty, many of the licentious productions of the hero of Ferney, have had no small influence upon the polite literature, not only of his own country, but of various others in civilized Europe. Of gigantic talents and name in the regions of taste and of letters, it is not to be wondered at, if, for a long period on the Continent, he not only usurped a high rank as arbiter of the standard of criticism and of sentiment in the poetical effusions of the day, but likewise imparted a tone and character to the speculations of literary men above any of his contemporaries. It is to be regretted that this tone was decidedly unfavourable to the best interests of the world, and that, clothed as it was in the imposing dress of wit and classical elegance, its naked tendency often directly pointed to profligate morals and impiety. "He continued," says one of his biographers, speaking of his employments during his temporary banishment from Paris, "to pour from an inexhaustible vein, a profusion of works on subjects of a variety of kinds, which were eagerly received wherever his language was read. He exercised an unbounded sway over the opinions of the civilized part of mankind."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 22.

IN his zeal to defend the present system pursued at Cambridge, your Correspondent "Beth," p. 297, has adopted a species of argument, which however plausible in itself, is utterly without foundation, and pregnant with mischief.

If his opponent "R. C." was injudicious enough to assert, that "Mathematics were of no use to the Divine" (whose peculiar province it is "to persuade men," and therefore could not justly consider any assistance to clear and precise reasoning, as irrelevant), surely it did not call for such an unqualified reply, as that with which "Beth" has favoured us. With him, indeed, they are all powerful! They give birth to every thing noble, every thing virtuous and heavenly, in the disposition of man! to humility, gratitude, and devotion; they dispel the mists of Atheism; they effect that which Christianity often in vain labours to accomplish. As an instance, "Beth" says, "what attainment is more necessary for a minister than humility?" and if he be anxious to acquire it, he must seek it through Philosophy, observing that "nothing better than Philosophy will teach it him." Now I venture to suggest that the Gospel of Christ is a better school for humility than Philosophy, and that "will teach it him" when the other fails. Viewed abstractedly, nothing can be more clear, than that the more a man knows, the more he must be aware that he knows (I may almost say) nothing in comparison with infinite knowledge itself;—but does experience warrant us in assuming this as a consequence? Far from it. The wisdom of the world, and humility, are plants that rarely flourish in the same soil. It has a tendency to engender pride, which nothing but religion can subdue. The Word of Truth has told us, "that knowledge puffeth up," and that so far from worldly wisdom contributing to the knowledge and love of God, it says, in direct terms, "the world by wisdom knew not God." Philosophy is but a cold substitute for the Gospel. May we be defended from such innovations, in the ground-work of Christian graces! That Philosophy is the "only instrument for baffling the opinions of the Atheist," no man who has been blessed with an education in the principles of revealed religion will seriously maintain.

tain. There are arguments totally independent of Philosophy, which carry equal conviction to an unprejudiced mind, with respect to that great fundamental truth of all religions—the existence of a God. I heartily concur with “Beth,” in wishing that “the time may never arrive when the name of Newton, and other able Philosophers,” shall be buried in oblivion, or their labours be overlooked or despised—but I must say, that unless they are associated with something of far greater importance, however they may “lead to glory and fame,” they will hardly suffice to acquire that “immortality,” which your Correspondent has mixed up with objects beneath the notice of every humble Christian.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 28.

SUCH of your Readers as are in the habit of attending Divine Service in their parish churches, must have often found their devotions interrupted, and their serious thoughts disturbed by the publication of notices purely secular in the course of Divine Worship. The Banns of Matrimony are an evil of no small magnitude in populous parishes; and it is surprising the Legislature did not put a stop to the public reading of them, when the late Act was passed, which has rendered the publication superfluous, by directing the names to be affixed in two places in the Church. These remarks occurred more forcibly to me on Sunday last, a very great portion of the time allotted to Divine Service being occupied by not only unnecessary but highly improper introductions. Immediately succeeding the second Lesson, the usual publication of Banns took place, and here the attention of the congregation was first diverted, by a long uninteresting list of names. After the Nicene Creed, the Minister ascended the desk, and read the tedious Statute to amend, as its title purports, the impolitic Marriage Act. Nearly half an hour's time was sacrificed, and the risible faculties of the congregation excited by the legal phraseology and singular enactments, such as affixing houses to Church doors, &c. No sooner was this intruder dismissed than the Clerk read a notice summoning copyholders to do suit and service to the lord of a manor. Thus was a very large portion of that

time set apart for the immediate service of the Deity, devoted to acts no way connected with Religion, and in the instance of the Marriage Act, utterly at variance with it. The Sermon was curtailed of much of its valuable contents, and the thoughts of the auditors entirely diverted from the proper object. The reason why the latter notice should be read in the Church at all, is hard to discover; a piece of information of a private nature (being no more than a notice from a landlord to his tenants) has little to do with the congregation at large, much less with the purpose for which they are assembled. Surely it would be sufficient for every purpose (if such notices are in any way to be connected with the Church) that they should only be suffered to deface the Church door, and not to interrupt the devotions of the congregation.

I would therefore propose, for the consideration of those who are able to remedy this evil, the following points:

1. That the publication of Banns in the Church, now rendered superfluous, should be discontinued.

2. That the clause directing Acts of Parliament to be read in Churches, should be in future omitted.*

3. That all notices of a secular nature should be fixed on some conspicuous place on the Church walls.

I have only to observe, in conclusion, that the foregoing remarks do not proceed from a spirit of railing accusation, but from a hearty wish for the prosperity and welfare of our excellent Establishment, and that she should not become an object of ridicule among her dissenting adversaries, by being degraded into a subordinate agent of the State. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 23.

THE Epitaph given in your Mag. for July, page 30, occupies the lower compartment of a small mural monument affixed against the pier contiguous to the North transept of Har-

* In our days of ignorance, Acts of Parliament were proclaimed at the Sheriffs' County Courts. This custom has fallen into disuse since the more easy promulgation of them, by means of printing, came into practice. The reason why they are still in many instances directed to be read in Churches is unaccountable.

row Church. Above the inscription is a relief, representing a tutor seated, and instructing three youths. On his seat is inscribed ΟΜΗΡΟΣ. The upper part is pointed and bounded by a sweeping cornice resting on corbels of foliage, intended, I suppose, to assimilate in some way with the architecture of the church. The propriety of this monument I leave your readers to decide. It would appear to commemorate a Master rather than a Founder of a school. The original gravestone and epitaph still cover the ashes of the Founder of Harrow School in the same church: if, therefore, the present common-place monument is intended to confer any additional honour upon his memory, it very inadequately answers the intention of its erection.

The classical inscription by Dr. Parr is its greatest merit, of which I have only to add my wish that it may remain a lasting record. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 11.

WILL you allow me to make a few remarks on a subject which must be familiar with many of your more learned readers, and from whom I solicit information.

The 10th chapter to the Hebrews, v. 29, 30, has proved a knotty point with many sincere Christians, and one which they have found extremely difficult to solve. Some scrupulous minds, from mistaken views, have first concluded themselves to be guilty of the sins specified in this passage, and have then drawn the inference that the sorest punishments inevitably awaited them. But might not the scruples of such persons be removed by translating the passage, as the Geneva translation has done; viz. "*He that despiseth Moses's Law dyeth without mercie under two or three witnesses.* 30. *Of how much sorer punishment suppose ye shall he be worthy which treadeth under foote the Sonne of God, and counteth the blood of the Testament an unholy thing wherewith he was sanctified, and doeth despite the Spirite of grace.*" That is, those who have formed habits, and persist in those habits, continue wilfully sinning against their own better judgment. He that is in the act of despising Moses's law, &c.; and let it be remembered that the Temple of Jerusalem was not destroyed at this time by the Romans, this epistle being writ-

ten A. D. 64; consequently seven years before that event. So that the Apostle might have appealed to laws then in force to strengthen his argument. Both Dr. Matthiæ and Messrs. de Port Royal agree in this point, that the first aorist may sometimes have a present sense.

Dr. Matthiæ quotes several passages; among others, the following one:—"Ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον καὶ προνοίαν ἦν ἰσθῆς; and MM. de P. Royal quote a passage from Demosthenes; viz.—Μικρὸν πταίσμα ἀνεχαιτίστει καὶ διέλυσεν πάντα. A very small accident in war ruins and destroys every thing. Every one must feel the difficulty of ascertaining the precise time and signification of some tenses and moods in every language.

One of your Correspondents has lately objected to the manner in which some writers use the participle *being*; for instance, "Constantinople is being fortified," instead of "Constantinople is fortifying." I have never used this phrase in any way, and therefore cannot be accused of partiality when I beg leave to say that there appears some reason for using it. Would not the use of the word *being* in the present tense passive voice, distinguish more clearly in our language, than now appears to be the case (when the active participle in *ing* is used), between cause and effect, between the agent and the action? And the effect could not then easily be attributed to that which cannot be its cause; nor the action to that which cannot be its agent. Suppose a person was required to translate this sentence into Latin—*John is writing* the letter. Here the present tense active voice would be used. If the English phrase—the letter is writing, were also to be translated (and the same active participle is used as in the former instance), could the same voice be employed? The latter would require, I apprehend, the present tense passive; and although this may by practice become familiar to us, how difficult must it be to many foreigners! Would not this obscurity be obviated by the expression—"the letter is being written?"—The letter is writing! what is the letter writing? the letter can be no agent. John is building the house—the house is building, are of the same class. It has often struck me that our Latin grammars lead children into a fundamental error.

According

According to the present mode a child would say—*legitur*, it is read; *ædificatur*, it is built. But would not both these expressions "it is read—it is built," convey a *past* action to an Englishman? And how then can the present tense passive be rendered thus into English? The plain English would be, "*at length* the house is in the act of being built; the letter is in the act of being written;" and therefore the expression "the letter is written—the house is built," would require not the *present tense* passive, but the *perfect tense* passive. And in many places which I have noticed in our translation of the Greek Testament, the perfect tense passive voice is *thus* rendered; let us take the first that occurs:—(2 Corinthians, chap. viii. ver. 15), *καθως γυραπται*; "as it is written:" *τυπεται*; he is being beaten, i. e. he is in the act of being beaten: *τυπεται*, he is beaten.

May I request the kind notice of your reading Correspondents to this point, which has occasioned no small difficulty to my mind, both when a boy and in more advanced life. And here allow me to say that our present grammars, in uniting tenses of very opposite meaning, tend to make inaccurate scholars; and those who have considered the subject must see many errors in the most popular of our grammars on this head. Surely—"I write, I do write, I am writing; I love, I do love, I am loving;" are expressions by no means synonymous; and therefore cannot be correctly rendered by the *same* word. And again; "*amatus eram vel amatus fueram*." But are these expressions equivalent in meaning? for so the word *vel* would lead any one to suppose; and that the one or the other might be used indifferently. But is this the case? And if they mean different times, why are they both Englished in the *same way*? Will not this indistinct classification, and placing words of different meaning under the same tense, lay the foundation of want of discrimination and incorrectness of judgment, which may be extremely prejudicial to accuracy and future improvement?

But to return to the use of the participle "being." In the Service of our Church, this word appears to be used in a sense somewhat similar to that which your Correspondent con-

demns, that is in a *present* and perhaps even in a future signification, it seems to partake somewhat of the nature of an aorist or indefinite time; for instance, in the Collect for St. Matthias' Day—"Grant that Thy Church *being* always preserved from false apostles, may be ordered and guided by faithful and true pastors." And again, in the second Collect for the Evening Service: "Give unto Thy servants that peace which the world cannot give, that both our hearts may be set to obey Thy commandments, and also that by Thee we *being* defended from the fear of our enemies," &c. Whatever instances may be adduced to show that the participle "being" is used in a *past* tense, it is clear that it is used in a *present* signification in the above instances; and appears to be used for an agreeable variation of the present tense, potential mood, passive voice,—that we may be defended from the fear of our enemies; because, when the word "being" occurs first in the sentence, as in the Collect for St. Matthias' Day, the words "may be" follow it in the *next* clause, and *vice versa*. In short, the participle "being" is used in so wide a sense by our own writers, that there appears no just reason why it may not be employed with advantage in the present tense passive; and it would then disentangle it from the perfect tense with which it is now in many instances united.

Speaking of modern alterations, the expression "approved," for "approved of," appears more liable to be mistaken. Abraham's faith was approved, when he was required to show its excellence in offering up his son Isaac upon the altar. Abraham's faith was approved *of*, after his faith was tried, and its excellence seen. "To approve" means, especially in the New Testament, to try, to examine, to submit to a rigorous examination or proof. "To approve of" means, to like any thing; to hold any person or thing in estimation. How much is the sense obscured of Philippians, chap. i. v. 10; "that ye may approve things that are excellent." Certainly this does not at all accord with the usual meaning of the word "approve," and must be unintelligible to the generality of hearers, unless they consult the margin or the Greek Testament, *Εἰς το δοκιμαζοντες υμεις τα διαφεροτα*, rendered in the French

French translation, "Pour bien discerner la difference des choses;" and by Archbishop Martini's Italian translation, "Affinchè eleggiate il meglio;" both of which appear, from the misapplication of the word "approve," far nearer the sense of the original than our own translation. But there is an extremely important and beautiful passage which is injured, to say no more, by this word being used. I allude to the 2d chapter of the Acts, ver. 22, "Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you by miracles, and wonders, and signs;" i. e. Jesus Christ, a man demonstrated of God among you by miracles, and wonders, and signs, Ἀποδεικνυμένων. Ἀποδεικνύμι, Demonstratio, rationibus probatio. Ἀποδείξις, from the same root, Demonstratio, probatio; that is, our Saviour Jesus Christ was as fully proved of God to be the Messiah by miracles, and wonders, and signs, as a proposition is proved to be true by mathematical demonstration. Archbishop Martini's translation is "Gesù Nazareno, Uomo cui Dio ha renduto irrefragabile testimonianza tradi voi per mezzo delle opere grandi, e dei prodigi, e dei miracoli."

Those who lead the public taste should be careful what senses they attach to words, because they may by degrees remove those boundaries which are set up, and lead to confusion and error, where a mistake may be of no small moment; viz. in a right understanding "of the oracles of God." These alterations, like the envious ivy, creep by imperceptible degrees over one of the finest edifices which the wit of man has erected, and are obscuring its beauties, and hiding its just proportions.

FITZ-ARTHUR.

Mr. URBAN, Muirtown, Oct. 18.

MANY years ago I was very forcibly struck with the description of the eight visits to the Sun of the great Comet of 1680, given in Gibbon's Roman Empire—the more so, because on comparing its epoch with that of the general chronologies, the year of the great deluge and its eighth period (counting backwards periods of 575 years) entirely agree, even to a year—a coincidence so remarkable, that without further proof, we might assert that it occasioned that event by

its gravitation upon the Globe; this is greatly enforced by the circumstances that the deluge of Ogyges, and that mentioned in the 12th book of the Iliad, entirely agree, in point of time, with its two next returns after that of the great deluge. Circumstances of less decisive import attend some others of the visits of this Comet, and in its last aphelion in 1680, it is known to have passed within 500,000 miles of the earth's orbit round the sun within 30 days space of our planet, being in that part nearest to the path of this tremendous visitant, which at so small a distance must (in its highly ignited state,) have caused such a conflagration as is predicted in the Holy Writings.

The Bible entirely attributes the deluge to external causes, and most accurately describes the catastrophe as succeeding from the suspension of the laws of heaven; viz. that the earth was under the influence, not of the usual laws of gravitation, but of that of the Comet; in the same way, the veering and rolling of the ocean, the signs in the sun and moon, and the terror of the nations at what they will behold coming upon the earth; as well as the direct information that a general conflagration is to take place, and the earth to know its place no more, most clearly point out the nature of the final destruction, not to proceed from internal fire, but from some external cause, such as the influence of the Comet in its aphelion, when it is calculated to have had more heat by 2000 times than red hot iron; and to have moved with a force capable of carrying along with it a body far greater than our earth into the regions of unbounded space.

Some of these topics I long ago submitted to the publick under the signature of "SEVERUS." I have more lately perused extracts of the opinions, &c. of Sir William Drummond, which in a wonderful degree corroborate my views. The supposed fable of the Phoenix is clearly, in the Egyptian astronomy, no other than the plainest allusion to this Comet's influence at the time of the deluge. Its return to the temple of the sun is by some stated to be every 540, by others, every 600 years; of which a fair medium may be called 575 years. The Phoenix hieroglyphic signifies deluge and renovation

tion in the Egyptian astronomical descriptions.

The epoch of the Phoenix's appearance, and that of the Comet at the great deluge, are exactly the same. It is described as losing its splendour, till its perihelion or return to heliopolis; when it returns from the sun in renewed ignition and splendour, and goes off into unknown space, till its revolution is accomplished; when it returns, bedimmed with age, and renovates its age and splendour in the solar rays.

Such coincidences it is vain to attribute to chance, and as I hold the source of this train of facts and inferences to be most interesting, I should be glad to see the subject treated by a pen of ability and scholastic knowledge.

What subject can be so interesting as that which involves an event of such magnitude and importance to mankind? To be candid, this subject has long appeared so superior to all others, in my opinion, that I am astonished it has not been more canvassed, and I have no doubt, that in addition to so much circumstantial proof already shewn, much more may be shewn by proper and learned enquiry.

I shall briefly state some extracts from the Bible, which I think strongly points to the truth of the suggestions made.

1. The flood of Noah is stated to be occasioned by two causes; the fountains of the deep being opened, and the windows of heaven. The first of these must of necessity be occasioned by strong external attraction, which would displace the liquid part of the globe, and draw it to the tide whence the attraction proceeded: the second strongly points to the aqueous atmosphere of a comet, before it had passed nearer to the Sun than the Earth's orbit. The same cause seems in other parts of the Bible to bring on the final dissolution as that which caused the Deluge,—“as in days of Noah, &c. so shall the coming of the Son of Man be.” Again, “the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements melt with fervent heat”—a great external attraction would have the effect of drawing off the atmosphere of this planet, to a body attracting; and the heavens which are seen through

two magnifying and enlightening powers of our atmosphere, would pass away; and certainly when we consider how great the noise is which so trifling an agitation of it as a tempest makes, the noise of its forcible abstraction must be tremendous.

“There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon and stars, distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring,” &c. What can more naturally paint this great external cause of dissolution in all its attributes of attraction, &c.;—and what can more plainly announce the suspension of the usual laws of gravitation, which are indeed the powers of heaven, than the expression, “the powers of heaven shall be shaken?”—not, as I erroneously before quoted the passage, “the laws of heaven shall be suspended.” The vast attraction of such a mass as a comet, would shake even the attraction of the sun, though not entirely destroy it, as should the earth be carried off, “and its place know it no more,” still both the comet and our planet would be under an altered solar influence. Those who are not accustomed to the study of Astronomy, will easily see how often a comet, whose path is near the plane of the earth's orbit may visit the sun without coming near the earth; by supposing a globe of a foot in diameter to represent the sun, and that the earth (say of the size of a pea) is 250 feet distant, making its solar orbit 500 feet in diameter, or loosely 1500 feet in circumference; in this loose scale there were 75 spaces, of 20 millions of miles; or say 75 chances that the comet of 1680 will pass the earth's orbit at more than 20 millions of miles distance, for one that it will pass within that distance. In 1680 it passed within half a million of miles of the earth's path, and as the earth's path was about a 12th part of its annual orbit, removed from that part which the comet passed, say at about 125 millions of miles distance from the earth; and perhaps we may take the frequent possible, or probable instances of the attraction of this vast body as a proof of its immense mass of matter. The above number of chances will be reduced one half, when we consider that as it passes both in perihelion and aphelion, such visit gives two chances of encountering our planet. As to the horror of the sight of such a body

body filling the whole visible horizon, well may the persons doomed to view it, be described as wishing "the hills and mountains to fall on them and cover them." H. R. D.

FONTHILL ABBEY.

(Concluded from p. 320.)

MR. URBAN,

I SHALL now proceed to notice the Arms in the truly splendid and unique apartment on the North side of the Great Octagon, called EDWARD THE THIRD'S GALLERY, the frieze and the seven windows being adorned with the arms of that heroic Monarch, and of 77 of the most illustrious Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter, from all of whom I find Mr. Beckford, or Lady Margaret, lineally descended. Were it not for so singularly rare a union of descendants, and for the fact that Lionel of Antwerp, John of Gaunt, Edmund of Langley, and Thomas of Woodstock (being all the sons of Edward III. from whom there is issue remaining) are included in this noble assemblage, I should not have considered such a denomination of the Gallery as at all justifiable. Perhaps the most curious, as well as the most direct of the various lines from the Founder of the Garter, which centre in the Duchess of Hamilton, are those by which Mr. Beckford, the 12th in descent, through the house of Hamilton, and Lady Margaret, the 12th in descent, through the house of Gordon, from King James the First of Scotland, are equally descended, by Joan of Beaufort, consort of that Monarch, from John of Gaunt.

In the centre of the Frieze, over the Portrait of the Sovereign Founder (a beautiful Copy made by special permission from the ancient Portrait in the Chapter Room of St. George's Chapel, Windsor), and in the opposite window are, the Royal Arms within the Garter. The arms of 71 Knights, all within the Garter, are continued along the frieze, and have a most brilliant effect. Those of the earliest date are arranged, in the manner of the stalls nearest to the centre shield; viz.

1. Henry Duke of Lancaster—England, differenced by a label of three points, charged with nine fleurs de lis.—2. Thomas Beuchamp Earl of Warwick—Gules, a fess bent. *Mag. November, 1892.*

tween six cross crosslets Or.—3. Ralph Earl of Stafford—Or, a chevron Gules.—4. Roger Mortimer Earl of March—barry of six Or and Azure, an inescutcheon Argent, on a chief of the first three pallets, between two gyronnies of the second.—5. Bartholomew Lord Burghershe—Gules, a lion rampant Or.—6. John Lord Mohun—Or, a cross engrailed Sable.—7. Hugh Courtenay Earl of Devon—Or, three torteaux; a label of three points Azure, charged with nine bezants.—8. Thomas Holland Earl of Kent—Azure, semée of fleurs de lis, a lion rampant Argent.—9. Sir Miles Stapleton—Argent, a lion rampant, Sable, charged on the shoulder with a mullet, Gules.—10. James Lord Audley—Gules, fretty Or.—(The above are of the first Founders).—11. Lionel Plantagenet (of Antwerp) Duke of Clarence—France and England, a label of three points Argent, each point charged with a canton Gules.—12. Edmund Plantagenet (of Langley) Duke of York—France and England, a label of three points Argent, each point charged with three torteaux.—13. Humphrey Bohun Earl of Hereford—Azure, a bend Argent, cottised Or, between six lions rampant of the last.—14. William Bohun Earl of Northampton—the same, but the bend charged with three mullets Sable.—15. Richard Fitzalan Earl of Arundel—Gules, a lion rampant Or.—16. Robert Ufford Earl of Suffolk—Sable, a cross engrailed Or.—17. Edward Lord Spencer—quarterly Azure and Gules, in the 2d and 3d a fret Or, over all a bend Sable.—18. Reginald Lord Cobham—Gules, on a chevron Or, three estoiles Sable.—19. John Lord Nevil—Gules, a saltire Argent.—20. Thomas Plantagenet (of Woodstock) Duke of Gloucester—France and England, within a bordure Argent.—21. John Holland Duke of Exeter—England, within a bordure Azure, semée of fleurs de lis Or.—22. Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk—Gules, a lion rampant Argent.—23. William Lord Willoughby—quarterly 1 and 4, Sable, a cross engrailed Or, 2 and 3, Gules, a cross moline Argent.—24. Sir Philip de la Vache—Gules, three lions rampant Argent, ducally crowned Or.—25. Sir John Devereux—Argent, a fess Gules, (differenced by a mullet) in chief three torteaux.—26. John Beaufort Marquis of Dorset—France and England, within a bordure compony, Argent and Azure.—27. Ralph Nevil Earl of Westmoreland—as before.—28. William Lord Ross—Gules, three water bougets Argent.—29. John Lord Lovell—barry nebuly of six, Or and Gules.—30. Edward Lord Cherleton—Or, a lion rampant Gules.—31. Richard Vere Earl of Oxford—quarterly, Gules and Or, in the first quarter a mullet Argent.—32. William Philip Lord Bardolph—quarterly Gules and Argent, in the 1st quarter, an eagle displayed

played Or.—33. Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, as before.—34. Thomas Montacute Earl of Salisbury—Argent, three fusils conjoined in fess Gules.—35. Henry Lord Fitzhugh—Azure, fretty Or, a chief of the last.—36. John Lord Clifford—chequé, Or and Azure, a fess Gules.—37. Walter Lord Hungerford—Sable, two bars Argent, in chief three plates.—38. Humphrey Earl of Stafford—as before.—39. Richard Plantagenet Duke of York—France and England, differenced by a label of three points Argent, each charged with three torteaux.—40. Edmund Beaufort Duke of Somerset—as before.—41. Sir John Grey—Barry of six, Argent and Azure, a label of five points Gules.—42. John Viscount Beaumont—Azure, semée of fleurs de lis, a lion rampant Or.—43. Thomas Lord Hoo—Quarterly, Sable and Argent.—44. Richard Widvile Earl Rivers—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a fess and canton conjoined Gules, 2 and 3, Gules, an eagle displayed Or.—45. John Sutton Lord Dudley—Or, a lion rampant, V.—46. John Bouchier Lord Berners—Argent, a cross engrailed Gules, between four water bougets Sable, a label of three points of the 2nd, each point charged with three lions passant guardant Or.—47. William Herbert Earl of Pembroke—per pale, Azure and Gules, three lions rampant Argent.—48. William Lord Hastings—Argent, a maunch Sable.—49. John Howard Duke of Norfolk—Gules, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée Argent.—50. Henry Percy 4th Earl of Northumberland—quarterly 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant Azure, 2 and 3, Gules, three luces haurient Argent.—51. Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk—as before, with the augmentation on the bend.—52. George Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury—Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed Or.—53. George Stanley Lord Strange of Knockin—Argent, on a bend Azure, three bucks heads caboshed Or.—54. Henry Percy, 5th Earl of Northumberland, as before.—55. Charles Somerset Earl of Worcester, as Beaufort, with a baton sinister, Argent.—56. Gerald Fitzgerald Earl of Kildare—Argent, a saltire Gules.—57. Thomas West Lord La Ware—Argent, a fess dancettée Sable.—58. Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk—barry of 10, Argent and Gules, a lion rampant Or, ducally crowned of the 2nd.—59. Thomas Lord Dacres of Gillesland—Gules, three escallops Argent.—60. Thomas Bullen Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond—Or, a chief indented Azure.—61. Robert Radclyffe Earl of Sussex—Argent, a bend engrailed, Sable.—62. John Vere Earl of Oxford, as before.—63. Henry Clifford Earl of Cumberland, as before.—64. Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset—quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, semée of fleurs de lis Or, on a pile Gules, three lions of England, 2 and 3, Gules, two wings conjoined in lure Or.—65. Henry

Carey Lord Hunsdon—Argent, on a bend Sable, three roses of the field.—66. William Cecil Lord Burghley—barry of 10, Argent and Azure, six escocheons, 3, 2, and 1, Sable, each charged with a lion rampant Argent.—67. Arthur Lord Grey de Wilton, as before.—68. William Stanley Earl of Derby, as before.—69. James Marquis of Hamilton—Hamilton and Arran.—70. James Duke of Hamilton, as before.—71. William Duke of Hamilton—quarterly, 1 and 4, Hamilton and Arran, 2 and 3, Douglas—Argent, a man's heart Gules, imperially crowned Or, on a chief Azure, three mullets Argent.

In the windows, and opposite their respective Portraits, are the arms of two Sovereigns, and of four other most illustrious Knights of the order; viz.

72. King Edward IV. and 73. King Henry VII. from whom Lady Margaret Beckford was descended through the lines of Stewart, Cochrane, Murray, Stanley, Clifford, and Brandon.—74. Alphonsus V. King of Sicily and Arragon, from whom Lady Margaret descended through the lines of Stanley and De la Tremouille—quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, 4 pallets Gules, for Arragon; 2 and 3, divided into three parts, paleways, Argent, 4 barrulets Gules, for Sicily. Azure, semée of fleurs de lis Or, a label Gules, for Anjou; and, Argent, a cross potent between four cross crosslets Or, for Jerusalem.—75. John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster and King of Castile and Leon—Castile and Leon, impaling France and England, with a label of three points Ermine.—76. John de Montfort Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond—chequé, Or and Azure, a bordure Gules, semée of lions of England, and a canton, Ermine.—77. Anne Duke of Montmorency—Or, a cross Gules, between sixteen alerions purple.

From the two last distinguished and heroic Knights, Lady Margaret Beckford was descended through Charlotte De La Tremouille, wife of James Stanley Earl of Derby, and daughter of Claud de la Tremouille, Duke de Thouars, and Prince of Talmont, and of Charlotte de Nassau, daughter of William I. Prince of Orange, the truly illustrious founder of the Dutch Republic.

The Soffite, leading to the Sanctuary, at the Northern extremity of Edward the Third's Gallery, contains, in 38 shields, 19 on each side, an illustration of the descent of Mr. Beckford from King Edward I. through the House of Butler, and of Lady Margaret's descent, through the same noble

ble family, and by an equal number of generations from that Sovereign.

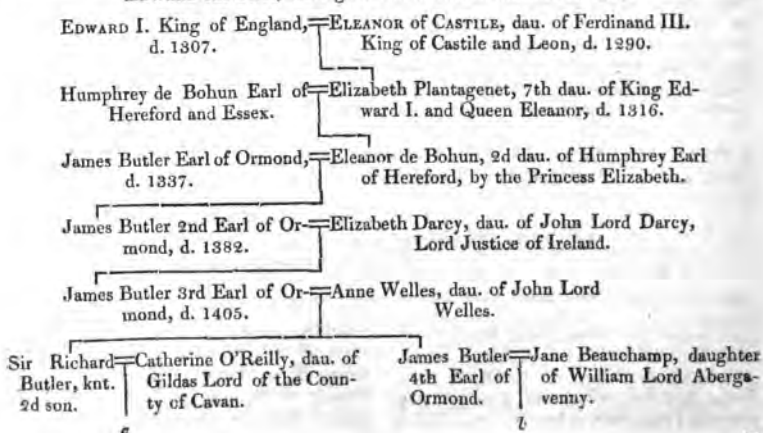
On the one side of the Soffite.—1. England, impaling Castile and Leon.—2. Bohun, impaling England.—3. Quarterly, Or, a chief indented Azure, Ormond; and Gules, three covered cups Or, Butler.—4. Ormond and Butler, impaling Darcy—Azure, semée of cross crosslets, three cinquefoils Argent.—5. Ormond and Butler, impaling Welles—Or, a lion rampant, queueé foreché, Sable.—6. Butler, impaling O'Reilly—Argent, three torteaux in bend between two bendlets, Gules, a chief Sable.—7. Butler, impaling O'Carroll—Argent, two lions combatant Gules, holding a sword erect proper.—8. Butler, impaling Cavanagh—Argent, a lion passant, and in base two crescents Gules.—9. Ormond and Butler, impaling Fitzgerald—Ermine, a saltire Gules.—10. Ormond and Butler, and, on an esccheon of pretence, Fitzgerald, as the last.—11. Butler, impaling Mac Carthy—Or, a buck trippant Gules.—12. Ormond and Butler, impaling Butler.—13. Butler, impaling Poyntz—barry of eight, Or and Gules.—14. Hamilton and Arran, impaling Butler.—15. Hamilton and Arran, impaling Colepeper—Argent, a bend engrailed Gules.—16. Hamilton and Arran, and, on an esccheon of pretence, Reading, as before.—17. Hamilton and Arran, and on an esccheon of pretence, Coward.—18. Beckford, and on an esccheon of pretence Hamilton and Arran.—19. Beckford, quartering Hamilton and Arran, and impaling Gordon—Aboyne, and quarterings, as before.

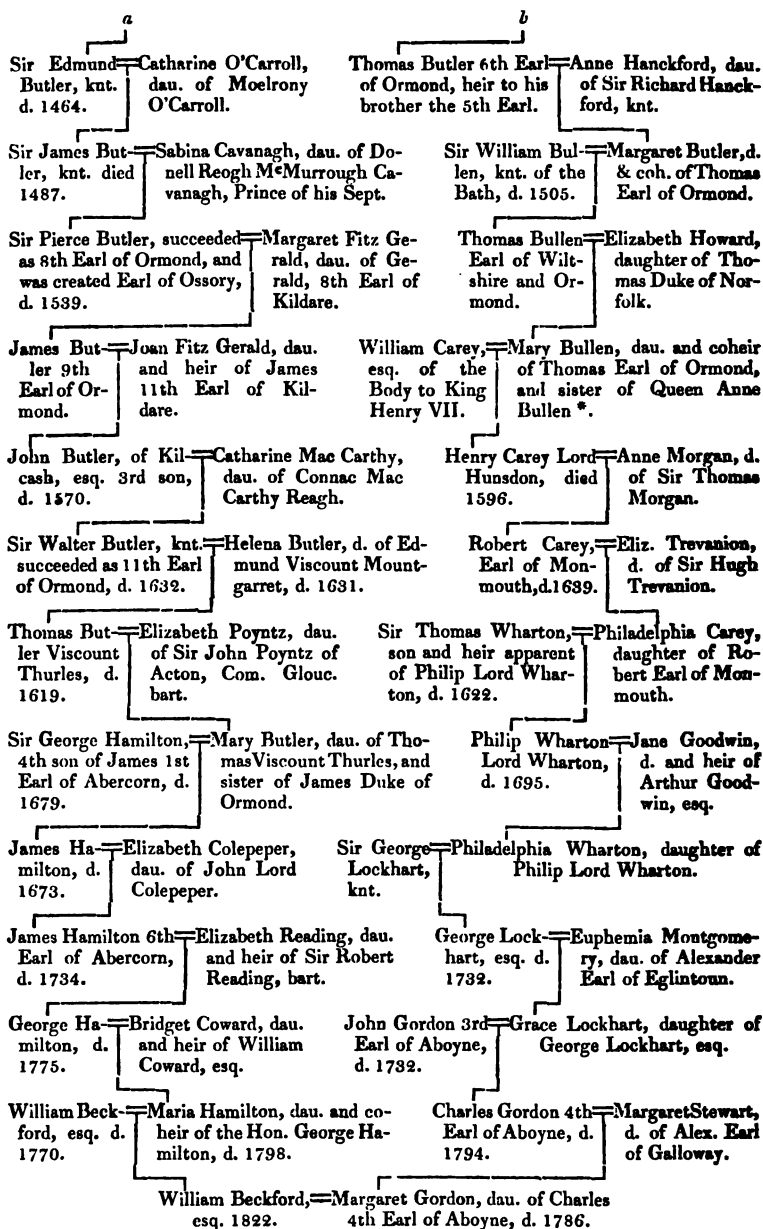
On the opposite side of the Soffite the five first shields are repeated.—6. Ormond and Butler, impaling Beauchamp.—7. Ormond and Butler, impaling Hanekford—Sable, a chevron barry nebuly Argent and

Gules.—8. Bullen—Argent, a chevron Gules, between three bulls heads, coupéd Sable, armed Or; and, on an esccheon of pretence, Ormond and Butler.—9. Bullen Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond (who relinquished his paternal coat of Bullen, and, having been created Earl of Ormond, assumed the feudal coat of the Earldom), impaling Howard.—10. Cary, Argent, on a bend Sable, three roses of the field; and, on an esccheon of pretence, Ormond.—11. Carey, quartering Ormond, and impaling Morgan—per pale, Azure and Gules, three lions rampant Argent.—12. Carey, impaling Trevanion—Argent, on a fess Azure, between two chevronels Gules, three escallops Or.—13. Wharton, Sable, a maunch, Argent, a bordure Or, charged with eight pair of lion's gambis in saltire Gules, impaling Carey.—14. Wharton, and, on an esccheon of pretence, Goodwin—per pale, Or and Gules, a lion rampant between three fleurs de lis counterchanged.—15. Lockhart—Argent, a man's heart proper within a padlock Sable, impaling Wharton.—16. Lockhart, impaling Montgomery—quarterly 1 and 4, Azure, three fleurs de lis Or, 2 and 3, Gules, three annulets Or, stoned Azure, for Eglington.—17. Gordon—Aboyne, impaling Lockhart.—18. Gordon—Aboyne, impaling Stewart, Or, a fess cheque Azure and Argent, a bend engrailed Gules, all within a double tressure flory counterflory Gules.—19. Beckford, impaling Gordon—Aboyne and quarterings, as before.

As this union exhibits so curious, and, I believe, unique an example of genealogical beauty, I propose, for better illustration, to offer for the inspection of your heraldical readers the table itself; viz.

Descent of William Beckford, Esq. and of Lady Margaret Gordon his wife, from King EDWARD the First, through the illustrious House of BUTLER.





* It is a somewhat curious fact, that Queen Elizabeth had not any ancestors (if we except her royal father and mother), either on the paternal or maternal side, who are not also ancestors to the Earl of Aboyne, and consequently to his sister Lady Margaret Beckford; they descending, through Stanley and Brandon, from King Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, and, as above, from Mary the sister of Queen Anne Bullen.

A tower, of simple, but beautiful construction, at the North end of the Abbey, contains a magnificent apartment, called the LANCASTER or State Bed Room. Around the richly carved frieze, I observed the royal badges of the Red Rose and Portcullis. The denomination of this apartment appears to have been justified by the almost innumerable descents of the Owner and of his late wife from Henry Earl of Lancaster, grandson of King Henry III. For, through the line of Seymour, he descends from Maud Plantagenet (2d daughter of that Earl) wife of William de Burgh Earl of Ulster;—through the lines of Butler, Poyntz, and Berkeley, in several ways, from Joan Plantagenet (the 3d daughter of Earl Henry) wife of John Lord Mowbray;—through the lines of Hamilton, Seton, Douglas, Coward, Hastings, Champenowne, &c. in various ways, from Eleanor Plantagenet (the 4th daughter of Earl Henry) by both her husbands, Richard Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, and John de Beaumont;—and, through the lines of Seymour, &c. from Mary Plantagenet (the 5th daughter of Earl Henry) wife of Henry Lord Percy. Lady Margaret Beckford had also a most rare descent from Blanch of Lancaster, 1st. wife of John of Gaunt, and daughter and co-heir of Henry Duke of Lancaster, the only son of Earl Henry abovementioned, viz. through the several lines of Wharton and Goodwin, by an equal number of generations, from the Lord Treasurer Edmund de Grey, Earl of Kent, who was grandson to Elizabeth of Lancaster, the sister of King Henry IV. Her Ladyship was also paternally and maternally descended from the daughters of Earl Henry beforementioned.

Having, I think, noticed all, or at least the principal Armorial Ornaments of the interior, I shall proceed to mention those which I observed in sculpture on the exterior parts of the Edifice.

Under the East Oriel are two shields, each supported by an angel; and charged the one with the arms of Beckford, and the other with those of Gordon-Aboyne.

Above these are two shields, the one of Mervyn, the other of Latimer.

Under the South Oriel are three shields. In the centre, Beckford, quartering Hamilton and Arran: on the dexter, Hall, impaling Mervyn, Squire, Green, and Latimer: on the sinister, Mervyn, quartering Squire, and, on an escoccheon of pretence, Green and Latimer.

Under the Oriel of the Lancaster Tower are shields of the arms of Martin of Athelhampton, Hall of Bradford, Brune quartering Rokele, and Martin.

The Frieze over the Cloyster is adorned, amongst busts and various emblems, beautifully executed by Bernasconi, with the following crests; viz.

1. Crest of Beckford—a heron's head erased Or, gorged with a collar flory counterflory Gules, in the beak a fish Argent.

I have seen this crest, as originally borne, on escoccheons of considerable antiquity; and it is probably an heraldical rebus for the family name—Bec Fort. The strong-beaked heron is, I believe, found in that part of Gloucestershire, where the family of Beckford was anciently seated. It appears by the Mon. Ang. (vol. I. p. 116) that the Monks of the Abbey of Gloucester had, temp. Henry II. lands at Heycote of the gift of Robert de Bekeford; and that the Hospitalers of St. John had also a donation of lands at Butiatune, from Reginald de Bekeford. Vide the Inquisition taken in 1185, vol. II. p. 529.

2. The additional Crest assigned, under the Earl Marshal's authority, to Mr. Beckford, in commemoration of his descent from a co-heir of the Abercorn branch of the house of Hamilton; viz. the crest of that noble family being—Issuant out of a ducal coronet Or, an oak tree fructed proper, the stem penetrated transversely by a frame-saw, also proper, inscribed with the word "Through," differenced with a shield pendent from a branch of the tree charged with the arms of Latimer, being, Gules, a cross flory Or. The Grant states, that this distinction is in allusion to Mr. Beckford's descent (through the ancient family of Mervyn, Lords of the Manor of Fonthill Gifford) from William the 1st. Lord Latimer * sum-

* The case of the violent transfer (temp. Hen. VI.) of the ancient Barony of Latimer, from the heirs of this William Lord Latimer to an alien from the blood, is familiar to all acquainted with the history of our parliamentary Baronies. William Lord Latimer, lineal heir of the body of the above William, died 7 Rich. II.; having had a sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married John Lord Nevil of Raby, and whose son, John Nevil, was summoned

moned to Parliament from the 28th to the 31st of Edw. I.

3. The Crest of Latimer, as before described.

4. The Crest of Mervyn—a squirrel sejant, cracking a nut, Gules.

In requesting you, Mr. Urban, to preserve in your valuable Miscellany the foregoing notices concerning the Armorial decorations of one of the most singular as well as splendid Edifices in Europe, I trust I shall afford some entertainment, not only to that class of readers accustomed to find in your pages much genuine information on heraldical subjects, but to all who have availed themselves of the recent opportunity of visiting Fonthill Abbey: whilst I can assure you that I have myself derived no small amusement and gratification in collecting the materials for this address. L.

FLY LEAVES.—No. V.

New Version of the Psalms.

THE Rev. H. I. Todd, in his *Observations upon the Metrical Version of the Psalms*, just published, states the royal allowance for the new version being used in Churches, as dated 3 Dec. 1696. The following is an analysis (avoiding as much as possible technical forms) of a very long deed, by which the translators contracted and shared with the Stationers' Company the right of printing the new version.

1698, May 6. Articles of agreement of this date, made between Nahum Tate, of St. Clement's Danes, Esq. of first part; Nicholas Brady, of Richmond, M.A. of second part; and the Master and Keepers, or Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery and Art of Stationers of the City of London, of the third part; states, the Company of Stationers were possessed of the copyright and sole printing of all the psalms of David in English metre.

That Tate and Brady had made a new version of the Psalms, intituled, *A new Version of the Psalms of David, fitted to the tunes used in Churches*, by N. Tate and N. Brady: and that all

persons as had or thereafter might have, according to the articles therein mentioned, any claim to the copyright of same version, equal benefit therein, it was agreed that such copyright should be divided into three great allotments, of eighty shares each. That Tate for his skill and industry in translating of same version, with the assistance of Brady, should have to himself and heirs, &c. one allotment of eighty shares; and Brady, for his skill and industry in translating the version, with the assistance of Tate, should have in like manner one other allotment of eighty shares. The Company, in consideration of its right, privilege, authority and power then had, and which their successors at all times thereafter should have in printing the psalms in English, one other allotment of eighty shares.

Mutual covenants to abide by the provisos, clauses, and things therein-after contained.

Item. That neither Tate or Brady, or their heirs, &c. should at any time thereafter sell or set over the right in the said version, or the profits or advantages to arise from any impression of the said version, or any part thereof, without the consent of the Company, in writing, under their common seal. Provided if the Company, after two months' notice, should not allow so much money as should be proffered by any other person, or if the same should not be paid by the Company in such manner, time, and form, as the profferer should agree to pay, then agreement to be void, and Tate and Brady, or their heirs, &c. to be at liberty to sell as they should think fit: but not to extend to any share already assigned.

Item, to same effect, that the Company should not sell without similar consent.

Item. That the Company should not dispose of any share of their first allotment, but only any share that might be purchased, and there should be always in them at least eighty shares.

Item. That the copy of the version should be duly entered in the Register-

summoned as Lord Latimer. John Nevil died without issue 9 Hen. VI.; having entailed his lands on George Nevil, son of his brother of the half blood, Ralph Earl of Westmoreland; which George, although a stranger, and not of the blood of Latimer, was, to the prejudice of the right heir, thereupon summoned as Lord Latimer; and the new Barony, so created, fell into abeyance upon the death of John Nevil, the last Lord Latimer, 19 Eliz.

book of the Company, in the name of some person or persons, in trust for the sole and proper use, benefit, and advantage of the parties thereto, and their respective interest and proportions therein for ever.

Item. That a declaration of trust should be made by the person in whose name the copy should be entered in the Register-book, declaring the copy-right in said version of the Psalms should be pursuant to the respective interests therein before mentioned.

Item. That upon the finishing of every impression, of every version of the psalms by Tate and Brady, translated as aforesaid, such impression should be brought into the warehouse of the Company, and left in custody of Benjamin Tooke, the warehouse-keeper, to sell and dispose of same at such prices as should be set and agreed upon by Tate and Brady and their heirs, &c. and the Company or any two of them, the Master of the Company being always one.

Item. That a book should be kept of the directions given for printing the version, together with what paper same should be printed upon, and the number of books printed, and what should be paid for same, and at what rates and prices sold, and the quantities that should remain in the warehouse. All parties to have free recourse thereunto, to read, examine, and copy same at their wills and pleasure, mutually agreeing that no credit should be given to any person whosoever, for any impression of books, or sheets, relating to said version, without consent of Tate and Brady, and heirs, &c. first obtained in writing.

Item. That the expences of paper, printing, warehouse-room, servants, wages, and other necessary expences, should be borne in thirds, conformable to the respective interest of each party; Tate and Brady, their heirs, &c. severally allowing yearly five pounds for warehouse-room and delivery out of the books.

Item. That Tate and Brady, their heirs, &c. might appoint a printer and stationer on their behalves, to inspect accounts of impressions then printed, or any other impression thereafter to be printed.

Item. That the number of every impression, with the price of paper and printing, and the price of the book should be sold at, should be agreed to

by Tate and Brady, and their heirs, &c. and the Company, or any two of them, the Master of the Company being one.

Item. In case of difference, to refer to two persons, the one chosen by the Company, the other by Tate and Brady, their heirs, &c. as arbitrators, with power for them, if necessary, to name an umpire; whose determination should be conclusive. Cross covenants to vest in each party respectively, the allotments of eighty shares each, and the clear profits of and from the several impressions.

Item. That there should not at any time thereafter be any advantage of survivorship in any share of the version, but that all and every person and persons that then had or thereafter should have any interest therein, the several shares should go to heirs, &c.

Item. For giving the discoverer of any person printing such New Version surreptitiously, and without the lawful consent of the Master of Company, for their encouragement, a fourth part of so much money as should be at any time recovered against any person so surreptitiously printing same. All sums of prosecuting to be borne by the parties proportionably, according to their several interests.

Item. That the number printed, should be as the Company, and Tate and Brady, their heirs, &c. or any two of them, the Master being one, think convenient.

Item. That the heirs, &c. of Tate, after his decease, having title to the New Version, from time to time according to the laws of England, should at all times thereafter stand in the stead and place of Tate, to all intents and purposes, so long as any of them had any interest in the premises; and when their interest determined, by sale or otherwise, then such person, and his heirs, &c. should stand in place of Tate, who had the greatest number of shares given, granted, or sold by Tate, his heirs, &c. and in case of several persons having equal shares, the election of such person should be in the Master of the Company.

Item. To same effect in favour of Brady.

Item. Lastly, twice in every year, accounts should be adjusted and settled in months of April and October, and what should be due to each party, after deductions, should within ten days,
be

be duly paid to the person having right to same. E. H. HOOD.

P. 322, a. l. 10, after Elizabeth the following words are omitted, "enceinte with our Poet."

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 6.

IN my last etymological remarks, I promised you an anatomy of some Greek adjectives, which I hope to continue. The word which I begin with is "ἀκνῆτος," "immaculatus;" and herein allow me to correct the derivation as given in some Lexicons; it is not from "α" "non" and κνῆσι misceo, but from α and κνῆσι "cera" wax. To try the soundness of any vessel, wax, amongst the ancients, was the test, and whatever was vicious was thereby detected; when so tried, it was not vicious, and it betrayed no symptoms of the wax, thence came the word ἀκνῆτος applied to that which was free from the detecting wax, and thence was "pure" and "untainted;" the Latin word for this "pure" was "sincerrum," "sine cera;" "sincere," thence means untainted and unmixed probity. The picture of the trial of any vicious taint is beautifully retained and expressed in a line of Horace:

"Sincerrum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acescit."

I may also add, that wherever, in either Latin or English, "sincere" is applied, it will be found, on reverting to its derivation, to retain the image of "purity demonstrable by test."

For similar reasons, and upon the same principle of descriptive truth, the names of gems in Greek are equally happy; for instance, "ἀδάμας" for "diamonds," meaning "not to be subdued," which was then physically true; for it was not, until lately, that any substance was found able to corrode it, for polishing. "ἱρῆ" also is the name of that gem (it ought to be the diamond only) which can concentrate all the colours of the rainbow, and, like it, possessing two reflections, and one refraction. The etymologies of other substances, amongst gems, whose derivations speak for themselves, are too self-evident for discussion. In my next paper I shall notice some botanical compound words.

Yours, &c. R. TREVELYAN, M.A.

Mr. URBAN, Wantage, Oct. 25.

I AM not aware that any communication has been made in your Miscellany, concerning a recent discovery of a somewhat interesting nature, made in the parish of Yattendon, co. Berk.—Sometime in the year 1819, as a workman was digging for chalk to supply a lime-kiln, the ground suddenly gave way, and the man disappeared. On search being made into the cause of the accident, the entrance was at length found into an extensive cavern or excavation. The writer of this article lately visited the place, and explored, by the aid of torches, a great portion of this interesting remain of an age long since past. It consists of various passages intersecting one another; the roof formed with no contemptible skill, and supported by square pillars hewn out of the chalk, within a stratum of which the entire cavern appears to be formed. The interior is perfectly dry, and of unascertained extent. The proprietor, who is in the habit of visiting it daily, declares that he has not yet met with a limit. I have little hesitation in attributing the formation of this souterrain to the aborigines of the island, and in classing it with those caverns of a somewhat similar nature, discovered in different parts of the country, and which have been pronounced, almost with the common consent of antiquaries, the dwellings or hiding-places of the Britons. A singular circumstance attached to this place is, that no tradition of its existence has been preserved among the inhabitants of the parish, although, by a date found within, it would appear to have been visited in the early part of the 17th century*.

Yours, &c. W. H. BREWER.

A. C. informs us, that Robson gives the following as the full title of the Tract enquired for in p. 98: "Polyhymnia's Display, describing the honourable Triumphs at Tylt, before her Majesty, on the 17th of November last past, with Sir Henry Lea his resignation of honours at Tylt, to her Majesty." Printed by R. Johnes, 1590, 4to.

* As a proof that no tradition of the place had been preserved, it may be remarked that no notice is taken of its existence in the answers of the Rev. George Bellas, Rector of Yattendon, to the Berkshire Queries proposed by the Rev. Edward Rowe Mores, in the year 1759.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

100. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton.* By George Baker. Part I. Spelho Hundred, Newbottle Grove Hundred, and Fawsley Hundred. Folio. pp. 274. Nine Plates, with Eight Vignettes. Nichols and Son.

IN the rapid march of County Histories and more limited Topographical Works, which in so remarkable a degree characterize the commencement of the present century, we have now the pleasing task of noticing the first portion of Mr. Baker's "*History of Northamptonshire*;" and if we have occasionally thought it somewhat slow in its progress through the press, we feel amply compensated for the delay by the well-digested form in which he has commenced his laborious undertaking, and heartily wish him health to complete it with corresponding care, diligence, and research; a wish in which we doubt not his numerous and respectable body of subscribers will heartily join.

We are aware that much time has been consumed in the general preparatory arrangements for the work, and whilst we felicitate Mr. Baker on the judicious and lucid system which he has adopted in his parochial arrangements, we trust that he will be enabled to pursue this well-digested and excellent plan throughout the remainder of the work.

We perfectly agree with Mr. Baker in the words of a part of his well-chosen motto, that "what toyle hath been taken, as no man thinketh, so no man believeth, but he that hath made the triall;" and we congratulate him on the present result of his "toyle," in which he has evinced a zeal, an industry, and a discrimination, which is highly creditable to himself, and a most satisfactory earnest of the manner in which the work will proceed.

We cannot do better than leave Mr. Baker to explain the judicious and somewhat novel manner in which he has treated the descent of manorial property.

"In the deduction of manorial property, one of the most important branches of County History, he has studied to combine perspicuity with brevity. Many parishes were originally composed of different fees, and much confusion and error have arisen from the paramount and mesne interests being blended together in the same narrative. He has endeavoured, therefore, to keep them perfectly distinct, and has pursued each fee separately in succession, from Domesday to the present time; or till merging in others, it ceased to be necessary; or being alienated in parcels, it ceased to be practicable. The heading prefixed serves not only as an index to the domesday lord, but to the intermediate seignories which grew out of successive subinfeudations. Though the paramountcy lost its beneficial value on the abolition of the feudal system, and of the numerous privileges of the superior lord, scarcely any now remain beyond the barren suit and service of a court leet; yet to the County Historian its descent is still of the utmost importance, as the tenure frequently furnishes a correct, and indeed the only clue to the appropriation of the different co-existent manors in a parish."

It is but fair to advert to the disadvantage to which this mode subjects the Author. The defective links in the chain of descent are much more conspicuous than when the whole is thrown into one common narrative; great difficulty frequently arises in correctly appropriating the manors to the different fees; and a certain degree of tautology is rendered unavoidable, as there are only a limited number of expressions appropriate to the transition of property on which to ring the changes: but these are only minor considerations in comparison with the practical advantages of perspicuity of detail, and economy of space; and the plan has been carried into effect with such success in the present instance, as we think will induce every future County Historian to adopt it. Respecting the "*History*" of his predecessor Bridges (which it is well known was printed under very disadvantageous circumstances, and in an incomplete state), Mr. Baker thus modestly and liberally expresses himself: "The information exclusively derived from his predecessor Bridges, he has copied verbatim, and, deprecating invidious comparison, or the imputation of controversy,

versy, he has silently corrected evident inaccuracies, and unless allusion was imperiously required, has abstained from noticing the opposite conclusions to which they have sometimes been led on points open to difference of opinion."

Upon that difficult though important department of County History—*Pedigrees*—Mr. Baker appears to have bestowed a more than common portion of pains, and is certainly entitled to great praise for the clear and very comprehensive manner in which he has drawn them up. Amongst other recommendations, the pointing out where the *junior* houses separated from the parent stock; what families of the present day are descended from the *female* alliances, and under what parishes those connected with the County will be treated, are not amongst the least, and must have added greatly to his labour; nor must we omit to notice another circumstance which we greatly approve, and cannot do better than describe in Mr. Baker's own words:

"The places selected for the genealogical accounts of the principal families are printed in capitals, and referred to *only*, in treating of their other possessions, whereby useless repetitions are avoided, and considerable space will be saved in the progress of the work."

The advantages of this method are strikingly evident throughout the whole of this portion of the work.

Perhaps it will be right to let Mr. Baker speak for himself also in the following further extract from his Address to the Reader:

"His restricted limits have not permitted him to attempt more than satisfactorily to trace a manor *into* and *out* of a family; nor perhaps is it to be regretted, for the line of blood through which it descended, especially if combined with the collateral ramifications, may be exhibited much more clearly in a genealogical table, than by verbal narrative, and the technical references to the escheats or inquisitions post mortem, introduced to verify the descents, remove in a great measure the necessity for abstracting them.

"The pedigrees have relieved the text also from the dry details of dates, matrimonial alliances, and honourable appointments. The leading authorities are placed at the head of each, but the Author has taken nothing on trust which he had the means of subjecting to the test of public or private documents.

"Numerous as the pedigrees will be found, none unconnected with *manorial* property have been admitted, or the number might easily have been augmented to an almost indefinite extent from heraldic visitations, and families of respectability possessed of impropriations, advowsons, and other estates.

"The monastic establishments, and possessions of the religious houses, follow the manorial history; for, though ecclesiastical in their origin, yet having been converted into lay property by the dissolution, this seemed the most natural arrangement."

St. James's Abbey is the only monastic foundation in the present portion, and an engraving of the seal attached to the surrender is given; an earnest, we trust, of a similar intention as to the remaining Monasteries in the County.

Mr. Baker has judiciously availed himself of many topics which, to the general reader, serve to enliven the more grave portions of County History, and which we are glad to see our modern Topographers are disposed to introduce into their works. Amongst these Biography forms a prominent feature of the History of Northamptonshire. Occasional concise notices of landed proprietors are introduced, as in the instance of the Catesby Family (pp. 242, 3, 4), and in some other places. Amplified and more extended memoirs of eminent natives of the County form a distinct head, and we notice with pleasure that of the celebrated author of the *Oceana*, James Harrington, which is illustrated with a very interesting and finished etching by Mrs. Dawson Turner, from an original picture in possession of Colonel Samwell; and we hope that Mr. Baker will be enabled to enrich his account of the conspirator Robert Catesby (pp. 243, 4,) with an engraving from the picture at Brockhole, mentioned in p. 115.

Mr. Baker observes, that

"The history of a parochial benefice naturally suggests three divisions:—by whom founded, and to whom the patronage belongs; of what it consists: and by whom held. Where the impropriate rectory and advowson of a vicarage have been severed; the descent of each is separately deduced from the Crown grantee, or the period of separation. Their antient and modern date are also distinctly treated.

"A brief explanation of the ecclesiastical taxations and surveys is introduced under Abington, the first parish. In the general summary

summary of each benefice, the Easter Offerings and Surplice Fees are always implied, though omitted; and where the Rectorial and Vicarial rights have been regulated under Acts of Inclosure, the *official* allotment of the land has been adopted, which in many cases is several acres less than the modern measurement."

The succession of incumbents is relieved from its too usual monotony, by various articles of personal history,—a plan we hope to see more generally adopted. Whilst upon this topic we must observe, that Mr. Baker appears to have drawn a wrong inference from the different benefices to which "Sir John Carter" (p. 59) was in the course of a few years presented. In designating him a "pluralist," Mr. Baker is, we think, incorrect, since he did not enjoy all his preferments at the same time, any more than did "Sir John Martyn," who, as appears (p. 65), only held Spratton two years.

Mr. Baker's description of the Churches is both scientific and perspicuous; we extract the following account of Duston Church as a specimen:

"The Church is situated at the Eastern extremity of the village, on an elevation which commands a pleasing view of the town of Northampton. It is dedicated to St. Luke, or, according to some authorities, to the Virgin Mary, and consists of a central embattled tower containing three bells, nave, North and South aisles, South porch, and chancel. The inner door of the South porch is Norman; the small columns on each side have slightly foliated capitals, and support a series of semicircular mouldings devoid of ornament; the outer one, or dripstone, springing from corbel heads: but the most singular feature of the building is the unusual assemblage of five windows at the West end. The North front is uniformly but plainly built, without either basement or buttress. The South side was partly rebuilt about fifty years since. The nave, including the tower (12 ft. 3 in.), is 53 ft. 3 in. long, the nave 17 ft. 8 in. and the tower 9 ft. 3 in. wide; the aisles are of correspond-

ing length with the nave, the North aisle 13 ft. 9 in. and the South aisle 15 ft. in width. The interior is partially new pewed. Under the Western arch of the South aisle, attached to the pillar, is a large circular font, increasing in diameter from the base, which is ornamented with a range of arches. The nave is divided from each aisle by five pointed arches; the three arches West of the tower rise from multangular pillars with bases and capitals of plain mouldings, except the demi-column attached to the West wall on the South side, which is cylindrical with rudely indented shallow capitals, and is evidently a remnant of the original edifice; the fourth arches are of much narrower span than the preceding, and the piers of the tower supply the place of pillars; the fifth arches are East of the tower, and terminate in the soffits with corbel mouldings. The soffits of the East and West arches of the tower end in two female heads conjoined. There is an ascent of two steps at the East end of the North aisle, and on the North side is a square aperture or locker. The East end of the South aisle is also elevated, and the East windows of both aisles still retain fragments of painted glass. Within the altar-rails of the chancel on the South side is a trefoil-headed piscina. The roof is open, and three of the brackets of the principal springers are carved into grotesque figures of musicians: the first is an half-length in profile of a woman issuing from a church and playing on bagpipes, the second is a front half-length of a man beating a pair of kettle-drums, and the third is a man in profile seated on the ground playing on a harp."

The font of Little Billing Church, of which an etching is given (with four others), is of very high antiquity,

"And being unquestionably anterior to any other portion of the present fabrick, may be considered the only relic of the first, or original church. It is irregularly circular, and of rude workmanship. Repeated coats of whitewash had nearly obliterated all traces of an inscription, but being carefully removed, restored to view the following barbarous couplet 'in characters exactly conformable to the Great Seal of William the Conqueror:'

WILBERHTVS ARTIFEX ATQ: CEMENTARIVS HVN FABRI-
CAVIT
QVIS QVIS NVVM VENIT MERGERE LORPVN PROVL DV-
BIO LAPIT.

Which may be thus imitated:

To solve the doubt of those who come,
Attending Baptism's holy rite,
The working mason, be it known,
Who made this was Wigbertus high."

(To be continued.)

101. *The Life of Ali Pacha, of Janina, Vizier of Epirus, surnamed Aslan, or the Lion.* 8vo. pp. 320. Relfe.

THE late Vizier of Epirus, Ali Pacha, may be considered as the Jugurtha of modern times. Like him he was the author of his own greatness, and like him he extended his power by perfidy and cruelty. As the enormities of Ali brought down the vengeance of the Divan; so the treachery of Jugurtha incurred the wrath of the Roman Senate. Both were sacrificed at the shrine of their own ambition. Ali Pacha was one of those sanguinary despots who would deluge the world with blood, and compromise every principle of honour or faith, to accomplish the objects of his towering ambition. Revenge and cruelty, treachery and cunning design, were his chief qualifications. During his successful career, the classic soil of Albania was saturated with human gore. Without being a Sovereign himself, he ruled with despotic sway over a larger extent of territory than Pyrrhus, the celebrated King of Epirus, or even Alexander, before he conquered Asia Minor. So formidable was his name, and at last so absolute his power, that he resisted and set at defiance, for a considerable time, the assembled armies of the Sultan. But such has been the distracted state of Europe, during the last twenty years, that the daring and successful career of Ali was scarcely noticed.

The Vizier of Epirus, while he raises our horror and indignation at his crimes, astonishes us by the extraordinary energies of his mind. Whether we consider him as a political adventurer, or a private individual, he may be justly ranked among the wonders of the age, as being a century beyond his countrymen in intelligence. Notwithstanding the ruin and devastation to which Ali exposed his unfortunate neighbours, there is one good likely to arise; and that is the emancipation of the Greeks from Turkish thralldom. To him may be mainly attributed the present glorious struggle for independence and liberty. At his instigation did the Greeks first draw the sword against their ruthless oppressors. Thus the name of Ali Pacha will be ever memorable, as being identified with events which now excite the most lively interest in Europe.

The present Memoir appears to be

gleaned from a variety of sources. Although it is well digested, there is not much originality in the matter, being chiefly compiled in the true book-making style. The Editor acknowledges that the ground-work of the Memoir is taken from M. Beauchamp's "*Vie d'Ali Pacha*," which he has considerably enlarged by "the occasional introduction of interesting passages from the works of some of those who have visited the late tyrant of Epirus."

We shall pass over the interesting account of Epirus, which forms the Introduction, and proceed to the Life of Ali Pacha. He was supposed to be born about the year 1750. Tepelini, about 20 leagues North of Janina, was the place of his nativity. His ancestors, it appears, embraced the lucrative profession of *Kleftes*, a species of robbers very common in the wild mountains of Albania. His father, Vely Bey, died of grief, in consequence of having been despoiled of the greater part of his dominions by the neighbouring Beys and Agas. He left the wrecks of his fortune to his widow Khamco, the mother and guardian of Ali. She was a woman of extraordinary character, and inspired Ali's youthful soul with martial glory. She nearly resembled Olympias, the mother of Alexander, who, like herself, was a native of Epirus.

"To my mother," said he one day to the Consul-general of France (M. Pouqueville, *Voyage dans la Grèce*), "I owe all; for my father on his death-bed left me but a mere hole and a few fields. My imagination, fired by the counsels of her who has twice given me existence, for she has made me a man and a vizier, revealed to me the secret of my destiny. From that moment I only considered Tepelini as the natal aerie from which I was to dart upon the prey already mine in idea. From that moment I thought but of power, treasures, and palaces—in fact, of all which time itself has realized, and which it still promises; for I have not yet attained the *acmé* of my hopes."

Albania, at this period, was not yet subject to the authority of an absolute Vizier. Each canton and even each town formed its own particular republic. In this state of anarchy Ali's mother had the means of forming plans for the subjection of her neighbours.

"In the mean time, the tribes who were in the immediate vicinity of Tchormowo and Gardiki, alarmed at the warlike preparations and

and extraordinary influence of a woman, began to entertain serious apprehensions for their independence : they therefore prepared for combat, and anticipated Khamco by a declaration of war. Without being disconcerted, Ali's mother placed herself at the head of her troops, and successfully resisted the attacks of her confederated enemies. But her success was temporary : she was destined to undergo the most dreadful calamities. The inhabitants of Gardiki, a considerable town situated not far from Argyro-Castron, in the midst of the desert mountains of Liakuria, succeeded, in a nocturnal excursion, in carrying off from Tepelini, Khamco, and her daughter Chaïnitza, who was then in all the 'flower of youth and beauty's pride.' Ali escaped them : according to some writers, he was absent upon an expedition, while others attribute his good fortune to his being engaged at the celebration of a wedding." His mother and sister having been led in triumph to Gardiki, Khamco was accused of having poisoned her rival, and even of having assassinated her child, for the purpose of concentrating all the rights of inheritance in Ali : she was then imprisoned with her daughter in a dungeon, whence they were brought out daily to suffer the brutal embraces of the principal inhabitants : thus their lives seemed only spared to them that they might endure the extremity of suffering and of violence. The horror of their captivity excited the compassion of a Bey of the family of Dosti, who had been called upon in turn to contribute to their dishonour. This generous man, with the assistance of a few faithful servants, rescued them from their state of slavery and wretchedness, and brought them in safety to Tepelini. There they found Ali bursting with rage and indignation, engaged in uniting his forces for the purpose of flying to the rescue of his parent and his sister. The Gardikiotes, on perceiving the flight of their captives, pursued them with the utmost expedition ; but failing in their object, returned home, and, upon entering the town, reduced to ashes the house of their deliverer.

"In the opinion of the furious Ali, this stain on the honour of his family could only be effaced by blood. His thirst for vengeance was increased by all the influence of his mother and the unceasing lamentations of his sister, who inherited all her parent's qualities. Khamco constantly conjured her son to taste no repose till he had exterminated the guilty race ; while Chaïnitza, in all her conversations with her brother, concluded by declaring, that she should never die in peace till she had stuffed the cushions of her apartments with the hair of the Gardikiote women. It will be seen in the course of this history, that the vengeance of these female furies was not glutted till after a

lapse of forty years ; but, though late, it was terrible.

"Restored to liberty, Khamco's sole occupation was in training the young Ali to be the avenger of her wrongs. As a principal means, she represented to him the indispensable necessity of conciliating the attachment of his tribe : in this he fully succeeded, by frequenting with the utmost assiduity the society of his faithful Albanians, listening to their complaints, becoming the arbiter of their disputes, by adopting their habits and flattering their prejudices. In his military excursions, with a musket on his shoulder, he traversed on foot his mountainous country, and by this means acquired a perfect knowledge of the localities adapted either for defence or for attack. While he thus strengthened his body, he also invigorated his memory, which was naturally tenacious : facts, names, and even features, although seen but once, were indelibly imprinted upon it. So great was his superiority in athletic exercises, that he was soon allowed to be the swiftest runner, the best marksman, and the most expert horseman of his time. In this manner, rejecting the theories of books, he acquired the knowledge of mankind and the art of government by daily and indefatigable practice. Weary of being always under his mother's controul, and burning with the desire of trying his forces against the enemies of his family, he at length succeeded in gaining Khamco's unwilling consent to try the fate of an expedition which he had planned against the town of Tchormowo. He was at first successful ; but not being sufficiently provided either with troops or money, and being attacked and defeated in his turn, he betook himself to flight, and was one of the first to enter Tepelini. His mother, who imagined she saw all her hopes blasted, loaded him with reproaches, and thrusting a distaff into his hand, 'Coward,' said she, 'go and spin with the women of the harem ! it is a trade much more befitting thee than that of arms !'

"Driven from his native town, closely pursued by his enemies, and deprived of every resource, Ali saw his finances reduced to sixty parats, and with these he had to pay the Albanians, who were the sharers in his misfortune. After wandering about the mountains, and concealing himself in the dwellings of several of his friends, he at length found himself reduced to the necessity of selling his sabre to purchase bread. 'One day having retired into the ruins of an old monastery,' as he himself related to Colonel Vaudoncourt, 'I was ruminating upon my desperate situation, thinking that no hopes were left of maintaining myself against the overwhelming power of my enemies ; while thus engaged, I was mechanically raking up the ground with the point of my stick, when suddenly a low sound issued from

from something which resisted its action. I continued to rake up the earth, and discovered a chest full of gold, which had probably been hidden there during the troubles of civil war. With this treasure I raised two thousand men, and entered Tepelini in triumph."

The preceding extract proves the difficulties which Ali had to encounter at his outset in life. His fortunes were afterwards rapid indeed. He even became a chief of freebooters, for the purpose of accumulating wealth. He treacherously caused the death of his best friend and patron, Selim, Pacha of Delvino, by which he secured his possessions. Afterwards, by counterfeiting the firman of the Sultan, he obtained the Pachaship of Janina.

"What a thunder-stroke for the Beys! Some suspected Ali of having forged the order, while others acknowledged its authenticity. The town was divided; but the majority, by a prompt submission, were anxious to conciliate the good opinion of a man so likely to become their Pacha. His adherents redoubled their intrigues, the Beys became dismayed, and in the midst of their deliberations, Ali entered the town amidst the acclamations of the people. No other resource was now left his enemies but flight, and, crossing the lake, they dispersed themselves through the districts of Acarnania, Etolia, and Arta."

By bribery and chicanery his usurpation was soon confirmed by legitimate authority. This bold enterprise took place in 1788; by which Ali saw himself ranked amongst the grandees of the Ottoman empire, and his influence in many of the provinces was now unbounded. At the same time he was blessed with two sons, Mouctar and Vely, by his wife Emineh, the daughter of a neighbouring Bey. He soon afterwards received the honour of a Pacha with three tails, with the title of Vizier of Epirus.

We have so far followed Ali through his bold career of fortune; and we now turn with horror and indignation to the dreadful enormities with which this tyrant disgraced the very name of man. His vengeance was particularly directed against the unfortunate Gardikiotes.

"Tchormowo was the place against which he determined first to direct his arms; for at the base of its rocks he had suffered the humiliation of a defeat. Tchormowo was taken partly by stratagem and partly by force. Ali, thirsting for revenge, entered

it at the head of his troops, and after having massacred the greater part of the inhabitants, and sold the women and children as slaves, razed it to the ground. One of the nobles, named Prifti, to whose brutality his mother had been subjected, having fallen into his hands, he ordered him, after having his flesh torn with red-hot pincers, to be roasted to death by a slow fire. This barbarous execution he confided to his foster-brother, the son of a black slave."

After the entire subjugation of Gardiki, Ali was strongly reminded by his revengeful sister Chaintza of the vows he made for the annihilation of the Gardikiotes. "Forget not," she exclaimed, "the outrages which we suffered in the days of our captivity; the hour of vengeance has now arrived." With the most refined cruelty the Pacha prepared for the work of destruction.

"Heralds appointed for the purpose arrived at Gardiki, and proclaimed in his name a general amnesty; at the same time ordering all the males, from the age of ten years, to repair to Chendria, there to hear from the Vizier's own mouth the decree which restored them to happiness."

An affecting interview took place with Ali, who appeared softened with pity, and offered the unfortunate captives protection:

"At length he dismissed them with apparent regret, desiring them to await his arrival in the enclosure of the khan near Valiare, as it was there he would determine their future destination. The wretched Gardikiotes, the victims of despair, retired surrounded by their guards.

"Two hours afterwards, Ali descended from Chendria in a palanquin, supported on the shoulders of his Valaques. Having gained the plain, he mounted his calash, ornamented with embroidered cushions and rich cachemires. Then, ordering his Tchordars to follow him, he arrived at the khan full-gallop. Having made the circuit of it, as if to examine if there were any issue for flight, he caused all the prisoners to pass in review before him one by one; he asked their age, family, and profession, and then separated them into two bodies: the greater he ordered to be conducted to a place of security, and sent the other, amounting to six hundred and seventy, into the court-yard of the khan, which is a square enclosed on all sides.

"Then, placing himself in front of his troops, he took a carbine from the hand of a soldier, and cried out with a loud voice '*Vras!*' (kill!);—but the Mahometans remained motionless, and a low murmur was heard throughout the ranks: some even threw

threw down their arms. Ali was about to harangue them, when several voices called out together, that 'Mahometans cannot steep their hands in the blood of their brethren.' Ali then addressed himself to an auxiliary corps of Mirdites, who served under his banners, and who were called the *black* battalion from the colour of the short cloak which covered their head and shoulders. But these also refused to massacre defenceless wretches:—'Restore to the Gardikiotes the arms you have taken from them,' said the chiefs of the Mirdites to him; 'let them march out into the open country to defend themselves, and, if they accept the challenge, you shall then see that we can serve you faithfully.' Ali, foaming with rage, thought he was completely deserted, when Athanasi Vata, the most abandoned instrument of his crimes, said to him in a loud voice, 'May the enemies of my lord perish! I offer him my arm.' And at the head of his Greek battalions, he rushed towards the walls of the khan, which enclosed his victims.

"The wretched Gardikiotes, divided between hope and despair, no sooner saw the walls occupied by these brigands than they prepared for their fate. Upon the Vizier lifting his battle-axe, which was the signal, the massacre commenced by a general discharge of musquetry: this was followed by dreadful and long-continued shrieks. Soldiers placed at the foot of the walls kept handing up to the murderers loaded muskets, so as to keep up a running fire, in the intervals of which were heard the horrid groans of the dying. Here was seen the father writhing in agony on the expiring body of his child; the blood of youth was mingled with that of old age. Those who had as yet escaped the fatal ball, or were only slightly wounded, endeavoured to scale the walls, and were poniarded. The fury of despair furnished weapons to some: they tore up the stones of the pavement, and wounded several of their assassins with them. Others, thinking to escape the musquetry, fled into an apartment of the khan; but the Greeks set fire to it, and the unfortunate fugitives perished in the flames. Some indeed, who had succeeded in escaping from the khan, ran to Ali, threw themselves at his feet, and implored his mercy; but, still inexorable, he ordered his Chiaoux and Kaivasis to cut them in pieces with their sabres. Not one of these unfortunates escaped. Their dead bodies, to the number of nearly seven hundred, were left without burial on the spot where they suffered. The door of the enclosure was then walled up, and the following inscription placed over it: '*So perish all the enemies of the house of Ali!*' On the very day of this horrible butchery, Ali signed the death-warrant of the hostages whom he kept confined in the prisons of the Monastery of Sotiras, in the middle of the lake: Demir

Dostl, with seventy other Beys, suffered under the hand of the executioners; the majority were strangled, and a few had their heads struck off. The lake threw up the dead bodies: headless trunks, half devoured by dogs, were found upon the public roads, and in many places near the lake were seen newly-made graves. The consternation throughout Janina was general. People feared to speak in the streets; even salutations were avoided. The public bazaars were deserted; the mosques and churches were abandoned; and numerous patrols paraded the streets. Suspicion hovered over every one. The only question now asked, and that mysteriously, was—'Where is the Vizier?'"

The same cruelties were practised on the Suliotcs, a brave race of people who inhabited the mountains of Cassiopeia, and long resisted the attacks of Ali. The inhabitants of the town of Preveza, partly defended by the French, were devoted to destruction. After pillaging and burning the town,

"He ordered the 160 Greeks who had been taken in arms and had implored a capitulation, to be brought before him. They were successively dragged out by the hair, one by one, from the hold of a vessel, into which they had been forced the night before. In vain did they raise their suppliant hands; Ali only answered their cries for mercy by giving the signal at which the still imploring lips were made to bite the dust.

"At the fall of each unfortunate victim the by-standers raised a shout of exultation, and immediately stripped the body! Towards the close of this bloody tragedy, the arm of the executioner, a negro, became nerveless, his knees shook, and whether from fatigue or suffocation produced by the overpowering effluvia of human blood, he fell upon the bodies of his still reeking victims, and expired in presence of Ali, of whose cruelty he had been the active and ferocious instrument."

The unfortunate lot of Parga is too fresh in the recollection of our readers, to enter into detail. After Ali's occupation of Parga, the wheel of his fortune had reached its highest elevation; and though its revolution was not rapid, it was on the descent. The Porte beheld his boundless power with a jealous eye, and chiefly coveted his immense treasures. Ali having secretly attempted, by means of emissaries, the assassination of Ismael Pacho Bey, a great favourite of the Sultan's, his destruction was determined on in a secret council, and the sentence of *fermanly*, or imperial proscription, was pronounced against him. The formidable resistance which Ali offered

ed to the invading armies of the Sultan, was long the astonishment of Europe. Determined at length openly to raise the standard of revolt,

"He gave the Greeks to understand that he was upon the point of embracing Christianity, and to the needy Turks he promised a share in the confiscation of the property belonging to the Azas; then, convoking what he called a Grand Divan to assemble about the beginning of May at the Castle of the Lake, he summoned the attendance of the principal Turkish and Christian chiefs, whose astonishment at thus meeting together was extreme. He opened the Divan by a speech, in which he strove to justify his government and conduct, boasted of the protection which he had granted the Greeks, and declared that he wished to assemble them all under his banner, that they might exterminate the Turks, their common enemies. Having then ordered a cask full of sequins to be emptied in the midst of the assembly, 'This,' said he, 'is a part of that gold which I have so carefully preserved, the spoils of the Turks, your enemies—it is yours.' Cries of '*Long live the Pacha! long live the sultan of our island!*' were immediately raised by the needy adventurers who surrounded him."

In March 1821, after being greatly reduced by a protracted siege, Ali found himself supported by a general insurrection of the Greeks. Chourschid Pacha, who had been appointed to the command of the armies of the Sultan, in the mean time discovering that the sons of Ali were acting in his favour, committed them both to the hands of the executioner.

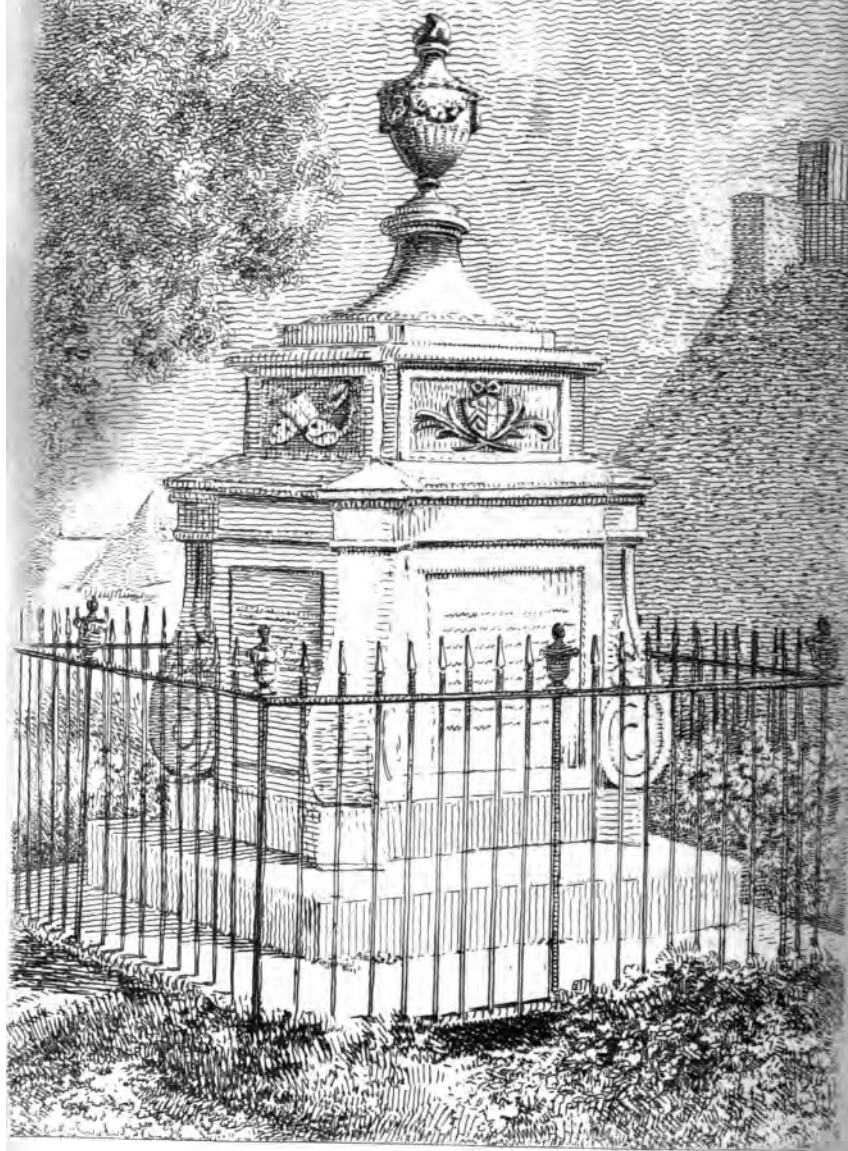
Dispositions being made for carrying the forts of Janina by escalade, and a flotilla being manned for attacking the castle on the lake, Ali in December finding himself in want of every necessary, was induced to bargain for his life. He was reduced to take refuge, with about 60 of his most resolute adherents, in his citadel, a place of vast strength, to which he had transported his provisions, his treasures, and an immense quantity of powder. He then sent to inform Chourschid that it was his intention to set fire to 200,000 pounds weight of gunpowder, and blow himself up, unless the Sultan granted him a pardon. It was known that he kept night and day in his powder magazine a Turk named Selim, at all times ready to sacrifice his life, who was always provided with a lighted match for the purpose of firing the magazine whenever his master should give the signal. These circumstances kept the besiegers at a distance

from the tower. Chourschid artfully sent an officer to say that the Sultan had been moved to grant the Vizier Ali a full amnesty, with permission to retain his treasures, provided he would repair to Constantinople, and throw himself at the feet of his master. It was added, that the firman of mercy was on the road, but that, previous to its arrival, it was necessary that Ali should repair to the island on the lake to confer with Chourschid; and that, in the mean while, the lighted match should still be entrusted to Selim. Convinced in these assurances, Ali, with about a dozen of his officers, repaired to the island. On the 5th of February, Chourschid sent Hassan Pacha, formerly the Sultan's Admiral, to announce to Ali that his pardon had arrived. He therefore proposed to him to order Selim to give up the lighted match, and to command the garrison to evacuate the citadel, after having placed the Imperial ensign on the battlements; the Sultan's act of clemency would then be declared to him in form. Ali began to suspect some artifice; but the officers of the Seraskier swore even on the Koran that they had no intention to deceive him.

By this artifice the officers gained part of a ring from Ali, at the sight of which Selim, who kept the corresponding half, was to extinguish the lighted match. Selim was then poignarded, and the imperial standard hoisted. Hassan Pacha and the other officers afterwards went to the Conference Chamber, with the deepest gloom settled on their countenances. Hassan produced the firman of the Sultan, saying, "Your head is demanded." Ali would not permit him to conclude. "My head," replied he, "is not to be delivered up so easily." These words were accompanied by a pistol ball, which broke Hassan's thigh. With the rapidity of lightning Ali shot two more dead on the spot, and had already levelled his blunderbuss, when the Selictar shot him in the abdomen, and he fell. His head was severed from his body, and sent the next day to Constantinople.

Such was the end of Ali Pacha!—of that "Colossus," say the Epirotes, "who has disappeared from among a people whose ferocity he had considerably softened; and who, had his energies been directed by better principles, might have been ranked among the friends and benefactors of mankind!"





NEDGARTE'S TOMB.
In Chiswick Church Yard, Middlesex.

102. *The Works of William Hogarth, from the original Plates, restored by James Heath, Esq. R.A.; with the Addition of many Subjects not before collected. To which are prefixed, a Biographical Essay on the Genius and Productions of Hogarth, and Explanations of the Subjects of the Plates. By John Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. 119 Plates. Large Folio. Baldwin, Craddock, and Joy.*

MORE than half a century has now elapsed since the death of Hogarth, and as yet no one has appeared to rival him in that new walk of Art which he had the merit of first opening. This certainly has not happened from indifference on the part of the public; for the continued estimation in which the works of this eminent Artist are held, sufficiently attest the popularity of his subjects, and the patronage which the public would be likely to afford to a successful follower. Shall we then attribute the absence of competition to the change of manners, or suppose that Hogarth exhausted all the resources of satire? Change of manners, so far from operating disadvantageously, would be most favourable to the Artist's successors, as this circumstance would enable them to treat subjects of a similar nature under a different point of view, and exhibit the prevalent vices, follies, and foibles, of the present day. To suppose that fit subjects,—subjects of equal interest with those which our Artist himself produced,—are now no longer to be found, is but to confess our own inability to seize upon them. We know that one of the causes assigned for the decline of the drama, particularly comedy, is that we have now-a-days less of character in real life, and that therefore even the Scotch Novelist is obliged to transfer his scenes to an earlier period of society, in order to produce those rich and racy delineations of character which constitute his pre-eminent merit. At the present day, it is said, society is too conventional and too uniform to exhibit any of that natural interest, which ~~after all, is the~~ greatest and only permanent charm of art and fiction. This we think is not quite correct. Refinement certainly renders character less rough and prominent, but it does not destroy it, although it may require greater tact and nicety in order to portray it; vice and folly are still the same,—still

marks for the shafts of satire, whatever be the garb they may assume; they may be differently arranged; less uncouth in their exterior, but still essentially the same, and therefore affording sufficient matter for the delineator of human life, and the corrector of its extravagancies.

The Arts, considered collectively, have certainly not deteriorated since the days of Hogarth; many indeed have made considerable advances. Portrait and landscape, in particular, are strikingly improved, while the number of painters who make choice of scenes of ordinary and domestic life prove that such subjects are constant to popular taste. Wilkie, Burnet, Sharp, Mulready, &c. are names of no mean repute or pretensions. The first of these is in himself a host; for composition, feeling, character, and nature, he is unequalled, yet admirable as all his compositions are in this respect, replete as they are with some of the most delightful touches of simple and affecting expression, they on no occasion exhibit that comic force, and that singular humour, or that keenness of satire, which so pre-eminently distinguish Hogarth. Of our other painters in this line it may be said, that all that they attempt is to produce good pictures, sometimes affecting drollery of incidents, and always studying artist-like composition, but they never think of putting on their canvas strong satire and caustic wit. As for the caricaturists of the day, with the exception of Cruikshanks, who seems worthy of better things than the low drudgery to which he submits; they are mere buffoons who exhibit antic for humour, and grimace for wit, to say nothing of their extreme coarseness. Because Hogarth was occasionally and incidentally free, they are uniformly and studiously indecent. If, moreover, any attempt at the spirit of Hogarth show itself among modern artists, it too closely resembles Hogarth, to be truly Hogarthian; it reminds us of a copy, a reminiscence, an imitation rather than an original trait, such as Hogarth himself would have produced at the present day. Cleverness is not genius; it can feel and imitate, but is never original: yet it is this quality of mind, of sterling thought and originality, that stamps such a value on the works of Hogarth. In several

veral other respects he may be surpassed by many living painters. In delicacy, elegance, grace, beauty, and in technical merit, he may be inferior to some whom we could name; the costume of his figures is in our eyes preposterous and grotesque; the manners he exhibits not unfrequently coarse and repugnant to our ideas of social decency; yet after having made every deduction, we still perceive in him a master spirit, possessing an exuberance of mind and intellect that raises its possessor to such a conspicuous eminence above mere men of taste, or even men of talent. We will not apologize to our readers for the length of these remarks, upon a *Classic* so truly national as the illustrious man of whose Works we here possess a more complete edition than any previously published. *Restorations* of works of art are always hazardous, inasmuch as they demand, with congenial feeling, such an entire devotion for the original, and such a submission to its excellencies, as are not likely to be met with in one willing to enter on the task. Vanity and the foolish ambition of improving are on such occasions too apt to mislead, and to cause a substitution of something else, for that peculiar spirit which ought to be most religiously preserved. Improvement is here little better than sacrilegious violation: if, indeed, an artist enters upon the field of competition as a rival, then let him strive to improve upon his model, at least disdain to follow it slavishly: but from the restorer we expect a scrupulous adherence to every line; not, however, tamely and mechanically, but as if from the inspiration of a kindred mind. In this respect we think that Mr. Heath has performed a very delicate task in a most satisfactory manner, having restored Hogarth so as not to offend the most prejudiced admirer. To those who in the bigotry of a devotion which blindly attaches itself rather to extrinsic and incidental circumstances, than to the real merit of a production of Art or Literature,—we say nothing, aware that such would rather entomb the works of an artist in their own individual collection, than have them the object of general admiration. This species of illiberality and narrow-mindedness but too often accompanies affected taste: and we feel that by those to whom exclusive pos-

session confers half the value of a work of art, and who look on objects of virtu merely with the feeling of a rarity-collector, the labours of the parties concerned in the present splendid edition of Hogarth, will be but very inadequately appreciated. The public in general has welcomed its appearance with other sentiments: their reception of the work is such as might have been expected of the productions of one whose name has long been proudly pre-eminent, and has cast a lustre on the Arts of this Country, when they seemed almost extinct. When we say this, however, let it not be supposed that we would insinuate that Hogarth's merit was but comparative, or that his effulgence, like that of the glow-worm, is dispelled by a more general diffusion of light. Time, that so effectually throws oblivion over those earlier productions whose pretensions arise rather from contemporary ignorance than intrinsic value, serves but to confirm the more legitimate claims of real genius, which shines forth independently of accidental circumstances; nor can there be any surer test of real merit than this: popularity may be obtained for a while independently of desert,—the absence of competition, want of taste, intrigue, prejudice, and a variety of things, conspire to lend fugitive celebrity; but continued reputation, surviving all vicissitudes of taste, or of fashion, has never yet been the lot of any but a few great men, gifted with those intrinsic powers which must ever afford delight to the mind, because they exist independently of all artificial forms, and because we recognize in them a genuine sympathy with humanity. This in fact is the exquisite charm which delights us in Hogarth; his merit as a painter of manners is undoubtedly very great, but his merit as a painter of nature still greater: and it is the latter which will secure for him the admiration of posterity, while the other quality would in time have ceased to excite the interest of any but the professed connoisseur or antiquary.

As to the execution of the literary department of this work, we might be thought, perhaps, very partial judges; let it suffice, therefore, to say, that the explanatory letter-press is every way satisfactory; and proves the writer's intimate acquaintance with the works he

he has undertaken to elucidate. No one indeed could have been selected more adequate to the task than Mr. Nichols, whose former writings illustrative of Hogarth are a pledge to the public for his fitness for the office. The Biographical Essay discusses the merits of the Artist in a more general manner, and affords such an estimate of his character as could not have been elsewhere introduced. The writer has here availed himself of all that had been before written on the subject, and has condensed into a convenient narrative a mass of information derived from a variety of authors, several of whom have not been noticed in the preceding biographies of our Artist.

Our limits do not admit the insertion of any extracts, as this article is already enlarged to its full extent. We shall therefore only briefly enumerate the subjects introduced into this collection, which were not included in the edition of Messrs. Boydell. These are, the beautiful Portrait of Captain Coram; the large plate of the Examination of the Gaoler of Bambridge before a Committee of the House of Commons; the series of Plates to illustrate Hudibras; the fine Plate of the House of Commons; Frontispieces to Taylor's Perspective, and Kirby's Perspective; Sancho at his Feast; the Man of Taste; Rich's Triumphant Entry; Henry VIII. and Anna Boleyn; Woman swearing a Child; Debates on Palmistry; the Staymaker; the Farmer's Return; Six curious Tickets; the Beggar's Opera burlesqued; a just View of the British Stage; Boys peeping at Nature; Portraits of Lords Charlemont and Holland; Masquerades and Operas; the Altar-piece at St. Clement's; Royalty, Episcopacy, and Law; the Masquerade Ticket; the Weighing House; Frontispieces designed for Tristram Shandy; and the Head and Tail-piece of the Artist's Catalogue.

Many of these are the original Plates; but where they could not be procured, fac-similes have been engraved: so that this collection is by far the most complete that ever appeared of the unrivalled productions of Hogarth.

This inimitable Genius was buried in Chiswick Church-yard, where a handsome tomb was erected to his memory. As we do not recollect that Garrick's Epitaph on Hogarth has ap-

peared in our pages, we shall conclude this article by transcribing it, accompanied by a view of the Monument, etched by Mr. John Thomas Smith, whose various useful publications relative to the Metropolis are so well known. (*See Plate II.*)

"Here lieth the body of William Hogarth, Esq. who died October the 26th, 1764, aged 67 years *.

Farewell, great Painter of mankind,

Who reach'd the noblest point of Art;

Whose pictur'd morals charm the mind,

And through the eye correct the heart.

If Genius fire thee, Reader, stay;

If Nature touch thee, drop a tear;

If neither move thee, turn away;

For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here."

D. GARRICK †.

103. *Magna Britannia; being a concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S. Rector of Rodmarton in Gloucestershire; and Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. late Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London. Vol. VI. containing Devonshire. Part I. pp. ccclv. Part II. pp. 682. Cadell.*

WHEN we opened this valuable Work, we were reminded of a delightful excursion on a fine morning in September 1806, to the Telegraph of St. Cyr near Honiton. Our visit was confined to the district about Sidmouth, Honiton, Axminster, and Ford Abbey. The surface between Taunton and Honiton is exceedingly fine, chiefly hills, or rather ridges, with summits of brown heath, ten or twelve miles apart, the ascents consisting of undulating knolls in steps above each other, very verdant, many of them ornamented with elegant mansions and shrubberies. This we found the distinctive feature of Devonshire, where it can be said to differ from other parts of England; that is to say, it is not mountainous, but it has heights, five or six miles in ascent and descent, which heights are gained by gibbous

* On the same tomb are commemorated Mrs. J. Hogarth, the widow of the great Painter; her mother Lady Thornhill; and Hogarth's sister Anne. Their epitaphs will be found at length in Nichols's "*Works of Hogarth*," 4to. vol. i. pp. 389, 391.

† Dr. Johnson also wrote an epitaph for Hogarth, which is printed in vol. LIX. p. 112.

and

and irregular shelves. To this interesting character, we are to add peculiar accompaniments, viz. horned cattle, almost without exception red, apple trees, with fruit of the same colour, barns, cottages, and garden walls of lemon coloured mud, the walls thatched, and roads mere wide ditches between high banks, ornamented with tall hazel bushes.—We have gone into this detail, not only from pleasurable recollections, which alone could be of no moment to the reader, but to make a remark, in our opinion, of moment. It is evident, that many of the natives of Great Britain have no distinct conception of the beauties or characteristics of the several Provinces, beyond vague ideas, simply founded on impression, such as *fine, dull, rural, picturesque, &c.* We consider Topography brought to perfection in almost every point, except the descriptive. We have seen, though rarely, accounts of scenery which convey objects to the eye with almost the accuracy of the pencil; and we need not say that Whateley, in his “Ornamental Gardening,” is peculiarly felicitous in this respect. Without, therefore, saying that we can absolutely acquire the descriptive perfection of Heraldry, we yet think that it is practicable to form a nomenclature appropriate to the object, and nearly answering the purpose, without the jargon of the Linnæan technicals. Let us suppose the County Historian to ascend the leading heights of each particular part; and to describe the scenes beneath him, in a panoramic form, according to the points of the compass. He has nothing more to do than to delineate faithfully the form and clothing of the ground, dividing it into the foreground, middle, and distance. The terms, meadow, heath, wood, common, ridge, rock, distinguished by flat, undulating, shelfy, steep, abrupt, precipitous, and so forth; would, if aided by a desire to convey a clear comprehension of the subject, be, in most instances, satisfactory, and often successful; for a man can easily conceive Dover Cliff, who has seen other high cliffs on the sea-shore; and also rich knolls, woods, and vales, from knowing what others are of the same kind. Where there is a peculiar grouping of hills, the lapsing over or intersections of the ground lines should be given in an

outline sketch; but these scenes would be rare, for in many counties the irregularities of the elevations have not a more interesting form, as to character or effect, than the heaps of rubbish about a house when building, or on a road side. Many ridges are as artificial and formal as the roofs of houses; many hills, mere bowls, basins, or saucers turned topsy turvy; many glaring rocks and precipices, mere perpendicular sides of half a plumb pudding; many lakes mere gigantic ponds; many ornamental canals, mere wide ditches; and many waterfalls, leaky streams on the side of an old barrel. Nature is so far from being always informal, that we could point out ridges and elevations in Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Oxfordshire, which, in our opinion, no skill whatever could divest of their native stiffness and untractable mathematical lines.

Having given this hint, to which we have been led by a warm feeling for Devonshire scenery (however bad it may be in patches), we shall only add, that no county in England (according to our knowledge) possesses so many interesting relics of ecclesiastical antiquity, in the interior of the churches. Many of these fabricks in Devonshire show us how horribly they have been denuded into barns by paritanical sacrilege. The ancient Church, with its painted glass, its rich Gothic rood-loft and screen, its fillagree-work, shrines, table tombs, solemn altar, venerable font, and elegant stalls, was *really* a church; not a barn, with sheep-folds, like a market, under a roof. Of ancient ornaments, the rood-loft and screen were two most important, and in some churches, in the county in question, they remain beautifully entire. Of these we need only direct the Antiquary to that of Totness Church (Part i. cccxxvii.), and the curious singularity of the monumental screen in Paignton Church (p.cccxxix).

The general plan of *Britannias* has been heretofore taken from Camden, i. e. been a selection mostly limited, as to Topography, to towns, ruins, and earthworks; or, in other words, been only a skeleton of the subject. Many of these objects are not as such necessarily interesting; at best, may owe their all to connexion with the national history. Messrs. Lysons, by their improved plan, have incorporated the

the substantial of the County history, and have rendered the plan of a Britannia complete. They who know not the importance of publishing matters connected with property, families, arts, commerce, and inventions, understand not Archæology in its grand philosophical bearing, as a great preservative of civilization, and various principles intimately connected with the well-being of the State. Into these points, as well known to statesmen and lawyers, we shall not of course enter further than to commend the arrangement, and more particularly the introduction of tables (Part i. clxi.) of "antient families extinct," in whom they merged, &c.

In a minor view, this Magna Britannia is a rich museum of valuable curiosities. Churches are the only buildings upon which, at least in villages, with very rare exceptions, people do not lay out money in improvements, repairs, and alterations, their kind concerns being limited to tiling and white-washing. To this happy indifference, we owe the existence of many sterling monuments of antiquity. The taste of the late much-lamented Mr. S. Lysons is well known, and the judgment of his learned brother has been established in the perfect and very interesting "Environs of London." Men better qualified for the task which they have undertaken could not have been found, and the result has been the reduction to record and graphic representation of many matters of knowledge and art, which under any other plan, would have remained for ever unregarded. We speak thus, because we positively know that there is a complete Anglo-Saxon Church, within fifteen miles of our own residence, utterly unknown beyond the fifth mile around it.

We shall now give some extracts, with remarks.

In the parish church of East Allington is a memorial for Samuel More, gent. who died in 1623 (perhaps he signalized himself in a siege):

"It is a slab of slate, on which is the effigies of a man in armour, with a sword at his left side; at his right side a spade; and at his feet, a bill-hook and mattock." P. 6. *Solvat Œdipus*.

The gardens at Garston, the antient seat of the Bastard family, "were famous for orange and lemon trees, trained against the walls, which are

said to have produced as fine fruit as any from Portugal." P. 7.

We have read much of the fine climate of Devonshire, and the Isle of Wight; but we consider the attempt made to naturalize these and similar exotics in England, as exceedingly foolish. When hot-house grapes are ripening in the month of July, it is necessary, however warm it be, to keep the stoves lighted at night, in order to prevent the cold counteracting the maturing process going forward in the day. We have pears very little inferior in flavour to the pine, which pears require only a common wall, and no extra expense. It is not uncommon also to meet with fine perry. If, therefore, gentlemen were to relinquish the costly folly of the kind alluded to, and substituted the pear, we think that both the dessert and the wine-cellar might receive very valuable accessions.

In page 28 we have a licence to enclose 300 acres of land for a park. We often find the annexations to castles and castellated mansions of Great and Little Parks. It is thought to have been a distinction merely growing out of a larger and smaller enclosure. It appears, however, from Gage's Hengrave, the Berkeley Manuscripts, and similar works, to have been an institution founded on fashion, the Great Park being about 300 acres, the Little about 80, and a Great Park, Little Park, and Chase, to have been common appendages of old Baronial dwellings.

In p. 31, we have an account of the price of corn from 1586 to 1604; viz. as follows:

In 1586, wheat per bushel, 8s. 10s.; 1587, 2s. 8d.; 1588, 2s. 8d. 4s. 5d. 3s.; 1590, 6s. 8d.; 1592, 2s. 8d.; 1595, 9s. (owing to a wet season); 1596, 10s. 11s. 14s. (the same cause as last stated. Government fixed a maximum at 9s. in consequence of which, small quantities were brought to market, and corn could not be procured for money). In 1597, 18s. 20s. (a wet season, scarcity had commenced, and importations were made); 1598, 8s.; 1599, 4s. 3s. 4d. (a remarkably fine harvest); 1601, 5s. 4d.; 1602, 8s. 8d.; 1604, 6s. 8d. [Under the same year, for we conceive 1664 to be a typographical error, is the following passage:—"About the beginning of March, wheat was sold in the market for 4s. 10d. and 4s. 8d.; but in a fortnight after

after it was sold for 7s. 6d. occasioned by engrossing." P. 33.]

We are glad to see matter like this incorporated with Antiquarian books; not that we should wish them to assume the character of political pamphlets, but because precedents form the grammar of wisdom in public and private life, and the importance and utility of Archæology are thus satisfactorily exhibited. Passages like these expose the wickedness of seditious, and the folly of grumblers, and lay the foundation for prudent measures, in counteraction of future results. We have read of course, that it would be highly desirable to remove as far as possible the fluctuation of prices in corn. We think that annual returns should be made to Government of the quantities grown, as far as can be collected, or rather of the number of acres in arable cultivation. Certain comparisons and deductions might then be made from importation, population, the probable recurrence of a wet or bad season once every four years, &c. and data of high value be thus established, and satisfactory measures be adopted in consequence.

From the varying statements concerning Barnstaple (p. 34), during the civil war, we take the opportunity, founded on other instances, of expressing our solemn opinion that the accounts of transactions in that æra are no further to be accredited than the occurrence of the main event; the manner, how, and in which way, we believe to be packed.

Under the parish of Cornwood, we are informed that "Mr. Yonge purchased the reversion of an estate for the benefit of this parish, which has unexpectedly dropped in, and is now let for 31*l.* per annum. A moiety of this is appropriated to the excellent purpose of affording medical assistance to such of the poor as are not the objects of parochial relief." P. 141.

The life of a father with a large family is a matter of easy calculation, as to value; and knowing how very inefficient is the present system of engaging medical attendance upon paupers, we think that parishes ought to unite in making the stipend sufficient for ensuring a proper attention. Hundreds of the poor annually perish for want of merely seasonable and trifling aid, because there are various com-

plaints which are incurable without recourse to medicine.

"At Castle Hill, the seat of Earl Fortescue, in the parish of Filleigh, the Portugal laurels in the shrubbery are of a remarkable size; the trunk of the smallest of four is six feet seven inches in circumference; that of the largest nine feet one inch; the spread of the branches of the latter is 185 feet in circumference. In the kitchen-garden, is a peach-tree of uncommon dimensions, reaching to the top of a 16 feet wall, and extending in length 37 feet. It extended five or six feet further before it was checked by an unfavourable season four years ago. It is now all bearing wood: the sort is the *galante*." P. 240.

We have heard travellers in the tropical climes describe the uncommon majesty of antient forest trees, which have never known the axe; and a full conception of the justice of this opinion may be formed from the fir, more than a century old, at Chavenage House near Tetbury, and the singular laurel at Piercefield. That trees in hedge-rows and on farms, must be lopped and trimmed, is matter of necessity, because the shade would destroy the growth of the crops; and it is also true that there are certain kinds of trees which will become adult and decay, whether cut or not, without any remarkable feature of dignity being consequent upon free latitude of growth. We mean only to say, that with regard to park and ornamental trees, perhaps the kinds most favourable to increase of appearance with growth are not always selected; but it may be pleaded, perhaps justly, that we have only Hobson's choice as to the trees in present use. The oak, the elm, and the ash, are stiff and formal, even to thirty years growth. The fir and the larch are too conical to be picturesque. The desideratum is a tree which will speedily grow magnificent; and we give the hint, in order to stimulate an enquiry whether there cannot be an importation of exotics for park trees, of which the life of man is sufficient to see the effect.

(To be continued.)

104. MIDDLETON'S *Ecclesiastical Memoir of the Reign of George III.*

(Continued from p. 332.)

THERE is no want of learning in the Clergy, taken as a body. On the contrary, our Church has produced

duced the greatest luminaries in Theology and Science, and she still maintains her eminence for soundness and superiority of learning, and for Scriptural and Orthodox tenets.

After commenting upon the principles and opinions of the orthodox Clergy of this period, whose "names are had in remembrance in the parishes and neighbourhoods which were the scene of their labours, with well-merited affection;" the reverend Author very properly adverts to their open, manly, and candid exertions against the Arian, the Socinian, and the Pelagian sects. The contenders for the faith upheld the doctrine of a Trinity in unity, and, had a due portion of their zeal descended to the orthodox in our times, it would have still maintained the predominance of that doctrine which is the bulwark of Christianity, and not have suffered the enemy to creep in and scatter tares in the ground, where the bread of life is sown, or to chill with the cold reserve of Socinian cavil and indifference, the vitality and warmth of the Gospel of Christ, by lowering the standard of the Christian dispensation, by denying the divinity of its great Author, and by putting the Christian Lawgiver upon the same footing with Conucius, Lycurgus, Solon, and Numa. For the followers of Socinus, like their master himself, deny every doctrine of the New Testament that maintains the orthodox tenets of the Church of England, and every text of Scripture that declares the divinity of Christ.

Before this age of *liberality* appeared, our grave and holy Fathers of the Church took special care to "walk about Zion, and to strengthen her strong holds;" but it would seem that the postern-gate is now left open, and her ramparts are in part possessed by the enemy, and in this age of novelty and of infidelity, it will be well if her watchmen be not forced to retire to the citadel for protection.

The Church has, at different periods, been more or less conspicuous for learning in her priesthood; amply qualified, however, at all times, to convince the gainsayer and refute the infidel. We have only to look at the list of writers set before us in the 12th Section of this Decade, and run over in our author's hasty manner, the subjects and names given in proof of this assertion:

"Doctors Macdonnell, Scott, and Randolph, opposed the Arian scheme in some seasonable publications. The first answered the pernicious though plausible cavils of Hopkins, as well as replied to an 'Essay on Spirit,' which had been drawn up by Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, in the year 1751. This work excited a considerable controversy, inasmuch as the favourers of Arianism availed themselves with much assiduity of the talent and influence of so high a functionary. The second appeared as author of a piece entitled 'The Holy Scripture Doctrines of the divine Trinity in essential Unity, and of the Godhead of Jesus Christ;' and the third sent out 'A Viatication of the Doctrine of the Trinity from the Exceptions of a late Pamphlet,' meaning that of the Irish prelate. Mr. Parkhurst, Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, published, in opposition to Doctor Priestley, a leading Socinian, 'A Demonstration from Scripture of the Divinity and Pre-existence of our Saviour;' and vindicated the creed of the Orthodox in his two celebrated Lexicons of the Greek and Hebrew languages. Dr. Horne, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, issued from the press, a 'Sermon on the Duty of contending for the Faith,' and a 'Letter to an Undergraduate' against the errors of the day. Glasse, Rector of Wanstead; Wetherell, head of University College; Berkeley, Prebendary of Canterbury; Bourcher, Vicar of Epsom; Whitaker, author of 'Origin of Arianism disclosed;' Bingham, Rector of Pimperm, Dorset; Randolph, Archdeacon of Oxford; Southgate, Curate of St. Giles's in the Fields; and Pierson Lloyd, Second Master of Westminster School; deserve to be enumerated as characters who stood in the gap in that season of Latitudinarianism and Heterodoxy, and by their exhortations warned the public against the innovations made on the faith once delivered to the saints."

"But the most distinguished champion of the established doctrine and discipline was the Rev. William Jones, born at Lowick in Northamptonshire, in 1726. When a student at the Charterhouse in London, he made rapid progress in the Latin and Greek languages; and on being removed to University College, Oxford, he applied himself diligently to the acquisition of Hebrew, and various branches of divinity and philosophy. From his curacy at Finedon, in his native county, he sent out in 1753 his 'Full Answer to the Essay on Spirit,' which discovered considerable abilities; but in the opinion of some, drew questionable conclusions from the notions of the Hermetic, Pythagorean, and Platonic schools. But about the same period he published his 'Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity,' which stands unrivalled for logical deduction and terse remark in favour of that important mystery. His services

services were pleasingly noticed, rather than adequately remunerated, by the Primate of the English Church, who in 1764 presented him to the vicarage of Bethersden in Kent, and in the following year to the neighbouring rectory of Pluckley. These he afterwards exchanged for the perpetual curacy of Nayland in Suffolk, and the rectory of Paston in Northamptonshire. He continued to advocate the cause of Orthodoxy from time to time in his retreat at Nayland; and his writings have been highly esteemed by the lovers of order both in Church and State, for their acuteness, fidelity, and research."

The mention of the name of Jones connects itself with the Hutchinsonian school:

"These professed to believe that all knowledge, natural as well as theological, is contained in the Hebrew Scriptures; that the vowel-points are not necessary to the right understanding of those Scriptures; that the air existing in the three conditions of fire, light, and spirit, is syncretical of the three divine Persons: that their agencies in the system of nature correspond with the operations of the Trinity in the system of grace; that the solar orb in the centre is the grand main-spring and vivifier, which is a standing type of the glory and grace of the Saviour; that the Cherubim were typical of the divine attributes, and that Gentile idolatry originated in the abuse of these representations; and that it is highly probable that our first parents were placed in the garden of Eden as in an epitome of heaven, and a great astronomical observatory, where they not only enjoyed sweet communion with Jehovah Aleim, but in which they learned the most edifying lessons in divine and natural philosophy; and that, after the fall, they worshipped in a tabernacle on the East, being instructed in the rit of sacrifice, circumcision, and other symbolic ceremonies, which they handed down to the faithful patriarchs, who pronounced their mystical benedictions in a sacerdotal character, and saw in the revealed names of God a blessed relation to the covenant of redemption."

The fourth class of Divines is the *Evangelical*,—a title which, it is said, "that body has not arrogantly assumed, but which in common parlance has been applied to it, and by a sort of prescriptive right has become its property."

This is advancing too much. The Clergy, it is true, are, as a body, divided into two parties, and designated moral or evangelical: but as morality or virtuous conduct is the sum and substance of the religion of Christ,

those ministers can lay no claim to the special office of Evangelists, who deny that others are equally with themselves teachers of that pure system which is moral perfection itself. The real follower of Christ knows nothing of the morality that is not founded upon Christian principles, but he does not take to himself an exclusive name and appellation, because he declines going into the mysteries of Religion; nor is he inclined to allow others to do so, because they choose to assume a sort of fanatical belief that they only "know the truth, as it is in Jesus," and that they only know how to distinguish between the fancies of the visionary, and "*that inward witness which is the blessed privilege of those who truly believe.*"

After all that can be advanced on the Arminian and Calvinistic controversy, neither sect will be able to support its pretensions to truth, but upon sound argument drawn from reason and the nature of reflection itself. To attempt to believe what we cannot reason upon, is the height of folly, and as we are convinced from what we see, so there can be no faith in any religion that is not in itself rational. Now in this respect the Religion of Christ may be known by its effects to be wisdom, strength, and power; but it is that wisdom which consists with our apprehension of what is such; and if we take a view of the influence of Christianity, we see its strength and power. But reason is lost on abstruse points, and to exclude others from salvation, because they cannot think, and go all lengths, with a party calling itself Evangelical, is much the same with what is required by the rules laid down by the Inquisition, to torture all who do not believe as the Pope and Grand Inquisition prescribe.

The remaining part of this decade is appropriated to a long list of excellent men, most certainly, who, in their generation, have done much good, who indeed took to themselves the exclusive appellation of Gospel Ministers, and admitted none into their fold, but such as professed their sentiments, and had the same views with themselves on the more difficult and abstruse points of doctrine, but whose zeal, fervour, active perseverance, and conscientious discharge of their pastoral functions were an honour to their body.

(To be continued.)

106. *Almanach des Dames, pour l'an 1822.*
A Tubingue, chez J. G. Cotta, Libraires
A Paris, chez Treuttell and Würtz, Li-
braires, Rue Bourbon, No. 17. 18mo. pp.
230. De L'Imprimerie de P. Didot
l'aîné, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal de
Saint Michel, Imprimeur du Roi.*

THIS little volume bears the same relation to our annual duodecimos as elegance to utility, or improvement to design. Considering the progress in printing and engraving, it is really surprising that pocket literature should have made so few advances; the more so, considering the number of poetical contributors, skimming like flies the waters of Helicon, and browsing like 'silly sheep' on the lowlands of Parnassus. These are the *species infima* of their kind, and their *cognate* is that class of writers who condescendingly denominate themselves *our* brethren, and whose powers are discernible in every branch of science. One condemns Antiquarianism as "never well done," while he writes essays on "Cabalism," which prove himself to be *no conjuror*: another laments that "of English prose-writers we have no account at all," thereby elegantly insinuating his opinion of Mr. Burnett's work: while a third gravely communicates a discovery that Pope's Homer is not unpopular, apparently with a view to a similar compliment to his embryo translation of Tasso. In poetry they have equalled, if not excelled, the hexametrical logicians, and done what Swift despaired of seeing—reached the low sublime. All this could not be performed without qualities not as yet imparted to many authors: e. g. their superior optics enable them to advance statements not credible on the oath of others; we allude to some exquisite lines on the death of an infant†:

"I see thy little winged soul
 Mount thro' the bosom of the air;
 I see it reach yon heavenly goal,
 And seek a blissful mansion there."

Poetry is now undergoing rapid

* Chevalier Didot! Our title-page bears the simple names of John Nichols and Son, and the first bibliopole styles himself plain "John Murray." "They manage these matters better in France," as Sterne says.

† *Europ. Mag.* March, 1818. See also some tender Valentinian lines beginning with "Oh, Nichols! twine no wreath for me," in the same miscellany for last February.

GEN. F. MAG. November, 1822.

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changes, owing to its present respectability: the rhymers are no longer an animal of the garret, but of the drawing-room. He consequently possesses less learning than ability, and less ability than tact: in puns and epigrams, in short, in the wildfire department, he is unrivalled, and tolerable in light poetics: but take him out of these, and put him into history or heroics, and he is lost. Newton and Newhoff, Xenophon and Ximenes, are all one to him; and it is by no means surprising that he writes dramas without a female character*, or introduces royal hostages from republican cities† which had then ceased to exist.

The octodecimo before us appears to comprise all the disposable talent in high life of the Parisian Coterie; Counts, Barons, Chevaliers, Mistresses, and Demoiselles, all "tune their oaten pipes," and produce wares which may easily pass when estimated by measure instead of gauge. "Whatever is, is right,"—were amateur poets to engross public attention, those by profession must seek another employ. Here we have seven loyal odes on the assassination of the Duc de Berri and the birth of his son! five ferocious pieces in the style of Lodbrog and Macpherson! and translations and elegies without number. Fortunately this volume may safely be put into the hands of any one.

The Orpheus of this *molley* assembly is M. Boucher Depertthes; his lines to a rose are simple and pleasing (though the subject is now rather tiresome), and are perhaps intended (allegorically) for his female readers: in other words, the general title of *La Femme* would have graced a portion of them with equal appositeness:

"Trésor charmant de la nature,
 Ton éclat n'est pas emprunté;
 Grace et candeur sont ta parure,
 Ton art c'est la simplicité:
 Tu charmes sans être coquette,
 Tu nous séduis sans le savoir;
 Et semblable à la violette,
 L'on t'aime avant que de te voir.
 Ah! crois en paix dans la prairie,
 Rose plus belle qu'un beau jour,
 Reine des fleurs, rose chérie,
 Rose d'Amour!"

His dithyrambics are greatly inferior; but his "*O pauvre enfant, tu seras Roi!*" addressed to the Duc de Bourdeaux, is excellent.

* Halidon-hill.

† See Mr. Croly's Catiline.

The

The epistolary department is supported by M. Marc, and Mesdames de la Tour and de Tercy contribute pretty tales in prose. In collections of this kind, we seldom meet with names otherwise distinguished, but that of Lally-Tolendal appears to a translation of Pope's Universal Prayer, of which we subjoin the two final stanzas as a specimen :

"Du pain et du repos : c'est assez sur la terre, [moi]
Parmi tes autres dons tu sais bien mieux que
Ce qui m'est dangereux, ce qui m'est salutaire :

Que ta volonté soit ma loi.

Ton temple, c'est l'espace, éternelle puissance ! [mers.]

Tes autels sont les cieux et la terre et les Qu'avec tous ses parfums la nature t'encense ;
Mondes, portez—lui vos concerts !"

Some of these writers are probably juvenile ; not that this harmless class of authors ought to be discouraged ; if their compositions are neither brilliant nor erudite, they never support vice or infidelity, and if they err a little on the side of national liberty, it is the fault of inexperience. On the whole, we should as soon predicate benevolence of the Philanthropists, or recommend the *Scriptores Erôtici* to a *Blue*, as place a *velo* on the exertions of youth.

This volume is embellished with some excellent engravings by Manceau, after various masters. 1. *Venus qui se mire* (Titian *) ; 2. *Judith and Holophernes*, (Luc Cambiesi) ; 3. *The Five Senses exemplified*, as follows : "La vue, par un homme qui regarde avec une lunette ; l'odorat, par un qui flaire un melon ; le goût, par un troisième qui boit la liqueur contenue dans une gourde ; l'ouïe, par une femme qui joue de la guitare ; et le toucher (mais toucher rude), par deux hommes qui se donnent des coups de poing," (Le Valentin). In the catalogue of paintings at the Palace-royal, 1727, this picture was classed as "*Une femme qui joue de la guitare* ;" but the modern description seems more correct. 4. *A Concert* (same artist), in which appears a faulty refinement ; the face of a soldier is too clearly (and unnaturally at a distance) seen through a glass goblet, out of which he is drinking : the swordsman playing on the right bears some resemblance to our Charles I.

Le Valentin excelled in semi-burlesque ; like Caravaggio, whom he admired and imitated, he chose his models without judgment, but made ample amends by his strength of colouring and execution. 5. *Un Torrent* (Albert Van Everdingen) ; this artist was born at Alcmar in 1621, and died in 1675. His genius principally displayed itself in rude subjects, and followed nature with exactness. 6. *Ruins* (Bartholomew Bréenberg), who also engraved in aqua-fortis. To these are added two portraits, Marguerite de Provence, Queen of Louis IX., and Jeanne Laisné (better known by the name of *Hachette*), the heroine of Beauvais, both by Manceau.

Surely this little miscellany ought to excite the emulation of other caterers for annual gratification, whose duty it is to provide something better for the boudoirs and réticules of their purchasers, than heavy views of noble-men's seats and cadaverous portraits of evangelical ministers. A spirit thus manifested would afford employment to many excellent artists, and probably occasion a demand for their other labours.

106. *The Retrospective Review*. No. X. 2vo. pp. 178. Baldwin.

WE return to this work, not from a desire of pointing out its excellencies or defects, but because it includes publications for which we have an especial regard. With all its faults, the "Retrospective" is a respectable *bibliothèque*, and valuable for its extracts, although frivolous in its essays, and unimportant in its criticisms. The bibliographers of this century are like the schoolmen of the thirteenth, and will hereafter be held in equal estimation by their votaries and opponents : their time has been employed in empty discussion, not upon any satisfactory object, and the taste for ancient Literature which they have succeeded in creating, will leave scarcely a vestige on the learning of the age. What new instruction has been gained by this accumulation of knowledge ? As a part of this system, the criticism of the "Retrospective" can have no greater weight among the learned, than the logic of *Aldrich*, which has been for a century

* This picture formerly belonged to Christina, Queen of Sweden.

"own'd without dispute,
Throughout the realms of Nonsense, absolute."

But

But our present business is to inspect books and not systems.

I. *Life of Gasman d'Alfarache*, the Spanish rogue. This work has been lately introduced to English readers, in a translation from Le Sage, by Mr. Brady, and the extracts here given are too long for repetition.

II. *Burton's Conquest of Wales*.—Richard Burton's thirty tracts are the most erroneous, ill-written trash that ever allured a bibliomaniac. His 'Curiosities of England' is full of mistakes, and the 'House of Orange,' a servile panegyrick on the family of Nassau; but the 'History of Wales' has at least the merit of exciting a wish to peruse more authentic accounts. Many of his worthless volumes were reprinted, with more fidelity than judgment, by Mr. Michael Stace of Westminster, and, as may be supposed, failed in every pecuniary point of view. The annotations to this article are more important than the text, and would lead us to suppose that Edward's massacre of the Bards is apocryphal.

III. *Dr. Henry More's Philosophical Poems*.—More was amiable and learned, but his philosophy is obsolete, and his poems are forgotten. At once Platonic and Spenserian, he is far inferior to both his masters. The two following stanzas contain some of his best images and arguments:

"Fresh varnish'd groves, tall hills, and
gilded clouds
Arch'ing an eyelid for the gloring morn,
Fair clustered buildings which our sight so
crouds
At distance, with high spires to Heaven
yborn,
Vast plains with lowly cottages forlorn
Rounded about with the low wavering skie,
Cragg'd vapours, like to ragged rocks yborn."

"But this conversion's from the body free,
Begins not thence, nor thither doth return:
Nor is the soul worse than her energie,
If in her acts she be far higher born
'Than they should 'pend on this base course
forlorn;

Then also she hath no dependency
Upon this body, but may safely scorn
That low condition of servility,
And blame all that averre that false neces-
sity."

We cannot avoid remarking, that in reviewing an indifferent work, the writer ought to make his readers some amends.

IV. *Memoirs of Captain John Creighton*.—That Whigs should re-

view Tory writings (for the politics of the 'Retrospective' are not always uniform, or rather do not possess an "united attitude," which may lead some to suspect their soberness), is by no means extraordinary: having learnt history from the "Scotch Novels," they discuss events, and explain motives with the greatest *naïveté*, taking care never to lose sight of the cause. John Creighton was a native of Ireland; and, entering into the Horse Guards, was employed in Scotland in dispersing conventicles. Late in life he was introduced to Dean Swift, who assisted him in compiling these Memoirs, and published them for his benefit in 1731. To the numerous accounts of the murder of Archbishop Sharp, we have to add the following, though with some doubt of its correctness as to the intentions of Balfour:

"Soon after this, the Archbishop of St. Andrew's was murdered by the Laird of Hackston and Balfour, assisted by four poor weavers. Hackston, before this was done, was reputed an honest and gallant man, but his friendship for his brother-in-law, Balfour, drew him in to commit this inhuman murder. Balfour, who had been the Archbishop's Chamberlain (for so in Scotland we call a great man's steward), whether by negligence or dishonesty, was short in his payments to his lord; and the fear of being called to an account was a principal motive to assassinate his master: however, he pretended likewise a great zeal for the Kirk, whereof he looked upon the Archbishop as the greatest oppressor."

James Russell, one of the murderers, in his history of this transaction (published by Mr. C. K. Sharpe), gives an entirely different account.

V. *The Letters of Erasmus*.—This essay afforded an opportunity for a new character of Erasmus, drawn from unhacknied sources; but such attempts are hazardous. In the present rage for bringing back what is obsolete, we just suggest the revival of the following custom:

"There is, besides, a practice never to be sufficiently commended. If you go to any place, you are received with a kiss by all; if you depart on a journey, you are dismissed with a kiss; you return, kisses are exchanged; they come to visit you, a kiss the first thing; they leave you, you kiss them all round: do they meet you any where? kisses in abundance: lastly, wherever you move, there is nothing but kisses. And if you, Faustus, had but once tasted them, how soft they are, how fragrant, on
my

my honour you would not wish to reside here for ten years only, but to take up your abode in England for life."—*To Faustus Andrelinus, Poet Laureate. Ep. 65, dated 1499.*

Poor Erasmus! he had assumed the monastic habit in 1486. A little before this passage, he speaks of "lasses with heavenly faces, kind, obliging," and far preferable to the muses. His description of English modes of life may be interesting to the votaries of *Rumford* and *Chabannes*, but is too long to be repeated here.—Luther, who termed him "*verba sine re*," assuredly never read his Epistles.

VI. *Flecknoe's Enigmas [Epigrams?] and Enigmatical Characters.*—The name of Flecknoe is undeservedly a bye-word for dullness. "He attempted (says the Reviewer) to write smartly, rather than tersely; wittily, rather than seriously; ingeniously, rather than profoundly." It was his misfortune to be the last of a set of inferior writers, and to see their style esteemed ridiculous; he was the scapegoat for all writers of epigrams, enigmas, characters, and small poetry. Some of the specimens are excellent, and the following extract from a condemned play leads us to think favourably of the whole performance:

"Sacred silence, thou that art
Flood-gate of the deeper heart;
Offspring of a heavenly kind;
Frost o' the mouth, and thaw o' the mind!
Admiration's readiest tongue!
Leave thy desert shades among
Reverend hermit's hallow'd cells,
Where retir'd Devotion dwells;
With thy enthusiasms come,
Cease this nymph, and strike her dumb."

Sir E. Brydges, however, first removed the ill impressions with regard to Flecknoe from the admirers of Dryden.

VII. *Storer's Life of Wolsey.*—This work had been before introduced to the publick, by the Editor of "*Letters in the Bodleian Library*," and reprinted by Mr. Park, which might have precluded its appearance in the Review. Storer was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and wrote in praise of its Founder, rather out of gratitude than ability. His poetry is, however, respectable; but his academical notions obscured his reason, when he penned the following personification of Logic:

"The third, a quicks-ey'd dame of piercing sight,
That reason's worth in equall balance way'd;
The truth she lov'd above all earthly wight,
Yet could not tell her love* ; but what she said
Was certain true, and she a perfect maide:
Her garment short tuckt up, to worke prepar'd,
And she call'd Logicke, without welt or guard."

The low train of ideas concluding this stanza seems well adapted to the subject; by the bye, we doubt the "perfect" virginity of Logic, her loss of character must be attributed to Wallis and Aldrich, besides schoolmen without number.

VIII. *Luther's Table-Talk.*—This curious volume, we are told, was discovered in Germany, by Gasper von Sparr, in 1652, and afterwards translated by Captain Henry Bell, about 1640. The error may be typographical, one way or other; but in works of this nature we expect at least authenticity.—Interesting as the *Table-Talk* is, it contains a great deal of nonsense and superstition; "Luther always speaks of Satan as one of whose existence he had had ocular demonstration." Butler, alluding to this book, as his annotator supposes, asks,

"Did not the Devil appear to Martin Luther in Germany for certain?"

The Reformer is here exhibited in an undress, at the table and in the closet; how he conducted himself in public is better known.

IX. *Sir Robert Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia.*—This work was republished a few years since in an elegant form by Mr. Caulfield, with biographical and historical notes; it is in other respects too well known to need any new remarks, in which light the reviewer appears to have considered it.

X. *Chapman's Plays.*—This Essay comprises the comedies of Chapman, not all of original design; he has made free use of Terence, and few of his brethren are free from the charge of plagiarism; excepting, however, the *Comedy of Errors*, none have exceeded or even equalled their prototype.

* This line, without doubt, suggested a similar passage in Shakspeare's "*Twelfth Night*;" in this place it means, yet could not impart her knowledge, which is likely enough, *Dialectica* being of the Seven Sciences the most unimpartable and useless.

XI. The Seven Arabian Poems in the Temple of Mecca.—The 'Retrospective' has undoubtedly the merit of introducing to its readers Arabic and Spanish poetry: we wish the former were more methodical, but that would require a greater hand.—Mr. Tefrick Hamilton's *ANTAR* is an old acquaintance, and one whose first visit does not satiate. The following extract is characteristic of the warrior and his horse, though not superlatively poetical:

"On! Antar, on! the exulting warriors
cry;
'Gainst my black steed a thousand lances
Onward, to stem the coming tide, I preat,
'Till streams of blood o'erflow'd my courser's
chest;
Silent and sad he turn'd—his rider eyed,
And though the words of utterance were
denied,
Looks of reproach his inward feelings spoke,
While sobs of anguish from his heart-strings
broke;
Rallying again, his fiery head he rears,
And proudly charges 'mid his proud com-
peers,
While, as War's terrors I again defy—
On! Antar, on! the exulting warriors cry."

There is a richness in Arabic poetry to which ours is a stranger, but which cannot fail to cloy when the novelty is past; accustomed as we are to "hereditary similes;" these of *Amriolkais* cannot fail to strike:

"Raptur'd I gaz'd upon her polish'd breast,
Smooth as a mirror set within her vest;
Or like an ostrich-egg of pearly white,
Left in the sands and half expos'd to sight.
The timid maiden turn'd away her face,
With eyes averted shunn'd my rude em-
brace;
Rais'd her arch'd neck in conscious virtue's
pride,
Then like the wild fawn gaz'd from side to
Her jet-black tresses down her shoulders
stray'd,
Like clust'ring dates amidst the palm-tree's
shade."

In the "Asiatic Researches for 1788" are some valuable specimens of oriental poetry. We have selected a few passages to show the hyperbolical nature of Eastern ideas:

"It was a night when the eye-lashes of the moon were tinged with the black powder (alcohol) of the gloom."

"Speak truly (replied the Prince), art thou not willing to recreate thyself on the smooth plain of that beautiful cheek?"

"Alas! that the smooth surface of my bosom, through the marks of burning in the sad absence of lovely youths, is become like the plumage of a peacock."

This is to us obscure: the more only recall to our readers a combination of words in Aristophanes:

"A warrior, the plant of whose hair grows up over the temple of *Branita's* Bob (the universe), from the repeated watering of it with the drops that fall from the eyes of the wives of his daughters' foe."

The succeeding sentence contains a compound word of an hundred and fifty-two syllables! We shall choose our specimens with an ethical stanza adapted to the doctrines of passive obedience:

"By seizing one cow, one vesture, or even one nail's breadth of ground, a king continues in hell till an universal destruction of the world has happened."

XII. Phaer and Twyne's Translation of Virgil's Æneid.—Neither of these versions is good, and that of the Bishop of Dunkeld so infinitely superior, that the Reviewers will do well to notice it in a future Number.

XIII. Burnet's History of his Own Times.—This work is too recent and too common to need the revivifying influence of the 'Retrospective.' We do not consider it as of great historical value. Burnet was narrow-minded and selfish; scrupulously tenacious of every thing that aided his party, and forgetful of whatever weakened it; this led him to enlarge on the execution of Monmouth, and compress the murder of Sharp into a paragraph. With a facility of blundering unknown to other historians, he describes Sir Leoline Jenkins as "dull and slow," and as one who "neither spoke nor writ well." A new edition, with much additional matter hitherto unpublished, from the copies in the possession of Earls Dartmouth and Onslow, is announced at the Clarendon Press.

Our general opinion of this Number may be inferred from our not extracting any of that prose with which former comments have been enriched.

107. *Memoir of the Life and Trial of James Mackcoul, or Moffatt, who died in the County Gaol of Edinburgh, Dec. 24, 1820, containing a full Account of his Trial before the Jury Court and High Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, for robbing the Branch of the Paisley Union Bank at Glasgow of Twenty Thousand Pounds. With a Portrait and Appendix.* Long.

Longman and Co. London; Anderson, jun. Edinburgh.

THE desperate character who is the subject of this Memoir, was in his early years a most skilful and dexterous pickpocket, and increased in vice as he grew in years. He was when young very expert (to use the cant phrase) in *clicking and twitching**. His first depredation, in the public street, was that of robbing a poor man, who sold *cats' meat*.

"Perceiving that the man had a small canvas bag attached to one side of the wheelbarrow, into which he dropt the copper as he received it, he followed him through different streets, until he thought the prize worth taking, when running up to the poor man, as he was coming out of an entry, and blowing a quantity of snuff into his eyes, he deliberately cut away the bag, and ran off with it before the unfortunate dealer in *cats' meat* could regain his sight."

From this he proceeded to acts of greater magnitude, and still greater manoeuvres. During the time of the Brentford Election (about 1785-6), he observed a baker with a pocket-book, well stored with money, and being determined not to go home without a good *thing*, his companions having told him there were *many*, he determined to do the *thing* in a *masterly style*.

"The baker was a kind of leading man in the business, and continually surrounded by some of the electors, could not be got at for a considerable time. But our hero having, by dint of inquiry, or in the course of conversation, learned that the baker was knowing in astronomy, or at least was extremely fond of being thought *star-wise*, he resolved to turn his knowledge of the heavenly bodies to good account. The moment, therefore, he saw him disengaged, he stepped up, and, complimenting him on his superior knowledge in that pleasing science, asked his opinion, very gravely, of that strange alternating star, or luminous body, which the people had been gazing at all the evening, and whether he had ever observed any thing like it before? The baker, with astonishment, replied, that he knew nothing of the matter; and asked our hero in what part of the heavens it had appeared? He said he could not well answer the question, but if he (the baker) would condescend to step out, he would show him the spot where he and the other folks had seen it: that they stood close by the gable of an adjoining house, and looking up in a line with the chimney, they saw the star *now and then*, and, as it were, shifting from one place to

another: that it was very large, and seemed to have a tail; and the people were observing, they supposed, that he (the baker) would be busy with his glass somewhere, contemplating this phenomenon. 'I would not lose the sight for a fifty,' said the baker, and immediately accompanied our hero. By the time, however, that the learned baker was placed in a position to look for the star, his pocket-book was gone; and the moment this was effected, Mackcoul suggested the propriety, as the star was not then visible, of sending for his glass, so as they might have a better view of this heavenly wonder; but as the baker would allow no one to meddle with his instruments, he went to fetch it himself."

After this transaction, and when he had arrived at his den of wickedness in Drury-lane, he stated that he "introduced himself to the *Master of the Rolls*, a man far-famed for astrology and star-gazing, and gave him such a lesson of astronomy as he never will forget. Indeed the man is ready to acknowledge to the whole world, that what I showed him was not only a real *plan-at*, but a fair *come-at*."

He was very strongly suspected of having been the murderer of Begbie, the porter to the British Linen Company, by stabbing him as he was proceeding to the Bank, which was then situated in Tweddale's Close, Netherbow. He was robbed of a bag of notes amounting to about 5000*l*.

As an account of the robbery of the Paisley Union Bank has already appeared in several publications, with an account of Mackcoul's death, it is unnecessary to repeat the circumstances.

A portrait is given of this notorious character, and to judge from the countenance, he seems adapted for the most desperate acts.

The Appendix contains Mr. Denovan's Journal from Glasgow to London in trace of the robbery, and other curious papers.

108. *Memoirs of the Astronomical Society* of London. Vol. I. 4to. pp. 332. Baldwin and Co.

WE hail with pleasure the first Volume of the Transactions of this important new Institution. In an introductory address it is observed,

"In a country like Great Britain, where the Sciences in general are diligently cultivated, and Astronomy in particular has made extensive progress, and attracted a large share of attention, it must seem strange that no Society should exist peculiarly devoted to this science; and that while Chemistry,

* Stealing hats from gentlemen's heads, and shawls from ladies' shoulders.

ministry, Mineralogy, Geology, Natural History, and many other important departments both of Science and of Art, are promoted by associated bodies, which direct while they stimulate the highest exertion of individual talent,—Astronomy, the sublimest branch of human knowledge, has remained, up to the present time, unassisted by that most powerful aid; and has relied for its advancement on the labours of insulated and independent individuals."

The Society proceeds to state some of the principal objects and advantages to be attained by its means. The first object alluded to is that of affording a depository, and centre of communication, for the records of the numerous valuable observations continually amassing from the labours of a multitude of observers, which otherwise are lost to the world, and which, if recorded and digested, would afford the most valuable materials for the improvement of theoretical Astronomy. Another important and interesting plan, in promoting which the Society expresses great anxiety, is the examination of different portions of the heavens in detail:

"By parceling out the heavens in portions, of a very moderate extent, among those members who may find leisure and inclination to direct their attention more peculiarly and constantly to such portions (selection being made as to those which may best accord with the situation of their observatories, and their own general convenience), they may ascertain the places, and, if possible, the proper motions of all the objects, large or minute, which may fall within their respective limits; and pass them continually in review, so that no new celestial body of a cometary or planetary nature, traversing their boundaries, may escape detection."

The Society remarks that it was in fact to the partial adoption of this plan among some continental astronomers, that we owe the discovery of the four small planets.

Another beneficial result will be the dissemination of a spirit of inquiry in practical Astronomy, and a corresponding diffusion of skill in the use of astronomical instruments—an object highly desirable in reference to the improvement of Geography and Astronomy by travellers and voyagers.

The Society then enumerates some of the principal points in the science to which it is desirous of calling the attention of its members. The advantages of having corresponding members

or assistants in foreign countries are then pointed out, with regard to the communication of new inventions and discoveries. The circulation also of notices of remarkable celestial phenomena about to happen, is proposed, as likely to excite more general attention to them. A comparison of the merits of different instruments in the possession of the members, and of the skill of our artists, will also be promoted; which must excite competition, and by this means obviously tend to the further improvement of this part of astronomical pursuits. The computation and arrangement of the mass of observations communicated; the formation of an astronomical library; and the proposal of prizes; are mentioned as further objects.

The Report of the Council of the Society, made to the First Annual Meeting, mentions the fulfilment of one part of their original intentions in the establishment of an astronomical prize medal. For the present year, the medal is to be given—

"For the best paper on the theory of the motions and perturbations of the satellites of Saturn—the investigation is to be so conducted as to take expressly into consideration the influence of the rings, and the figure of the planet as modified by the attraction of the rings, on the motions of the satellites: to furnish formulæ adapted to the determination of the elements of their orbits, and the constant co-efficients of their periodical and secular equations from observation: likewise to point out the observations best adapted to lead to a knowledge of such determination. The papers to be sent to the Society on or before the 1st day of February, 1829."

The Council state, that they have availed themselves of an offer from Capt. Basil Hall, to attend to any instructions on subjects wherein he might be of service to the science of Astronomy, in his intended voyage to the South Seas. Among the points to which they have requested Capt. Hall's attention, is a recommendation to look out for occultations of fixed stars by the Moon, with a view to the application of Cagnoli's method of determining the figure of the Earth: and it was remarked to him, that as the Moon was now, and would be for some few years, in such a position with respect to her nodes, as to pass over the Pleiades every lunation, it would be particularly desirable to look out for the occultations of those stars.

Ans—

ence to tests more enlarged and more remote, both in time and place.

As Learning has continued to grow out of fashion and decline, the great barrier to the appearance of incompetent authors has rapidly and frightfully disappeared. The abolition of the custom of writing in the *Latine*, the universal language, has produced infinitely more evil than good. If this custom encouraged some pedantry, it at least secured the qualification of a cultivated mind in the writer. And if it gave occasional shackles to thought, and wasted that time upon expression which ought to have been expended upon matter, it taught both precision and facility by the demand for augmented attention and pains. It brought also the compositions of the learned of all countries to a common standard; and thus purified any particular country from the influence of local and personal fashions.

More works than can be counted are now written for the *mob*, high and low, which, in former days, when Learning had the ascendant, would not have been endured.

110. Graham Hamilton. 2 vols. 8vo.
Colburn and Co.

WE have seldom derived greater pleasure from the perusal of a work of the same nature, than from that which is now before us. It is generally attributed to the pen of the Author of "Glenarvon." Be this as it may, we do not hesitate to affirm, that "Graham Hamilton" is the production of no ordinary genius, from the force and elegance of the language, the beauty of the sentiments, and the spirit, though at the same time the simplicity, of the story, of which we shall attempt a short but imperfect sketch.

Graham Hamilton, the hero of the tale, has retired disgusted with the world, and himself, to a remote town in America, where circumstances bring him acquainted with a Mr. M——, whose habits and manners are totally at variance with his own, but who, from necessity, becomes his almost constant companion. Mr. M. had before related his own adventures to Mr. Hamilton, in return for which he demands from him a similar disclosure of the occurrences of his life, with

which request he is induced to comply. This judicious choice of the first person, no doubt, adds in a great measure to the force and spirit of the language, as it opens a field for discussion and declamation, in both of which the author is eminently successful. He commences by stating, that he was born of a genteel, though not very wealthy family, in Scotland, and that his life had passed without any thing remarkable, till the arrival of his uncle, Captain Hamilton, and his daughter Gertrude, who came to take up their abode at his father's house. Gertrude was nearly of the same age as himself, and an attachment had imperceptibly been formed between them, when the arrival of Sir Malcolm Hamilton, the great man of the family, occasioned them great distress. Sir Malcolm, who was a bachelor, offered to receive his nephew Graham at his house in London, give him an excellent education, and adopted him as his heir. The offer was too good to be rejected, and accordingly Graham set out, after a few weeks respite, and arrived at the Metropolis safe and sound. His reflections on the contrast between the bustle, and smoke, and confusion of London, and the peaceful and tranquil beauty of his own native village, are finely and feelingly described. After a year's residence with his Uncle, during which time nothing material occurred, he returned for a short space to his Father's house, where he renewed, with her parent's approbation, his former acquaintance with Gertrude. He arrived for the second time in London, and began to mix with fashionable society: at the house of Lord S. he first became acquainted with Lady Orville, who is described as being irresistibly beautiful and fascinating. From that moment he lost sight of Gertrude, and was never happy except in the society of Lady Orville. By degrees he discovered, that though living in the highest luxury and splendour, she was exceedingly embarrassed in her circumstances. This only excited his commiseration, and he determined to use his influence with Sir Malcolm, who abounded in riches, in order to extricate her from her difficulties. In the interim she sent for him to consult him as a friend, and, at the conclusion of the interview, presented him with her miniature, which

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which she hung with her own hand around his neck, with an injunction to come to the party, with which she intended to close her fashionable career. In the mean time Gertrude and her Father arrived in town, together with a young man of the name of Marriott, to whom, since the defection of Graham, her father had desired to see her united. The instant Hamilton beheld Gertrude, all his love and affection for her returned, and, after the most earnest entreaties, her father was induced to promise that their marriage should take place directly Graham returned to Scotland. Captain Hamilton and Gertrude in the mean time departed. Sir Malcolm, after they had been gone two or three days, proposed setting off for Scotland that very night, but Graham, having recollected his promise to attend Lady Orville's party, which was to take place that very evening, refused to leave town till the next day. He went to her house, the evening passed away, the company departed, and he had just advanced to bid adieu to Lady Orville, when the Sheriff's officers bursting into the house, occasioned the immediate flight of that Lady to her own chamber. Graham, in an agony of fear, least she should have harboured any design against her life, forced open the door, and found her praying on her knees: an affecting interview took place, at the conclusion of which he ran nearly frantic out of the room, and signed a warrant of Attorney to liquidate Lady Orville's debts. His Uncle refused to honour it, and he was sent to prison. A report was circulated in Scotland, that he had put an end to his existence, and Gertrude in a fit burst a blood vessel. Sir Malcolm at length took him out of prison, and he arrived in Scotland just time enough to witness the death of Gertrude.

The first sight of her, after his arrival at his father's house, is thus well described.

"She must die: I saw it plainly. I knew it from the first. There was no deception here—no flattery to beguile, from day to day, her surrounding relations by false hopes and delusive promises—phrases and circumlocutions were here useless,—all, in the little mansion of my father, bespoke truth and simplicity—it was a mournful, but a striking example of Christian fortitude. I would I could bring it before others in all the dignity and simplicity of truth."

His Father, and Uncle, and friends, soon after sunk into the grave, and in order, if possible, to dissipate his melancholy reflections, he left Europe, and settled in America.

We have thus arrived at the conclusion of the story, and shall merely add, that with the exception of a very few passages, which are too turgid, and are expressed with rather too great an ambiguity, "*Graham Hamilton*" may with justice be ranked high in the list of Modern Novels.

111. *Regal Heraldry. The Armorial Insignia of the Kings and Queens of England, from coeval Authorities. By Thos. Willement, Heraldic Artist to the King. small 4to, pp. 116. 1821. Coloured Plates.*

WHATEVER is connected with Chivalry (as are Armorial Bearings) contributes to the support of noble and liberal sentiments, i.e. to what may be called the enlarged mind and dignified thinking of a Gentleman. To the Antiquary, these collections are also particularly useful, as they often enable him to distinguish the æras of buildings. But these remarks are unnecessary; for elegancies, like this description of books, are as much parts of a state of civilization, as ornaments of Architecture, Sculpture, Gems, or Jewellery.

The work before us is a great improvement upon Nesbet and Sandford, both good books; and the Author has got his work up, not only cautiously, as to his authorities, but in good taste, from recondite sources. The plates are rich; mostly, what heraldic plates manifestly ought to be, gorgeous.

The following matters, concerning the Ostrich Plumes (the badge of the Princes of Wales) are little known.

"On the dexter side of the arms of John of Ghent is placed the ostrich feather, distinguished from the King's and Princes' badge, by being spotted with ermine. This was used as a badge by John Duke of Lancaster, who sometimes bore three of them on a sable field. The same device, variously tintured, appears to have been assumed very generally by the several branches of the Royal House from the time of Edward III." p. 42.

Another unknown fact appears from this work, viz. that the colours of Liveries were not taken from the tinctures of the arms.

112. *Some ancient Christmas Carols, with the Tunes to which they were formerly sung in the West of England. Collected by Davies Gilbert, Esq. P. R. S. F. A. S. &c. 8vo. Nichols and Son.*

WE are obliged to the learned and public-spirited M. P. for Bodmin, for the trouble he has taken to collect these pleasing "specimens of times now passed away, and of religious feelings superseded by others of a different cast." We hope Mr. Gilbert's example will be followed by other gentlemen, in collecting the traditionary songs of their immediate neighbourhoods; this would doubtless throw light on the manners and amusements of our ancestors.

"These Carols or Christmas Songs were chanted to the Tunes accompanying them, in Churches on Christmas Day, and in private houses on Christmas Eve, throughout the West of England, up to the latter part of the late century.

"The Editor is anxious also to preserve them on account of the delight they afforded him in his childhood; when the festivities of Christmas Eve were anticipated by many days of preparation, and prolonged through several weeks by repetitions and remembrances.

"Christmas Day, like every other great festival, has prefixed to it in the calendar a Vigil or Fast; and in Catholic countries Mass is still celebrated at midnight after Christmas Eve, when austerities cease, and rejoicings of all kinds succeed. Shadows of these customs were, till very lately, preserved in the Protestant West of England. The day of Christmas Eve was passed in an ordinary manner; but at seven or eight o'clock in the evening, cakes were drawn hot from the oven; cyder or beer exhilarated the spirits in every house; and the singing of Carols was continued late into the night. On Christmas Day these Carols took the place of Psalms in all the Churches, especially at afternoon service, the whole congregation joining; and at the end it was usual for the Parish Clerk to declare, in a loud voice, his wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy new year to all the Parishioners.

"None of the sports or gambols, so frequently practised on subsequent days, ever mixed themselves with the religious observances of Christmas Eve. Two of the sports most used in Cornwall were, the one, a metrical play, exhibiting the successful prowess of St. George exerted against a Mahometan adversary; the other a less dignified representation of some transactions at a market or fair.

"In the first, Saint George enters accoutred with complete armour, and exclaims,

" 'Here come I Saint George,
That valiant champion bold,

And with my sword and spear,
I've won three crowns of gold.

I slew the Dragon, he
And brought him to the slaughter,
By which I gained fair Sabra,
The King of Egypt's daughter."

"The Pagan enters.

"Here come I the Turkish knight,
Come from the Turkish land to fight,

* * * * * bold,

And if your blood is hot,
I soon will make it cold."

"They fight, the Turkish Knight falls,
and rising on one knee,

"Oh! pardon me, Saint George,
Oh! pardon me, I crave,
Oh! give me but my life,
And I will be thy slave."

"Saint George, however, again strikes him down; but immediately relenting, calls out,

"Is there no Doctor to be found,
To cure a deep and deadly wound?"

"A Doctor enters, declaring that he has a small phial filled with the juice of some particular plant, capable of recalling any one to life; he tries, however, and fails: when Saint George kills him, enraged by his want of success. Soon after this the Turkish Knight appears perfectly well; and having been fully convinced of his errors by the strength of Saint George's arm, he becomes a Christian, and the scene closes.

"The Fair or Market usually followed, as a Farce. Several persons arranged on benches were sometimes supposed to sell corn; and one applying to each seller in his turn inquired the price, using a set form of words, to be answered in a corresponding manner. If any error were committed, a grave personage was introduced with much ceremony, grotesquely attired, and provided with a large stick; who, after stipulating for some ludicrous reward, such as a gallon of moonlight, proceeded to shoe the untamed colt, by striking the person in error on the sole of the foot.

"For an ample account of various customs and ceremonies practised at Christmas in former periods, the Reader is referred to Brand's 'Observations on Popular Antiquities,' edited by Henry Ellis, F. R. S. and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, two vols. 4to.; and to 'The Clavis Calendaria, by John Brady,' two vols. 8vo. In each of these works will be found a very curious dissertation on the word *yule*; the name of a Pagan festival, which has passed into most European languages, to denominate Christmas. The French *noel* is obviously derived from this word, and appears corrupted into 'Now Well,' when it forms a part of the Chorus in the fourth Carol; and perhaps indicates the whole to be a translation."

"Tredrea, 1822."

"P. S.

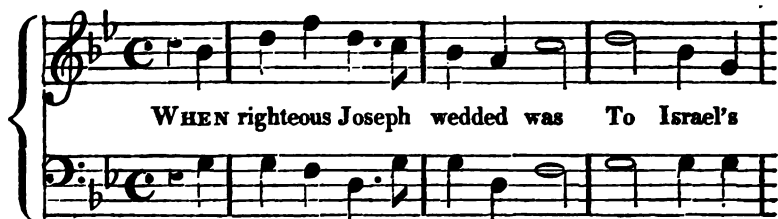
“ P. S. Since the preceding page was printed, a Friend has pointed out to me what is said under the word *Noël* or *Noel*, in ‘*Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Française*, par M. Menage.’

“ ‘*Le Mot de Noël étoit autrefois un mot de jouissance ; on le crioit dans toutes les fêtes et solennités publiques.*

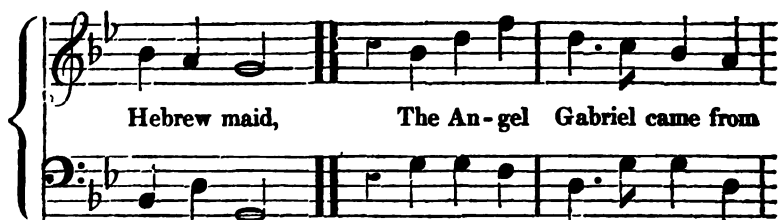
“ ‘*Martial de Paris, à l’entrée du Roy Charles VII. dans Verneuil :*

“ ‘*Ce jour vint le Roy à Verneuil,
Où il fut receu à grand joye
Du peuple joyeux à merveille,
En criant Noël par la voye’.*”

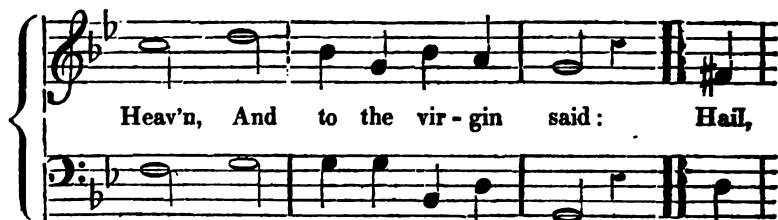
The Carol to which the preceding observations apply, is perhaps, taking all the circumstances together, one of the most curious in the Collection. We shall therefore select it as a specimen ; and to enable our Readers the better to judge of it, shall add the Musick.



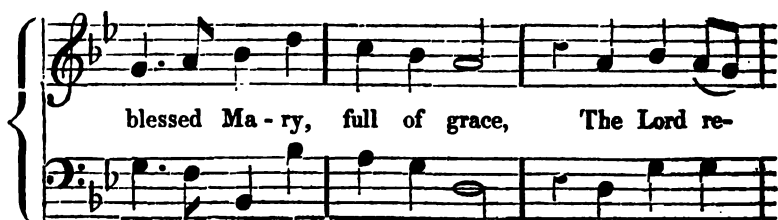
WHEN righteous Joseph wedded was To Israel's



Hebrew maid, The An-gel Gabriel came from



Heav'n, And to the vir-gin said: Hail,



blessed Ma-ry, full of grace, The Lord re-

main on thee ; Thou shalt con - ceive and bear a

Son, Our Sa - viour for to be. Then

sing you all, both great and small, Now well, now

well, now well ; We may re - joice to hear the

voice Of the An - gel Ga - bri - - el.

“ When

" When righteous Joseph wedded was
To Israel's Hebrew maid,
The Angel Gabriel came from Heav'n,
And to the Virgin said :
Hail, blessed Mary, full of grace,
The Lord remain on thee ;
Thou shalt conceive and bear a Son,
Our Saviour for to be.

CHORUS.

Then sing you all, both great and small,
Now well, now well, now well ;
We may rejoice to hear the voice
Of the Angel Gabriel.

'Tis wondrous strange, said Mary, then,
I should conceive and breed,
Being never touched by mortal man,
But pure in word and deed.
The Angel Gabriel thus reply'd,
'Tis not the work of man,
But as the Lord in Heav'n decreed,
Before the world began.—Then sing, &c.
This Heavenly message she believ'd,
And did to Jury go ;
There three months with her friends to stay,
God's blessed will to show ;
And then return'd to Joseph back,
Her husband meek and mild,
Who thought it strange his wife should be
Untouch'd and yet with child.

Then sing, &c.

Then Joseph he to shun the shame,
Thought her for to forsake,
But then God's Angel in a dream
His mind did undertake.
Fear not, just Joseph, this thy wife
Is still a spotless maid ;
And not consent of sin, said he,
Against her can be laid.—Then sing, &c.
For she is pure, both maid and wife,
And mother of God's own heir ;
The babe of Heav'n and blessed lamb
Of Israel's flock so fair.
To save lost man from Satan's fold,
Which Adam lost by thrall,
When first in Eden Paradise
Did forfeit by the fall.—Then sing, &c.
Thus Mary and her husband kind
Together did remain,
Until the time of Jesus birth,
As Scriptures doth make plain.
As mother, wife, and virtuous maid,
Our Saviour sweet conceiv'd ;
And in due time to bring us him,
Of whom we were bereav'd.

Then sing, &c.

Sing praises all, both young and old,
To him that wrought such things ;
And all without the means of man,
Sent us the King of kings ;
Who is of such a spirit bless'd,
That with his might did quell
The world, the flesh, and by his death
Did conquer death and hell.

CHORUS.

Then sing you all, both great and small,
Now well, now well, now well ;
We may rejoice to hear the voice
Of the Angel Gabriel."

113. *Letters from Spain.* By Don Leopoldo Doblado. 8vo. Colburn and Co.

WE cannot doubt the authenticity of these Letters, which are unquestionably a great acquisition to the Literary world, as they give us a thorough insight into the customs and manners of the Spanish nation, of which, comparatively speaking, we had but an imperfect idea. The writer, a Spanish ecclesiastic of celebrity, appears to possess every requisite for an historian—liberality, candour, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. As a specimen of English composition, from the hand of a foreigner, who was unacquainted with that language till a late period of his life, they are perhaps unrivalled ; although in some parts of them we detect a foreign idiom, which is by no means unacceptable, as it proves, beyond all question, that their author is really what he declares himself to be, in the preface—a genuine native of Spain, and who on that account is more adequate to give us an authentic detail of the private life and morals of individuals, than any foreigner, however great his perseverance, or deep his research. In our country there are many minutiae which it is utterly impossible for a person who is not a native to appreciate or describe, and the case is exactly similar in Spain and all over the world. The descriptions in some of the letters, of the intrigues and cabals of the Spanish Court in the reign of Charles the Fourth, are peculiarly interesting, as are likewise the communications respecting the Police, Ecclesiastical Government, and bigotry.

The description also of the progress of literature in Madrid, and the characters of the Literati of that city, afford a great fund for amusement. The account of the invasion of Spain by the French, the resistance they met with, and their ejection from that country, is portrayed with spirit and vigour, and by reason of the numerous anecdotes never before published, interspersed throughout the whole, wears an appearance of novelty, at once rare and pleasing.

Perhaps the small degree of fiction, which

which we are aware is introduced throughout the work, might have been dispensed with; but however we may wish this had been the case, we certainly do not consider that this circumstance detracts in any degree from the general merit of the work, which, notwithstanding this slight defect, we have no doubt will prove highly acceptable to the public. Besides, "non omnes arbusta juvant." A few of these letters have been before published in a respectable literary journal. The Appendix contains a Letter by Lord Holland, giving an interesting account of the suppression of the Jesuits in Spain.

114. *Poetical Works*. By Eaglesfield Smith, Esq. 2 vols. 12mo. Second Edit. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

WE are really weary of repeating the celebrated dictum of Horace, on mediocrity in poetry. We admit that it was once most unhappily applied to the early productions of our first living Poet, and this should be our warning. On the poetry before us, however, we most unhesitatingly bestow the term mediocrity—unredeemed mediocrity, through all the varied attempts of Ballad, Ode, Epigram, and Sonnet. As we can find no place for Mr. Smith, among the Constellations of our Poetical zodiac, nor any assignable spot for him even among the "minora Sidera," he must be content to form a part of the galaxy "powdered with stars."

From several poems in this collection, we learn that the author has suffered imprisonment during the French Revolution. Misfortunes are sacred, and there is something connected with Robespierre and a French prison calculated to extort our commiseration. This sympathy, we think, would hardly have been excited by the mere perusal of the lines to which we have alluded—they are extremely common place effusions. Of the Ballads which occupy much of both volumes, we cannot speak favourably; they are characterized by the true "namby pamby," "one line for sense and one for rhyme."

It should seem that two volumes, dignified with the title of "*Poetical Works*," and which have arrived at a second edition, would demand a more extended analysis—but there is nothing before us on which to exercise our skill. The discharge of artillery at flies is but an unprofitable expenditure.

115. *Forget me not; a Christmas and New Year's Present for 1823*. Crown 12mo. pp. 400. Ackermann.

THIS elegant production is a spirited attempt to rival the numerous publications issued in France and Germany at this season of the year. It is the first of the kind ever undertaken in England, and is expressly designed to serve as a token of friendship or affection;—ancient custom having particularly consecrated Christmas and the New Year to the interchange of such memorials. The Work is neatly illustrated, and contains a beautiful engraving, by Agar, of a Madonna, after Gemignano. Emblematical representations of the twelve months are also engraved by Agar, from designs by Burney. They are each accompanied with a poetical illustration written in an easy octosyllabic style. The prose compositions are a series of very affecting German tales, which, we understand, are translated from the Gotha Almanac, a work of considerable reputation on the Continent. Population Tables, exhibiting the result of the late Census, with other valuable information, are also introduced.

It is the Publisher's intention to issue a volume of "*Forget me not*," early in November of every year; so that the votaries of love or friendship may annually dedicate this little tribute of respect *à la plus chère de leurs amies*.

116. *The Confessions of an English Opium Eater* are a most singular but interesting production. They are the strange reveries of an unfortunate youth, who had early accustomed himself to the pernicious practice of eating opium. Becoming daily more habituated to the fatal drug, he was at last enabled to take eight thousand drops a day. The result was the disturbed and frightful dreams detailed in this little volume. The style of the writer, who is a perfect scholar, is free and easy.

117. Mr. W. WRIGHT, Surgeon Aurist to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, has published a sensible and argumentative Tract on the *Effects of Mercury on the Organs of Hearing*. He strongly, and we think very judiciously, deprecates the improper use of that Mineral in Nervous Deafness. In opposition to Mr. Saunders, a modern practitioner, he fully proves, by numerous instances, the baneful effects of administering Mercury. "Many of the scientific members of the profession," says our author, "are discontinuing Mercury; but it will no doubt still continue in favour with those who are bigotted to a peculiar system of treatment."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

ON EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

Communicated to the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, Sept. 27, 1822.

The Egyptian monuments, covered with inscriptions in divers characters, have become very common in Europe since the expedition of the French to the East. The enlightened labours of travellers, saving from destruction these precious and often frail remains of ancient civilization, and the munificence of Governments, facilitating the study of them by depositing them in public establishments, must necessarily have happy effects on the advancement of historical knowledge, and lead at length to accurate ideas on the general nature, the relations, and the mode peculiar to the different systems of writing usual among the ancient Egyptians.

But the most important of these materials are indisputably the triple inscription on the Rosetta Stone and the MSS. on papyrus, engraved since 1812 in the great description of Egypt. (Antiq. tom. ii.) The learned labours of MM. de Sacy, Akerblad, and Dr. Young, on these subjects, have proved both the difficulties inseparable from this study, and the rich harvest of new information which it was permitted to hope from it. Perhaps I have been so fortunate on my side as to obtain some positive data on a subject which has become exclusively the object of my researches.

From my several Memoirs it appears that the Egyptians had three kinds of writing :

1. *The Hieroglyphic Writing*, which directly painted ideas, by means of characters that represented, with more or less accuracy, the forms of sensible objects, and of which the characters were taken sometimes in a proper, sometimes in a figurative sense: the ancients called them, in the first case, *cyriological hieroglyphics*; in the second, *tropical or enigmatical hieroglyphics*. The hieroglyphic writing, as to the form only of the signs, was of two kinds: first, *pure hieroglyphics*, the character of which were an imitation of sensible objects; this kind was especially employed in inscriptions upon palaces, temples, tombs, and all public monuments in general; in the second place, the hieroglyphic writing, which I have called *linear*, because the signs which compose it, formed of very simple lines, often combined with ingenuity, offer also the easily recognised image of sensible objects. This last has been improperly confounded with the *hieratic* writing.

2. *The Hieratic or Sacerdotal* writing, the characters of which are for the most part arbitrary, and hardly retain in their forms faint traces of imitation of sensible objects.

This second system is merely a *tachygraphy* of the first. Most of the MSS. found on Egyptian tombs are in hieratic writing, which was specially designated for religious matters.

3. *The Demotic* (popular) or *Epistolographic* writing, which was employed in civil affairs and private concerns. This writing, which is that of the intermediate text of the Rosetta Stone, formed a system of itself; it was composed, it is true, of signs borrowed without alteration from the hieratic writing, but the demotic writing often combined them according to rules and with an intention quite peculiar to itself.

These three systems of writing are purely *idiographic*; that is to say, they represented ideas, and not sounds or pronunciation. Their general process (*marque*) was, however, very analogous, or rather it was modelled on that of the spoken Egyptian language.

But since the three systems of Egyptian writing did not express the *sounds* of the words, it was important to know by what means the Egyptians could insert in their writings the *proper names* and *words* belonging to foreign languages, which they were often forced to mention in their idiographic texts, principally during the various periods of the subjection of Egypt to kings of a foreign race. It is this question, so interesting to history and philology, that I have attempted to solve, and of which I shall give a concise epitome.

The demotic text of the Rosetta inscription, compared with the Greek text, has led us to perceive that the Egyptians made use, in this third system of writing, of a certain number of *idiographic* signs, which, throwing aside their real value, become accidentally signs of *sounds* or of *real pronunciation*. It is with signs of this order that the names of kings, *Alexander*, *Ptolemy*, of the queens, *Berenice*, *Arsinoe*, and those of private persons, *Aetes*, *Pyrrha*, *Philinus*, *Artia*, *Diogenes*, and *Irene*, are written in the demotic text of the Rosetta inscription. Another demotic text, we mean that of a MS. on papyrus lately purchased for the cabinet of the king, which is a public document of the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes II. contains also in its protocol, of which we have attempted a translation, the names of *Alexander*, *Ptolemy*, *Berenice*, *Arsinoe*, and likewise those of *Cleopatra* and *Eupater*; lastly, the names of *Apollonius*, *Antiochus*, and *Antigone*; which are those of public officers or private individuals. The comparison of these names with each other has fully confirmed what the demotic text of Rosetta had already told us — the existence in the popular *idiographic* writing

writing of an auxiliary series of signs, destined to express the sounds of proper names, and of words foreign to the Egyptian language. We have given to this auxiliary system of writing the name of *Phonetic writing*. The several names written according to this method, as well on the Rosetta Stone as in the public document on papyrus, being compared together, have shown us the certain value of all the characters which form together the demotic alphabet, or rather *syllabical*.

The use of *phonetic* being once distinguished in the *demotic* or *popular writing*, it was important to discover whether there was not also in the *hieroglyphic* writing a series of signs likewise *phonetic*, employed for the same purpose; because the discovery of this species of alphabet must produce, by its application to the numerous hieroglyphical inscriptions of which we have accurate copies, newer and positive results, highly interesting to history.

The hieroglyphic text of the Rosetta inscription might alone have decided this curious question, and have given us also a nearly complete alphabet of *phonetic hieroglyphics*, if the text had come to Europe entire. Unfortunately, the stone contains only the last fourteen lines of this text, and the hieroglyphical name of Ptolemy, inclosed, like all the hieroglyphic proper names, in a kind of cartouch, is the only one, of all those mentioned in the Greek text of the inscription, which has escaped total destruction. This name is formed of seven or eight hieroglyphic characters; and as the Greek name ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ contains ten letters, we could not fix any certain relation between the values of the one and the others,—nothing besides authorising us formally to consider the *hieroglyphic* name of *Ptolemy* as composed of *phonetic* signs.

A new Monument has at length removed all uncertainty in this respect, and has led us in a certain manner to most numerous, and we may say the most unexpected, results.

The Egyptian Obelisk brought to London by M. Belzoni, from the island of Philæ, was connected with a base, bearing a petition, in the Greek language, addressed by the Priests of Isis, at Philæ, to king Ptolemy Euergetus II. to Queen Cleopatra his wife, and to Queen Cleopatra his sister*. I distinguished, in fact, in the hieroglyphic inscriptions which cover the four faces of this obelisk, the hieroglyphic name of *Ptolemy*, precisely similar to that in the hieroglyphic text of Rosetta: and this circumstance led me to suppose that the second

cartouch (or scroll) placed on this obelisk near that of Ptolemy, and the last characters of which, (that terminate also the hieroglyphic proper names of all the Egyptian goddesses,) are the ideographic signs of the *feminine gender*, contained, conformably to the Greek inscription on the base (or zocle,) the name of Queen Cleopatra.

If this were really the case, these two hieroglyphic names of Ptolemy and Cleopatra, which in the Greek have some letters the same, might serve to institute a comparison between the hieroglyphic signs which compose them both; and if the corresponding letters in the two Greek names were expressed in both the Egyptian scrolls by the same hieroglyphic, it then became certain, that in the *hieroglyphic* writing there existed, as in the *demotic*, a series of *phonetic* signs, that is to say, representing sounds or pronunciations.

This hypothesis has become certainty by the mere comparison of these two hieroglyphic names: the second, third, fourth, and fifth characters of the scroll of *Cleopatra*, ΚΛΕΟΠΤΡΑ, and which represent the Α, Ε, Ο and Π, are in the fact perfectly similar to the fourth, sixth, third, and first hieroglyphic characters of the name of Ptolemy, which in like manner represent the Α, the Ε, or the diphthong ΑΙ, the Ο, and the Π, of the same proper name ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ. It then became very easy to infer the value of the characters which differed in the two names, and this analysis gave us the greater part of a *phonetic hieroglyphic* alphabet, which it only remained to verify by applying it to other scrolls, and to complete by this verification. It is thus that our hieroglyphic alphabet has progressively increased, and the general alphabet has been obtained*.

Ready for Publication.

Narrative of a Journey from the Shores of Hudson's Bay, to the Mouth of the Copper-Mine River; and thence in Canoes, along the Coast of the Polar Sea, upwards of 500 miles, and of the Return of the Expedition overland to Hudson's Bay. Undertaken, and now published, under the direction and authority of the Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. By Captain JOHN FRANKLIN, R.N. Commander of the Expedition. With an Appendix, containing subjects of Natural History, by JOHN RICHARDSON, M.D. Surgeon to the Expedition.

The Napoleon Anecdotes: illustrating the mental Energies of the late Emperor of France, and the Characters and Actions of his contemporary Statesmen and Warriors.

* See the *Eclaircissements* upon this inscription, published by M. Letronne. GENT. MAG. November, 1822.

* From the Literary Gazette.

Part II. Embellished with a beautiful Portrait of the Empress Josephine.

Dr. COLLYER's Lectures on Scripture Comparisons, forming the Seventh and completing Volume of the Series on the Evidences of Christianity.

Chronological, Biographical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Exercises, by the late WILLIAM BUTLER.

Remarks on the Usefulness of Classical Learning. By JAMES BEATTIE, LL.D. To which is prefixed, a Biographical Sketch of the Author.

The Cento, a Selection of approved Pieces from living Authors.

Mr. J. MAJOR's highly illustrated edition of Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler, with the various River Fish, given in the highest style of wood engraving, from original paintings by A. Cooper, Esq. R. A. and Mr. W. Smith.

Indian Essays on the Manners, Customs, and Habits of Bengal.

The way to preserve Good Health; with a Treatise on Domestic Medicine. By R. THOMAS, M. D.

Pharmacopœia Imperialis; or a Comparative View of the Pharmacopœias of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Colleges of Physicians; with all the Latin Text of the latest Editions, and English Notes explaining the Chemical Decompositions of the Formulæ, &c.

A Pocket Edition of Mr. PARKER's Rudiments of Chemistry, carefully corrected and adapted to the present state of Chemical Science.

Don Carlos, a Tragedy. By Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

The Deluge, a Poem; and Werner, a Tragedy. By Lord BYRON.

The Reading Guide and Berkshire Directory for 1823, including an enumeration of the Principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and their present occupiers.

Gonsalvo, a Tragedy, in five Acts.

Portraits of the British Poets, Parts 16 and 17; containing Sidney, Spenser, Quarles, Parnell, Fenton, Booth, Herbert, Godolphin, Shadwell, Cibber, Dr. Joseph Warton, and Bishop.

Laphna, or the Amulet, a Poem. By Miss HILL, Author of The Poet's Child.

Blossoms, by ROBERT MILLHOUSE; with Prefatory Remarks on his Genius and Situation. By the Rev. LUKE BOOKER, LL. D.

Time's Telescope for 1823; containing an explanation of Saints' Days and Holidays; Sketches of Comparative Chronology, &c. &c.

Annals of the Family of M^r Roy, by the Author of The Scottish Orphans, &c.

The Confederates, a Story.

Preparing for Publication.

The new Edition of the Progresses of Queen Elizabeth is in considerable forwardness. Two volumes are finished at the

press; and the third is so far advanced, that the whole may be expected early in 1823. The volumes are entirely new arranged, and will be accompanied by proper Indexes.

A separate Volume, of the "Progresses of King James," is also preparing for the press by Mr. NICHOLS.

A complete History of London, Westminster, and Southwark, to be enriched with a great variety of Engravings of General Views, Public Buildings, Antiquities, and Portraits. By JOHN BAYLEY, Esq. F. S. A. one of his Majesty's Sub-Commissioners on the Public Records, and Author of the "History of the Tower of London."

Bibliotheca Gloucesterensis, being a reprint of scarce and curious tracts relative to the county and city of Gloucester, illustrative of, and published during, the Civil War, with biographical and historical remarks.—The first part will contain Corbet's "Historical Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester, from the beginning of the Civil War between King and Parliament, to the Removal of Colonel Massie from that Government to the Command of the Western Forces." London, 1645.—Embellished with a fine portrait of Colonel Massie, and a plan of the city as it then stood, with the lines of the ancient fortifications.

Patronage of the Church of England, considered in reference to National Reformation and Improvement; to the permanence of our Ecclesiastical Establishments; and to its influence on the Pastoral Charge and Clerical Character. By RICHARD YATES, D. D.

An Essay on the Proof of the Inspiration of the Scriptures, deduced from the Completion of its Prophecies. By the Rev. THOMAS WILKINSON, B. D. Rector of Bulvan, Essex.

Critical Dissertation on Acts xvii. 30. "The times of this ignorance God winked at;" in which it is shown, that this passage is expressive, not of mercy, but of judgment. By J. CROWTHER.

Original Views of the most interesting Collegiate and Parochial Churches in England. By T. P. NEALE.

Sermons. By the Rev. SAMUEL CLIFT, of Tewkesbury.

Histoire des Superstitions.—L'Histoire general des Superstitions et des Cultes, avec des Notes sur le caractère des Prêtres de toutes les Religions. Par une Société des Philosophes.

The two concluding Numbers of Mr. BRITTON's Chronological Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of England.

A Letter to Mr. Canning, on the Commercial and Political Resources of Peru; setting forth the claims of that Country to be recognized as an Independent State.

Impartial Account of the United States, drawn from actual observation during a residence

aidence there of four years. By Mr. ISAAC HOLMES, of Liverpool.

Letters from Spain and Portugal, by the MARCHESE PECCHIO, an Italian Exile.

A Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, adapted to practice, and to the purposes of elementary instruction. By EDWARD RIDDLE, Master of the Upper School, Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich.

Extraordinary Astronomical Discoveries, to shew the true Causes of the Tides on Mechanical Principles, founded on the laws of Hydrostatics. By L. COHEN, Exeter.

Dendrologia Britannica. By Mr. WATSON, of Hull.

The Portrait of Mrs. HANNAH MORE, lately painted by H. W. PICKERSGILL, A.R.A.

An highly-finished Engraving of St. Ethelbert's Tower, Canterbury. By W. DEEBLE and J. A. ROLPH.

CURIOUS MANUSCRIPT.

(From the Belfast News-letter.)

Some time ago four manuscripts were found in an old oaken chest, in the ruins of the Abbey of Buna Margy, near Bally Castle. One of these is now in the hands of the Editor of this paper, who will with pleasure submit it to the inspection of any person who wishes to examine antique manuscripts. It is a theological work, written in the Latin language, on beautiful vellum, and containing about 600 large pages. The ink is intensely black, excepting only in the initial letters of sections or chapters, which are in a clear and vivid red. The handwriting is regular, correct, and elegant, though abounding with contractions, such as were used by the clerks of the middle ages. The manuscript seems to have been perfected by three distinct persons, each of whom had transcribed a portion of the work. It appears from some dates which it contains, that the copyists of this theological treatise commenced their labours in the year 1338, and terminated them in the year 1340. From a passage at the end of the book, we learn that it had belonged to the Monastery of St. Anthony of Delestmon—

“Iste liber este Monasterii sancti Antonii Delestmonii.”

Now we are not acquainted with any ancient monastery in this kingdom dedicated to St. Anthony, and we are inclined to believe that this very beautiful manuscript had been brought from Spain by some Friar, to the Monastery of Buna Margy, which was not built till long after the year 1338. Ware states, that Buna Margy Monastery was erected in the 15th century, at the same time with the little friaries of Masserin and Limbeg, and that it belonged to the third order of St. Francis. But we are informed by Allemande, Harris, and De Burgh, that

it was built by Surleibuidhe Mac-Donnel, father of the first Earl of Antrim, in the year 1512. The princely family of Mac-Donnel, founders of this Abbey, are lineal descendants of Colla Uais, who, in the fourth century, overthrew Feargus Fodla, King of Eamania or Eamhain, destroyed his palace, which stood at Creeveroe (Craobh Ruadh), in the neighbourhood of Armagh, and founded in his conquered territories the kingdom of Orgiel or Orgiella. De Burgh, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, styles this Abbey Bunavargii and Bunamargii. We know not in whose possession the other three manuscripts found at Bunamargii are at present. The one in question was presented by Mrs. Huggins, of Carrickfergus, to T. Millar, esq. Port-surveyor of Carrickfergus, who has kindly favoured us with a perusal of the work. It is certainly the finest specimen of penmanship which we have ever seen, and the ink is superior in brilliancy and intenseness of colour to any at present manufactured in Europe.

NEW COMET.

A luminous appearance was observed in the heavens on the night of Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the distance of about a degree and a half from *Cor Caroli*, which very much resembled a small comet: it was viewed distinctly for ten minutes, from the hills in the neighbourhood of East Grinstead, but a veil of wane-cloud overspreading that part of the sky, it became no longer visible, and the atmosphere has since been too obscure to see it. This circumstance was communicated to us by a gentleman from the neighbourhood, who is desirous of exciting the attention of astronomers to the phenomenon.

COMPARATIVE NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES OF FOOD.

An interesting report on this subject has been presented to the French Minister of the Interior, by Messrs. Percy and Vauquelin, Members of the Institute. The result of their experiments is as follows: In bread every 100 lbs. is found to contain 80 lbs. of nutritious matter; butchers' meat averaging the different sorts, contains only 35 lbs. in one hundred; French beans (in the grain) 92 lbs. in one hundred; broad beans, 89; peas, 93; lentils (a species of half-pea, little known in England), 94 lbs. in one hundred; greens and turnips, which are the most aqueous of all vegetables used in culinary purposes, furnish only 8 lbs. of solid nutritious substance in one hundred; carrots (from which an inferior kind of sugar is produced), 14 lbs.; and what is remarkable, as being opposed to the old theory, 100 lbs. of potatoes only yield 25 lbs. of nutriment. One pound of good bread is equal to 2½ lbs. of potatoes; and 75 lbs. of bread and 30 of meat, are equal to 300 of potatoes. To go more into detail, 1 lb. of bread and 5 oz. of meat, are equal to 3 lb. of potatoes;

toes; 1 lb. of potatoes is equal to 4 of cabbage and 3 of turnips; and 1 of rice, broad or French beans, in grain, is equal to 3 of potatoes. These facts, we conceive, merit the attention of the Committee for the Irish Subscription, and may prove generally useful in domestic management.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor Lapostolle, of Amiens, has discovered that straw serves as a conductor to hail and lightning. Repeated experiments have convinced him that straws united together serve equally well as iron rods, and are not attended with the same inconveniences. In consequence of this discovery, the meanest buildings may be secured from the effects of lightning in the most economical manner, and even crops on the land may be protected against the ravages of hail. The Professor treats of the important advantages expected to result from his experiments, in a publication, entitled "*Traité des Parafoudres et des Paragrêles en cordes de paille.*"

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

Every useful improvement, made in any department of science, gives pleasure to the philosophical and benevolent mind; and in proportion as its effects are operative, either in removing the evils, or contributing to the enjoyment of life, our admiration is excited, and our respect for its author heightened. The recent invention of fixed conductors to ships, from the terrific evil from which they are proposed to rescue thousands of our brave defenders, and from the certainty of their effect, ranks high amongst the modern improvements in science. Its operations are not confined by any local circumstances even to our own country, but will, we trust, in the philanthropic spirit of true philosophy, be as extensive as the evil with which it has to contend. The application of conductors, to guard ships from the effects of lightning, was proposed soon after their application to buildings on land; but from scientific men being generally but little acquainted with the construction of ships, the methods proposed have been found inadequate to the circumstances of the case. The conductors generally applied to British ships of war have been moveable chains, which it was intended should be continued from the top-gallant-mast head, down the backstay, over the channels, into the water. The trouble and difficulty of fixing these conductors have generally prevented their use; and most serious injuries from lightning have been the consequence, in numerous instances, of the want of the necessary means of security.

SURREY INSTITUTION.

A very interesting Lecture was delivered by Mr. James Jennings at the Surrey Institution on the 1st of November. The immediate occasion of this Lecture appears to have been the approaching dissolution of this excellent establishment, and its intended renovation upon a broad and liberal scale, calculated for the more effectual encouragement of Literature, and the communication of useful knowledge, under the title of "The New Surrey Institution." The Lecture exhibited very considerable research, as well as much taste and judgment; it was delivered in an eloquent manner, and has left an impression on the minds of the auditors which will not be easily obliterated.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

In pursuance of the Will of the late Dr. Fothergill, the Royal Humane Society have offered a Prize Gold Medal, value 50 guineas, for the best essay or discovery "On the Prevention of Shipwreck and the Preservation of Shipwrecked Mariners." To be sent on or before the first day of September, 1823.

Mr. Singer and several other electricians have perceived the necessity of fixed conductors instead of moveable; but the application of them, so that a continuity should always be kept up, from the highest point of the masts to the water, when the upper masts were lowered, was a difficulty which they could not overcome. The diversity of talents so evident in the progress of every department of science, is admirably adapted for the benefit of the world. It is seldom that ideas are conceived, carried into execution, and brought to perfection by the same person; and very often, without particular modifications and collateral inventions, the world would not be benefited by the profound researches and brilliant discoveries of philosophy.

This is precisely the state of the case of the conductors to ships' masts. While buildings on land are defended, ships would have remained exposed to the greater danger of their situation; and even the great discoveries of Franklin might have been but of little use to ships, had not Mr. Harris, by his invention of the application of fixed conductors to their masts, conferred a benefit on mankind, at which every feeling mind must rejoice.

The invention of Mr. Harris is a fixed apparatus, which will keep up a continuous line of conductors, equally well when the upper masts are lowered, as when raised. Strips of copper sheet in two layers are let into the after part of the masts, which are connected by means of copper let into the cups.—Preference is given to copper sheet rather

rather than to copper rods, because of the greater extent of surface obtained; as the electric fluid is found to be transmitted along the surfaces of conductors, which, therefore, require only sufficient thickness to prevent fusion. The extent of conducting surface is given greater than the best electricians have found by experiment to be necessary under the greatest explosions. A metal rod is fixed on the truck, which may be refixed at the head of the topmast, when the top-gallant-mast is struck, if thought necessary. The continuity is kept up from the heel of the lower masts into the water, by copper bolts driven through the keelson, and meeting horizontal bolts driven transversely through the keel; this disposition being adopted to prevent the bolts from passing through the false keel. To prevent the possibility of a discontinuity when the topmast is lowered, arising from the diameter of the upper part of the topmast being considerably less than the hole in the cap, a small plate is secured to the upper side of the cap, having a metal drop attached to it by a hinge, which allows it always to fall against the copper in the topmast.

That this mode of fixing conductors to ships' masts will be attended with great benefit, there can be but little doubt; and that the number of accidents occasioned by lightning at sea will bear a very small proportion to those which we at present lament.

The question no longer is, whether the principle of conductors be good, but whether their effectual application can be insured; and this, Mr. Harris appears to have done with such an acquaintance with the objections that have been and may be brought against it, that it cannot be doubted but that the invention will be established on the most solid and satisfactory grounds.

*Equestrian Statue of King George III. erected at Liverpool at an expence of 4,000*l.* raised by public Subscription*.*—On the 30th Sept. 1822, the Equestrian Statue of his late Majesty was placed on the pedestal, in the open space at the junction of London-road and Pembroke-place, in Liverpool. The Statue is of bronze, and executed by Westmacott. The figure of the horse, for which the war-horse of Curdestan appears to have served as a model, is an exquisite specimen of sculpture. The animal is represented in graceful and spirited action, with one leg thrown forward: the fine bend of his neck, the fire of his countenance, and his general spirit and animation, are truly grand. The figure of his Majesty is a good resemblance of what he was in the prime and vigour of health. He sits the horse with an elegant freedom and firmness, holding the reins with

his left hand, whilst his right arm is extended forwards. The costume selected by the classical taste of the artist, is the Roman Toga, which envelopes the body and thighs of the figure, falling down in fine broad massive folds over the back. Every spectator feels real delight in viewing George the Third in the character of Marcus Aurelius: stretching forth his paternal hand over his people, as Pontifex Maximus: and in the well-known features of our late revered Monarch, recognising the *Pater Patrie* and the countenance of a good man. It is difficult to determine from what point the group is to be seen to the best effect; but from all sides it is picturesque and in true drawing. With a strong light, and the person standing near Stafford-street, a very slight effort of imagination is necessary to suppose that the horse is in actual motion.

—The work is of heroic size, and displays great sculptural erudition in the drapery, and knowledge of anatomy. Upon the whole it may be considered an eminently successful effort of the artist's skill; an ornament and credit to the town; and a memento of the affections of the inhabitants to the memory of one of the best Monarchs that ever graced a Throne.—Let us indulge the hope, that Edinburgh having merited the name of "another Athens," Liverpool may, in time, deserve the appellation of "another Corinth;" distinguished as the emporium of Commerce, and decked with the trophies of Art; presenting in her monuments incentives to *public Virtue*, and recalling to mind the glorious exploits of illustrious Britons!

A NEWLY-INVENTED PRINTING PRESS, called the British and Foreign Printing Machine, was exhibited a few days ago to a numerous body of printers and scientific men, who expressed themselves highly satisfied with its extraordinary powers. It appears admirably calculated for the printing of books, newspapers, and, in fact, for every description of work that can be done by machinery. In velocity of movement it rivals steam printing machines, and far excels them in clearness of impression and goodness of register. Two men and three boys were enabled to print at the rate of *twenty-five sheets in a minute!* every impression being remarkably clear and perfect.

Rocketts have been lately invented in Austria, which can be thrown to such a prodigious height, that they are said to have been seen at a distance of twenty German, or near a hundred English miles. Should this statement prove correct, they will not only prove useful as common signals, but may be employed with great advantage to science, in geodæsiacal observations.

Dr. Taddei has discovered that Galatine mixed with corrosive sublimate renders it innoxious. He gave twelve grains of it to

* This is the first raised in Great Britain, Liverpool having set a similar example, in erecting the first monument to Lord Nelson.

two rabbits : and they did not exhibit any symptoms of having suffered from it in the least degree : whereas a single grain of the sublimate, administered in its pure form, was sufficient to kill them. The injurious effects of a grain of sublimate are neutralised by twenty-five grains of fresh, or by thirteen grains of dry, Gelatine.

A NEW MODE OF TANNING LEATHER.—A young Chemist has lately invented a new mode of tanning leather, by which raw hides are made perfect leather in less than six weeks, instead of laying twelve months in the tan-pit, as heretofore. The expense, too, is less than one-half by the new pro-

cess. The gentleman who has bought the discoverer's invention is a noted opposition member and contractor ; and, from the terms of his stipulation with the fortunate chemist, we may form some judgment of the probable magnitude of the results. He has paid him 10,000*l.* down ; he has given him obligatory deeds, securing him 5,000*l.* on the 1st of Jan. ; 5,000*l.* per annum for the four years next succeeding, and afterwards 1,100*l.* a year for life ! It is expected that the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shillings ; and that a corresponding fall will be produced in all leather manufacture.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

PENNSYLVANIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The following is an extract of a letter from a German Settler in the Western parts, July 28, 1821 :

"Near Brownsville, a town on the Monongahila, in the Western part of Pennsylvania, a storm lately tore up a large oak. By its fall with its roots, the surface of a sand-stone was laid bare about sixteen feet square. On the smooth surface of this work several figures are engraved, among which are two of the human form, a man and woman, with a tree between them ; the woman has fruit in her hand ; figures of deer, bears, turkey-cocks, are also carved on it. The oak was at least from 500 to 600 years old, consequently these figures must have been carved long before the discovery of America by Columbus. Similar discoveries have likewise been made in other parts of the United States. In the countries about the Ohio several hills have been already discovered, which are certainly the work of human hands, and must have required the labour of thousands. On a journey through them, I saw, amongst others of these hills, whose perpendicular height was 75, the circumference at the base 540, and at the top 120 feet.—On the sides and on the summit grow large oaks, apparently from four to six hundred years old. Near the mouth of the river Muskingham, 183 miles below Pittsburgh, there is an ancient fortification, occupying about 40 acres of ground. Round it are several quadrangles of 140 to 200 feet in length, surrounded with ramparts from 10 to 30 feet in height, on which there are also very old oaks. On each side are three openings at equal distances, the middle one about 30 feet in breadth and 22 in height. The whole is surrounded by a mound of earth, the base of which is from 36 to 40 feet, and its height about 10 feet. According to all appearance, the works have been abandoned for many centuries, but by whom they were erected is unknown ; the oldest Indians say that they existed at the arrival

of their forefathers. In digging cellars and wells, are occasionally found petrified instruments and utensils, which indicate a degree of civilization unknown in any of the Indian nations.

ANCIENT PAPYRUS.

A roll of papyrus, measuring about eleven inches in length and five in circumference, has been discovered in the island of Elephantina, and purchased for Mr. Bankes. It is found to contain a portion of the latter part of the *Iliad*, very fairly written in large capitals, such as were in use during the time of the Ptolemys, and under the earlier Roman Emperors. The lines are numbered, and there are Scholia in the margin. A copy is to be made from this valuable MS. at Cairo, that it may serve as a duplicate, in case of any accident in its voyage to England. The person who procured this treasure for Mr. B. is a young man, who has been in his employ for some years to explore such parts of the antiquities and geography of the East as were left unascertained by Mr. B. himself.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The *Bombay Gazette* mentions that an Alphabet has lately been discovered which will probably serve as a key to the ancient inscriptions in the Indian caves, such as Elephantia, Keneri, and others. Thus their date, uses, and origin may be ascertained, and stand instead of the existing wild Oriental fictions concerning them.

ANCIENT WEAPON.

A few days ago, as some miners were digging, and forming a puddle or washing-place for lead ore, at the Lead Mine Works, adjoining Oakland (Cilrhew), by Llanrwst, they discovered in the ruins of the earth, two yards deep, a Battle Axe, in excellent preservation, which is supposed to have been lost and buried there since the great battle, fought near Gwydir-house, now the seat of the present Lord Gwydir (which is

near

near to, and adjoining the above place), by the illustrious Cambrian Prince Llywarch Hen, with the Saxons, in the year 610.—Gwydir derives its name from *Gwaed-dir*: or, the Bloody Land, in allusion to the above battle fought there at that period. It is conjectured that this curious instrument, in addition to its antiquity, is of a valuable metallic substance; its weight is 28 ounces, and it is now deposited, for inspection, with Mr. R. Jones, stationer, Ruthin.

GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

A specimen of a toad, which was taken alive from the centre of a mass of solid

stone, has been sent to the College Museum of Edinburgh by Lord Duncan.—Spix and Martins, the Batavian naturalists, during their residence in Brazil, found bones of the *Megatherium* in limestone caves.—Several of the large bones of the mammoth have lately been discovered in the province of Groningen, and deposited in the public Museum.—Another fissure or cave, containing bones of quadrupeds, has been discovered in the limestone of Yorkshire. A cave, near Sundwich, in Westphalia, 1,500 yards in extent, has been found to contain bones and skeletons of an unknown species of bear.

SELECT POETRY.

The following Greek Poem is, with the Author's concurrence, presented to our Readers. It is contained in a privately printed work, of considerable interest, which we may avail ourselves of some future opportunity of more largely noticing.

ΕΙΣ ΠΑΤΕΡΑ 'ΑΓΑΠΗΤΟΝ 'ΡΙΧΑΡΔΟΝ ΚΡΑΣΣΟΝ, ΤΑΦΕΝΤΑ 'ΕΝ Τῷ ΤῶΝ ΚΡΑΣΣΩΝ ΚΟΙΜΗΤΗΡΙῳ, Τῷ 'ΕΝ "ΑΡΑΕΣΙΝ.

ὦ μῆμ' ἀρχαῖον Κράσσων, ὃ λαΐνι τύμβει,
Ὅς δὴ σοῖς θαλάμοις ὑπὸ Μῆξαι πλείστα καμόντων
Σώματ' ἱμῶν προγόνων, τῶν ὅστις πύθεται ἤδη
Ἄν' ὁμον εὐρέντα νεκρῶν ἐν ἀγάλματά κείται,
'Αλλ' οὐ τῶν προτέρων φῆμ' οὐδένα τῆδε κεκρυφῆαι
Κρείσσονα τοῦ μοῦ πατρὸς ἀμύμονος, ὃν λυκάβαντα
Τισσαρακοστὸν ἄγοντα κατέκτανε Μοῖρα κραταίῃ,
Νηλῆς· οὐδ' ἀγαθὸν περ ἰόντων Φειδεται Αἰδας·
Ὅς ποτε δώματ' ἔβαινε εὐστεφάνῳ ἐν Ἰέρῃ,
'Εν δῆμῳ τῷ περ Βασιλίσσης οὐνομ' ἔθιτο,
Εὐνόδοχ', εὐτερεπῇ, καὶ πολλὰκι δόσκειν ἀλήτη
Ὅστις οἱ σίτου κεχρημένος εἰς δόμον ἔλθοι·
Τούς τ' ἀφίλους ἐφίλει, καὶ γίτοσιν ἦν μίγ' ὄνισαρ,
Πᾶσι περικτιόνισιν ἀτερπεία λιμὸν ἀμύνων,
Οἰκοφύλαξ ἀγαθὸς, πιστὸς φίλος, ἐσθλὸς ἀκοίτης.
Οὐδέ ποτ' ἀρχὸς ἐὼν σκολιᾶς ἰδίαζε θέμιστας,
'Αλλ' αἰετὶ δὴν τε κακὴν καὶ νείκε' ἀφῆρει·
Καὶ πολλοὺς προὔτρεψεν ἀμείνονα μητιάσθαι,
'Ἦδη ὀνομένους καὶ τεύχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντας,
'Ηματι τῷ ὅτε δὴ στάσις ἔμπεσε λυγρὴ εἰδυῖα
'Ἡ πατρίδ', ἐμφύλων τε μαχῶν κακὸς ὤτετο κυδοιμός·
Οὐδέ μιν ἄφθογγον βουλευτὴν οὐδ' ἐπικερδῆ
'Ελλαχιν ἢ Βουλὴν Πανιερίων, ἀλλ' ἀγορητὴν
'Εσθλὸν, καὶ Φιλόδημον, ἰδ' ἔξοχα μισοπόνηρον,
'Ισόνομον σπεύδοντα φίλην ποιῆσθαι Ἰέρην.
Οὐδ' οἱ ἀπείρητος σοφίης· περὶ γάρ ῥά μιν ἄνθος
Παιδείας γλυκερῆς χλοεροῖς στιφάνοισι τήθηλε,
'Οσσα τ' ἐπίστασθαι χερσὶν εὖ τηραμμένον ἄνδρα
'Ἦδιν, ἀλλοθρόνῳ ὡν ἰδμὼν ἔξοχα γλωσσῶν
Χαῖρέ μοι, ὦ πάτερ ἐσθλὲ, καὶ εἰν Ἀἰδάο δόμοισι,
Οὐδέ ποτ' ἀμνήμων σίο γ' ἴσσομαι, οὐδ' ἐν ὀνέῳ·
Σίφφιλδος παίδων μέιστος τρισσῶν τάδε φωνεῖ.
'Εν Λονδίῳ, ἔτει αὐκ.

TRANSLATION.

TRANSLATION.

To my beloved Father, RICHARD GRACE,
interred in the Grace Mausoleum at Arles*.

THOU sacred dome, whose lofty walls
inshrine

The hallow'd dust of Grace's noble line !
Though, in the silent chambers of the dead,
Rest many a dauntless heart and able head,
Yet can I boast of all that honour'd race
Whose ashes blend within thy cold embrace,
Not one has yet excell'd my much-loved sire
In virtuous act, or intellectual fire :
My much-loved Sire,—whom unrelenting

fate,

That strikes alike the lowly and the great,
Ere forty summers had impair'd his bloom,
Sent a rich victim to the greedy tomb :
My Sire,—whose mansion in Ierne's isle
(Where green Queen's County sees her meadows smile)

Welcomed the wanderer to its opening door ;
And for the houseless stranger spread its store :

My Sire—in whom a friend the friendless
found ; [wound ;
Whose soothing hand relieved the bosom's
Who cheer'd the poor, who pleas'd the
wealthy guest ;

At home, abroad, by ev'ry tongue confess'd
Of husbands, fathers, patrons, friends, the
best.

In his pure heart, while minist'ring the
laws †,

No private feelings wrong'd the public cause :
Justice his single aim : beneath his sight
Contention died, and Feuds dispers'd in flight.
When o'er the land fell Discord ‡ rear'd her
head,

And, breathing venom, foul contagion spread :
When the wide realm convuls'd with strong
alarms,

Saw lawless thousands madly rush to arms,
His kindness mov'd e'en men with fury blind,
And his soft words chas'd error from the
mind.

In him the Senate of Ierne saw
A patriot, true to freedom and to law,

Averse from ends, which meaner souls pursue ;

Apart from all the mercenary crew,—
His aim—his noble aim, was but to see
Ierne rich in British liberty.

To learning early led, her choicest flowers
He cull'd, and revell'd in her rosy bowers ;
And thence, to speak his elegance of mind,
Wreaths for his youthful brow, in Fancy's
hour, he twined.

Yet nought scholastic stiffen'd in his mien :
There in full ease the polish'd man was seen :
While from his lips, in purity of tone,
Each foreign language glided as his own.

All hail, thou best of parents ! and fare-
well ! [dwell,
Long—long on thee my every thought shall
Though sever'd from me by the tomb's
deep night,
Affection still shall hold thee in her sight,
Her day's fond musing, and her dream's
delight.

Lov'd Sire ! the second of thy filial trine,
Thy Sheffield hangs this offering on thy
shrine.

HORACE.

ODE IX. LIB. I. TRANSLATED.

DOST thou behold Soracte's height
Capt o'er with wintry snow—
Trees void of leaves, and frozen streams,
Which ice forbids to flow ?

Disperse the cold with cheerful blaze,
O Thaliarchè dear,
And with free use of Sabine wine
The winter's dulness cheer.

Trust to the Gods the rest, who curb
The tempest's direful rage,
When they against the verdant grove
Unequal combat wage.

For future life dismiss all thought,
To present turn your care ;
Nor spurn, O youth, a virtuous flame,
Nor scorn the dance to share.

* Richard Grace, Esq. M.P. the very accomplished subject of the foregoing lines, was eldest son of William Grace (by Mary daughter and heir of Richard Harford of Marshfield near Dublin), who was third son of Michael Grace of Gracefield, the son and heir of Oliver Grace, Esq. who died 1708. He died at Southville on the 9th of January 1801, leaving issue by Jane, daughter of the Honourable John Evans, son of George Lord Carbery, three sons ; viz. Sir William Grace, Bart. ; Sheffield Grace of Lincoln's Inn, F.S.A. ; and Capt. Percy Grace of H. M. ship Cyrenè. Sir William Grace succeeded in 1818 to the baronetage of his kinsman Sir Richard G. Gannon, M.P. for Winchester, who left no male issue by his wife Lady Amelia, daughter of John Murray, 3d Duke of Athol, K.T. Sir Richard's only sister, Anna Eliza, married James Brydges, the last Duke of Chandos, and had a daughter, Lady Anna-Eliza, married to Richard Grenville, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. It may be added, that Clara-Louisa, the only sister of Richard Grace, married William Middleton of Stockeld Park, whose eldest son Peter married the Hon. Juliana Stourton, daughter of Charles Philip 16th Lord Stourton.—(See p. 48 of the *Hundred of Mere*, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. in the *History of Modern Wiltshire*.)

† Viz. as a Magistrate of the Queen's County.

‡ The Rebellion of 1798.
While

While age does not oppress thy head,
 Now o'er the extensive plains
 At certain hours are whispers heard
 From nymphs, and am'rous swains.
 And now the pleasant laugh detects,
 The girl concealed in vain,
 Now from her arm some pledge we snatch
 Nor would she it retain.

S — — N L — — Y.

Ashford Grammar School, Nov. 1822.

SONNETS

(For October 21st, 1822.)

I.

THE year hath clos'd, since Edward, still
 deplor'd,

Put on his robes of immortality—
 White ones I trust, for on his dying Lord
 In death he trusted, and his glazing eye
 Was Heaven-directed, and the faltering
 word

Last trembling on his lips, was the record*
 Of prayer for mercy, which some stander
 by [ing tie.—

In anguish breath'd o'er friendship's burst—
 Yet still we commune with him, when we seek
 The temple of our common Sire, to raise
 "The Song of Moses and the Lamb;"—
 or gaze

Enrapt on Nature's pomp—or from the cheek
 Of widow'd anguish wipe the furrowing tear,
 Chiefly from her's to him in life most dear.

II.

EDWARD! thy grateful voice oft times hath won
 My soul from sorrow's life-consuming reign
 To healthful joy.—Oh ne'er shall I again
 Thy converse share in worlds beneath the
 sun! [is run,

Else would I tell thee, though thy span
 Still every friendly heart thy impress wears.
 Thy parents struggle with their griefs and
 cares;

And meekly still, thy pensive Charlotte bears
 Her lonely lot, and pillows on her breast
 Thy young Posthumus—hymning him to
 rest [knee,

With mournful lullabies; while at her
 Thy blue-ey'd Edward cons his lesson o'er,
 Or in gay pastime sporting on the floor,
 Thrills her fond heart with looks resem-
 bling thee! J. W. L. B.

MARY MORGAN.

A FRAGMENT.

(From the Wild Irish Girl.)

"O, she was all for which fond Mothers
 pray, [day,
 Blessing their babes, when first they see the
 Beauty and she were one."—DUKE.

SWEET Mary Morgan! lovely maid,
 Who liv'd near Drogheda;
 To whom the swains fond homage paid—
 The Queen of Credan gay!

* Amen.

GENT. MAG. November, 1822.

A short squat form, near three feet high,
 So charming was to view;
 She now could only boast one eye,
 But formerly could two!!

Of brown cloth was her jacket made,
 With loose sleeves to the wrist;
 And many an Irish lad essay'd—
 But she would ne'er be kiss'd!

Those loose sleeves were of Camlet red,
 And striped o'er with green;
 And turned up so nice, 'tis said
 A huge broad cuff was seen.

Of scarlet fringe her petticoat,
 Her apron of green serge,
 And scarlet tape was seen afloat
 Where ancles huge emerge.

She was well vers'd in Irish-brogue;
 Her stockings worsted blue;
 Her carrot locks were then in vogue—
 O'er which a Coiff she threw.

A handkerchief without a pin,
 Of scarlet then was flung;
 Which underneath her unctious chin—
 In a large bow was hung!! T. N.

EPIGRAM.

AS Tom was one day in deep chat with his
 mother,
 And talking about this, that thing, and
 t'other;
 She strongly advis'd him if e'er he should
 wed, [head."
 "Over household affairs his wife should be
 "Yes!"—replied Tom—"I've no objection
 to that,— [Hat *,"
 Let my wife be the Head—but I will be
 T. N.

EPIGRAM.

Founded on Fact.

ONCE PORHUS† in the narrow passage
 of a street, [meet;
 Old Tom‡ with hod of mortar chanc'd to
 And passing, squeez'd him so against the
 wall,
 That he had nigh let hod and mortar fall;
 When this remonstrance Tom made in a
 trice— [twice!!"
 "Such Gentlefolks as you should come in
 T. N.

* The reader is aware, that when the
 HAT is in its proper place, it is above the
 Head.

† A personage weighing about twenty
 stone.

‡ A bricklayer's labourer, and from the
 natural imbecility of his mind, this trite re-
 monstrance is rendered worthy of record.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Greater anxiety and alarm has been produced on the Paris Stock Exchange than has been experienced since the eventful period of 1815. The panic was occasioned by rumours of an approaching war with Spain. It was said, and believed, that a note from Verona has been addressed to the Spanish Government, expressing dissatisfaction at some of the late political changes, and calling for certain modifications in the constitution, which the Spaniards were unwilling to adopt. A war was apprehended as the necessary consequence. The French funds fell $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the Spanish more than 5 per cent.; and other foreign securities in proportion. The report was altogether groundless.

The most dreadful charges of infanticide have been established against a midwife at Longwy, in France. This wretch used to admit females in a state of pregnancy to her house, and for a certain reward undertook to carry the children to the hospitals, but invariably murdered them. The police, upon getting information of the circumstance, repaired to the scene of blood, and in her garden found buried the bodies of several murdered innocents. She has been sent to prison to take her trial for the crime.

SPAIN.

Events in the North of Spain appear decidedly in favour of the Constitutionalists. The accounts may be exaggerated, but there can be no doubt that the cause of the Royalists is declining. After a siege of seven days, and an obstinate resistance, Castelfolli surrendered to the Constitutional troops, under Mina, on the 24th of October. It is stated in an official notice that the Priest Merino was beaten on the 28th of October, in the environs of Lermes. He lost 200 men, killed and wounded, and nearly an equal number of prisoners was taken. On the 31st the whole of his band was likewise routed in the neighbourhood of Roa. It was with difficulty he himself escaped, accompanied by a few horsemen. General Espinosa defeated Quesada on the 25th and 26th near Santa Cruz de Campezu. Of the 5000 men whom he commanded, more than 700 lay dead or wounded on the field of battle; the remainder, with the exception of about 80 men who accompanied Quesada in his flight, threw away their arms, and dispersed themselves on the high roads.—Advices from Catalonia state, that Gen. Mina, at the head of 22,000 men perfectly orga-

nized, has put himself in motion upon all points. Letters from Bayonne, of the 4th of November, repeat the accounts of Quesada's defeat with great loss. The accounts from Pampeluna concur in representing the Constitutional troops to be generally successful, and that the operations of the Army of the Faith are now altogether defensive.

In the discussion of the Cortes, on the 14th of October, the National Congress has accorded to Government the necessary powers for the extraordinary levy of 29,000 men, and 7,900 horses, which has caused the greatest impression. The Minister of War presented several statements on the force of the Spanish Army, which were as follow :—The permanent army, composing the active militia and infantry, 108,051; horse, or cavalry, 15,090; officers, 7,895; total, 131,036.—The different forces of the Portuguese army, 60,300; horse, 12,000; being in the whole, 203,336.

PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal has published the following :—"The Cortes, &c. Considering the urgent necessity at the present moment of succeeding to the formation of a new Civil Code, &c.: it was proposed and is resolved, to give a great reward to the individual who, before the 1st December 1824, shall present the best project of a Civil Code for Portugal. The decision to be made by five persons to be appointed by the Cortes in the first instance, and afterwards to be revised by the Cortes, whose determination shall fix the claim to the prize. The prize shall be 30,000 golden crusades, payable in 20 years, and 600,000 reas of annual revenue to be applied to this purpose; also a medal of the value of 50,000 reas. The unsuccessful candidates shall be rewarded according to the recommendation of the Cortes."

ITALY.

The first conference of the Allied Sovereigns at Verona, took place on the 20th of October. The Duke of Wellington was the only foreign plenipotentiary who was admitted to the conference.

On the 17th ult. the superb church of St. Peter, at Venice, was struck by lightning: in one moment the cupola was in flames, and falling in, the whole edifice was reduced to a heap of ruins. This Church, next to that of St. Mark, was the finest at Venice.

By letters from Verona of the 31st October, we learn that the King of Sardinia arrived

arrived there on that day. The King of Prussia was expected to leave on the Tuesday following, on an Italian tour, accompanied by M. de Humboldt. Nothing more than very indefinite rumours respecting this august assembly have occurred. Some have stated, that disputes have arisen between the leading Powers; the others, that the meeting had broken up, and that the Sovereigns had taken their departure. On the subject of Spain, it is not unlikely but that the present French Ministry has views different from those of the Allies generally, and certainly from those of the English Ministry. As to Greece, too, it is not improbable that great diversity of opinion and inclination exists.—This practical good will result from the meeting, that the views of the different Cabinets will be better ascertained by each other; and to have felt the difficulties of the cases which have fallen under their deliberations, may, and we hope will, lead to the adoption of a wise and prudent course.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS*.—We extract the following articles from the *Naples Gazette*:—

Oct. 21.—Yesterday at sunrise Vesuvius was tranquil, though for two days the water of the surrounding wells had entirely disappeared; but a few seconds after 12 o'clock, smoke, mixed with lava as usual, began to appear. About two o'clock a dreadful internal noise was heard throughout the whole neighbourhood, and this noise continued to increase till midnight. In fine, about half-past three o'clock, a terrible explosion took place from the upper cone, preceded by repeated shocks and internal howlings from the mountain. The shocks increased gradually to sunrise, and about two hours after sunrise a torrent of lava, about a mile broad, was perceived, extending as far as a mile and a half between the Casa de la Favorite and Resina. The terror of the peasants, and of the people who at this season occupy their country houses, was so great, that the road from Portici to Naples was filled with carriages conveying families and valuables from the scene of danger. According to the latest accounts, the mountain was undergoing great convulsions, and though the weather was serene, a thick cloud of ashes and stones darkened all the left side of the crater, and exhibited a spectacle at once picturesque and awful.

Oct. 23.—The eruption of Vesuvius is terrible. The torrent of lava which flows towards Resina has already covered 100 acres of ground. The showers of ashes darken the sky, and fall even in the streets of the capital. The stones which have fallen at Boscotre Casa have accumulated to the height of five palms. The eruptions of stones are frequent, and the sounds which

issue from the mountain are frightful. All the people who lived near the volcano have fled. About 800 persons from the neighbouring villages have been received by order of the police and prefecture.

Rome.—The Lake Frecino, which has been always so destructive to the surrounding country, has undergone great changes during the summer. The excessive heat has caused the waters of the lake to decrease daily, and they have retired above fifty feet from their former limits. The Frecino has for these twenty years past constantly encroached on the surrounding shores. The sinking of its waters has exposed to view various urns and sarcophagi, some of Terra Cotta, and others of stone. Among them there is one of white stone, which attracts the attention of the amateurs. This sarcophagus is of one piece, $9\frac{1}{2}$ palms long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 5 high. The inscriptions are still covered by the water.

GERMANY.

Rostock, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg.—On the 21st of May 1822, a Stork was shot on the estate of Count Von Bothmer, on the coast of the Baltic, not far from Wismar, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg. This Stork had an arrow, which was probably discharged at it by some African savage, sticking perpendicularly in its neck. The arrow was two feet ten inches in length, of black wood, with an iron head of rude workmanship, which was fastened to the wood with a string. It projected by nearly a third of its length above the head of the stork, and the lower part about as much below the breast. It was observed that several other storks vainly endeavoured to free their companion from this troublesome ornament, which it doubtless brought from its winter abode in Africa. A draughtsman of the name of F. Lenthe made a drawing of it on stone. It was afterwards stuffed; and is preserved in the Museum of the University of Rostock.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Violent altercations have taken place between the Turkish and Egyptian naval commanders. The Egyptian fleet has returned to Alexandria, and the Turkish fleet to the Dardanelles, after losing, in its hasty return, and an unsuccessful attack on the Greeks on the 20th September, two frigates, a corvette, and some brigs. The Greeks are now masters of the Archipelago. The Pacha of Egypt has recalled his troops from Candia to Alexandria, in consequence of some variance with the Divan.

On the 26th of September, the reduction of the citadel of Corinth took place. In virtue of the capitulation the Turkish officers preserved their arms and baggage. The garrison, consisting of 4000 men, laid down their arms, and engaged not to serve against the Christians. On the 26th the Turks evacuated the place, and crossed Thermopylæ.

* See accounts of various eruptions of Vesuvius in Part I. p. 393.

plys. The Greeks provided rations for their march, and on the 7th October Jussuf arrived at Janissa with his troops. The Turks admired the conduct of the Greeks. The faithful execution of this capitulation has made a great sensation at Janissa. Chourschid Pacha himself was surprised.

From different accounts it appears that the Greeks are proceeding in a career of success. The Morea is again delivered from the Turks, except Patras, Napoli di Romania, Coron, Modon, and the fort of Lepanto, opposite to Patras.

The entire evacuation of the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia is at

length carried into execution by the troops of the Sultan. Prince Ghica, the new hospodar of the former province, made his entry into Bucharst on the 6th October. Stourdza, the new hospodar of Moldavia, arrived at Jassy on the 11th of the same month.

Accounts from the Persian frontiers, received via Constantinople, are more favourable to the Turks.—Selim Pacha, who commanded in Musch, had made an attack in the night on the Persian camp, on which occasion he took not only much booty, but many prisoners of distinction, who were expected soon to arrive at Constantinople.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The counties of *Cork*, *Limerick*, and *Waterford*, are still a scene of outrage. The combination against tithes is carried on with the most determined perseverance: the country people are warned, on pain of death, not to draw off the tithe of the clergyman, when it is taken in kind; and in consequence, the tithe in several places is rotting on the spot where it is collected. The tithe corn is burned in several places, sometimes by gangs, and sometimes by the application of some chemical preparation, which remains in the rick or corn stack several hours before combustion takes place.—A young girl who was supposed to have caused the apprehension of four men for a murder in February last at Cappa, was seized by a man with his face blackened, not a hundred yards from a cluster of houses, dragged into a grove, and her throat cut across with a razor, but some persons arrived in time to save her life.—Several houses in Limerick county have been visited by parties of ruffians—a building occupied as a barrack has been burnt; a soldier has been stabbed near Castle Connel, and thrown into a ditch.—At one o'clock in the morning of the 29th ult. an armed banditti entered the house of the Rev. J. P. Creagh, Hyde Park, in the north suburbs of Cork, and having made a noise which awoke the butler, he got up and went out, when they shot him through the neck, and he expired in a few minutes. This insecurity of life and property is dreadful; and whether the remedy is to be found in the vigilant administration of special laws, in military coercion, or in measures of amelioration, one thing is certain, that a remedy ought to be devised and applied.

Those parts of the co. of Kildare, in the neighbourhood of Rathangan, Kildare, and Robertstown, have for the last two months been much alarmed, in consequence of large armed parties on foot and on horseback, patrolling the country at night, and forcing

their oaths of association on every person they can possibly influence to take them. Several have been severely flogged with thorn bushes for refusing, or uttering a word against the ribband system.—One man, near Dunmurry, was within these few days wounded through the neck with a musket ball, but is likely to recover. We understand a considerable armed party was met a few nights since, near Rathbridge, by a patrol of dismounted dragoons, attended by a magistrate. The party fired on two constables who were in advance, and on the constables' returning the fire, dispersed into an adjoining bog. The night being dark, the troops could not pursue.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The internal trade of the country (at all times its chief bulwark) in various articles of our principal manufactures, is, we are happy to learn, lately much altered for the better, and daily improving under auspicious prospects for greater activity and profit. This improvement the agricultural interests must soon and profitably feel. The demand from the Continent for goods is considerable, and, for cotton-yarn, great and increasing. The spinning is at present a flourishing trade. In short, appearances are very favourable for a good winter trade, instead of a stagnation, as was at one time seriously apprehended. There is no lack of employment at ordinary and even at good wages, while the low rate of provisions keeps the manufacturing population in a more comfortable situation than they have been for many years.

A third Gaol Delivery, which has been resolved upon in the Home Circuit, is expected to take place before Mr. Justice Bailey and Mr. Baron Graham, at *Hertford* on the 8th, and at *Chelmsford* on the 10th December.

The

The Obelisk erecting at *Ramsgate*, when completed, will be upwards of fifty feet high, consisting of seven stones of Haytor granite, from the quarries near Dartmoor, the whole weight 70 tons; one block weighs 14 tons. The design is taken from the one at Thebes in Upper Egypt (now Luxor). It is intended to have an inscription in Latin and English.

The *Nautical Register* says, that "It is estimated that more than a million of bushels of human and inhuman bones were imported last year from the continent of Europe, into the port of Hull. The neighbourhood of Leipsic, Austerlitz, Waterloo, and of all the places where, during the late bloody war, the principal battles were fought, have been swept alike of the bones of the hero, and the horse which he rode. Thus collected from every quarter, they have been shipped to the port of Hull, and thence forwarded to the Yorkshire bone-grinders, who have erected steam-engines and powerful machinery for the purpose of reducing them to a granular state. In this condition they are sent chiefly to Doncaster, one of the largest agricultural markets in that part of the country, and are there sold to the farmers to manure their lands. The oily substance of the bone gradually evolving as the bone calcines, makes a more permanent and substantial manure than almost any other substance—particularly human bones."

A regular establishment has been formed in *Edinburgh* for the propagation of the blasphemous tenets espoused by Carlile and his followers, with which the metropolis of England has of late been so much annoyed. Information having been conveyed to the Sheriff, he proceeded along with the Procurator Fiscal, accompanied by a small party of police, to the Cordiners' Hall, in the Potterrow, where they surprised a full meeting of "The Edinburgh Free Thinkers' Zeletic Society." The president, a turner, residing in the Canon-gate, named Wilson, and the two leading members, or rather directors, named Affleck, were apprehended; the rest of the audience, consisting chiefly of youths and journeymen tradesmen, were allowed to depart, on giving their names and places of residence. Among the group were several children of both sexes. This society met every Sunday for the purpose of discussing philosophical subjects. Among other principles, they denied the divinity of Christ—the utility of prayer—and one of their subjects of discussion was, whether or not there is a Deity. The society has a library, to which all the members pay, and have access weekly when they meet. Among the books are—Paine's *Age of Reason*; Evans's *Sketches of all Religions*; The *Deist*, or *Moral Philosopher*; Carlile's *Address to Reformers*, Carlile's *Address to Republicans*; Trial of Richard Carlile; Trial of Jane Carlile; *Queen Mab*, a Poem; *Cain*,

a *Mystery*, by Lord Byron; *Richman's Life of Paine*; Paine's *Political and Miscellaneous Works*; Hume's *Essays*.

A Company has recently been established at *Liverpool*, for distilling Gas from Oil. The capital is 30,000*l.* in shares of 100*l.* each, and the amount was subscribed in the course of 24 hours, from the time of the books being opened.

Nov. 19. This morning the town of *Aylesbury* and the adjacent country was thrown into the utmost consternation, by the discovery of a murder having been committed at Aston Clinton, about two miles and a half on this side of Aylesbury, in the course of the preceding night. The toll-gate at that place, it appears, had been kept for many years past by an aged couple, who were supposed in the neighbourhood to have accumulated a considerable sum towards the support of their declining years. The gate not having been opened at a much later hour than usual, much alarm was felt by the neighbours, some of whom at length, forcing their way into the house, proceeded to the apartment in which the old people usually slept, where an appalling spectacle presented itself, the corpse of the old man lying on the floor at the foot of the bed, his throat cut, weltering in blood, and that of his wife, her throat also cut, lying on the bed, also covered with blood. The intelligence was instantly forwarded to Aylesbury, whence messengers were dispatched in every direction to scour the country round in search of the murderers: and handbills offering a reward of 100*l.* for their discovery, were quickly put into circulation. Two men and a woman, who state their names to be James Croker, Thomas Randall, and Margaret Barnacle, have been apprehended, under very suspicious circumstances. The Jury on the Inquest have returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against the two men, who are committed to the county jail for trial.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Mermaid.—On the subject of the pretended Mermaid now exhibiting in London, a correspondent in a morning paper affirms as follows:—"It having been asserted, both privately and in the public prints, that an inspection of the figure had satisfied Sir Everard Home of its reality, I unfortunately happen to know that that distinguished anatomist has never hesitated to express his conviction, whenever the subject has been mentioned in his presence, that this representation of a creature of the poet's brain is no more than a composition, consisting of the head, arms, and trunk of one of the monkey class, joined to the lower extremity of a fish."—The authors of this contrivance have with wonderful skill and ingenuity succeeded in adjusting to the body of a fish, very much resembling a salmon,

mon,

mon, the head and thorax of one of the *simia* or monkey tribe; and the manner in which the union is effected is so dexterous, and the whole object so nicely cemented, as almost utterly to elude detection, by the common and ordinary forms of examination by the hand, or through a glass case which is firmly fixed to a pedestal, whence it cannot be removed; and to prevent effectually any attempt at so doing, one of the two people connected with the farce is always present in the room, and never loses sight of the supposed treasure. The real responsible proprietor of this piece of mummery they say is abroad. They represent him to be an American, and that he gave 1000*l.* for it to the savage Malay natives of Batavia. To give consistency to this fabrication, they pretend that the animal was found dead on the shore; and that it was held in such high estimation amongst the natives that they began to deify it; and it was upon the strength of this latter feeling that they were induced to exact such an extravagant price for it.

Saturday, Nov. 9.

This being the Lord Mayor's Day, Alderman Heygate commenced his Mayoralty, when the usual procession took place to Westminster, for the purpose of swearing the Lord Mayor into office, and thence back to Guildhall to dinner. The banquet at Guildhall was honoured with the presence of the Dukes of York and Cambridge; the Lords Darlington, Yarmouth, Erskine, Cranborne, Lowther: Messrs. Canning, Peel, Robinson, Wyndham; the Prussian and Portuguese Ambassadors; Judges Abbott, Richards, Bailey, Park, &c.—The Lord Mayor's health was proposed by the Duke of York, and that of the Lady Mayoress by the Duke of Cambridge. The health of his Majesty's Ministers being given, Mr. Canning returned thanks, and stated it to be the wish of himself and his colleagues to sustain the privileges of the citizens, and to merit their confidence.

Thursday, Nov. 14.

Mrs. Wright, who had been convicted of selling Carlile's blasphemous publications, was this day called up for judgment. She began to read her defence, which reflected on the established religion. A species of altercation took place between her and the Court, which terminated in the committal of Mrs. Wright to Newgate, for the purpose of amending her defence.

Waddington, who had been convicted of selling "Palmer's Principles of Nature," afterwards made his motion for a new trial. The legality of denying the Divinity of Christ was discussed by the defendant and the Bench at some length. The Solicitor General then addressed the Court in aggravation; after which, Mr. Justice Bayley passed sentence on Waddington, "that he be imprisoned in the House of Correction in

Cold Bath Fields for twelve months, at the end of which time to give security for good behaviour during five years, himself in 500*l.* and two others in 100*l.* each.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Dr. Owen, the Rector of St. Olave's, Hart-street, applied to the Lord Mayor to grant an order to compel a parishioner to pay the tithes due, under the Act of Henry VIII. The Statute gives the Magistrate power to imprison on disobeying the order, until the demand is paid. The Lord Mayor thought the system of tithes in the City an odious one, and would not give the order prayed for, until he had the opinion of counsel.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

A new Melo-Drame, translated from the French, called *The two Galley Slaves*, has been produced at this Theatre. The story is simple and affecting:—François, the younger brother of a banker's clerk in Paris, is accused of fraud, branded as a convicted felon, and condemned to the galleys; he escapes, and finds an asylum in the house of Clara, a young widow (Mrs. West). Recommended by his personal merits and his exemplary conduct, he wins the affections of Clara;—the happy day of his marriage arrives, when The Unknown, who also escaped from the galleys, arrives at Clara's house. This unprincipled villain instantly recognises the unhappy François, and threatens him with exposure. Terrified with the fear of discovery, François gives the stranger a purse of gold; but instead of departing he is discovered robbing the house, and is pursued; in his flight he discharges a pistol-shot at François, and wounds him in the shoulder. Macaroon, the village Post-master, and the rejected lover of Clara, officiously strips the wounded part, and then appears the felon's brand. This discovery throws the unfortunate Clara into the utmost affliction. The Unknown is apprehended, and boldly accuses François of the crime of which he was convicted. François protests his innocence, but is sneered down by the brazen impudence of The Unknown. At this critical moment, Delville, the uncle of François, and the individual on whom the fraud was committed, steps forward and bears testimony to the innocence of his nephew. The Unknown turns out to be the false accuser. The sentence is reversed, and François is restored to his character, his wife, and his happiness. The piece was supported with considerable talent. The house was crowded to excess.

COVENT GARDEN.

The Two Galley Slaves was also produced on the same evening at this Theatre. There is some little difference in the plot, but nothing material. This piece has had a good run at both Houses.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTION, &c.

Nov. 15. Andrew Bain, of Hefleton, esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Dorset, vice Sir E. Nepean, bart. dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Tredcroft, (Rector of Combes) to the Prebend of Hampstead in Winchester Cathedral.

Rev. G. Wells, (Rector of Weston) to a Prebend in Chichester Cathedral.

Rev. W. Oldfield Bartlett, Worth Maltravers V. Dorset.

Rev. B. Cheese, B.D. Tendring R. Essex.

Rev. W. B. Coulcher, Bawsey R. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Curtis, (Vicar of Leominster) Sudbury R. Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Flower, M.A. Malton Curacy.

Rev. G. H. L. Gretton, M.A. Allensmoor and Clehanger V.V. Herefordshire, vice Pearce, res.

Rev. Hen. Riddell Moody, M.A. Chatham R. Kent.

Rev. Joseph P. Prust, Langtree R. Devon.

Rev. E. Southcomb, Rose Ash R. Devon.

Rev. Robt. Simpson, Warslow and Elkston Perp. Curacies, co. Stafford.

Rev. Wm. Wells, Harting R. Sussex.

Rev. T. Wright, Kilverstone R. Norfolk.

Rev. Phillip Perring, M.A. Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Godfrey, D.D. President of Queen's College, elected Vice Chancellor of Cambridge for the year ensuing.

Rev. Chas. John Ridley, M.A. Fellow of University College, Oxford, elected Anglo-Saxon Professor, founded by Dr. Richard Rawlinson, in the room of Rev. Dr. Silver, whose term of holding the Professorship is expired.

Charles Giles Bridle Daubeney, M.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, elected Professor of Chemistry on the foundation of Dr. Geo. Aldrich, vice Dr. Kidd, resigned, on being made Regius Professor of Medicine.

Mr. T. Short elected Under Library Keeper of the University of Cambridge.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 13. At Rio de Janeiro, Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of H. M. Consul-general, a son.
Sept. 26. The wife of Capt. Jas. Murray, R.N. a dau.

Oct. At the Ridge, Yate, Gloucestershire, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Wm. Somerset, a son.

Oct. 3. At Ramsgate, Mrs. John Nothercoat, of Haslebech, a son.

Oct. 5. At Clapham, Mrs. Alexander Gordon, a son.

Oct. 6. At Cheltenham, the wife of Rev. P. E. Boissier, a son.

Oct. 16. At Dulwich, the wife of J. Petty Muspratt, esq. a son.

Oct. 22. At the College, Calne, Wilts, Mrs. H. A. Menewethorpe, a son.

Oct. 23. In Great George-street, the wife of Astley Cooper, of Cheverells, Herts, a daughter.

Oct.. 25. In Cadogan-terrace, the lady

of Lieut.-col. Sir Guy Campbell, bart. a son.

Oct. 26. Mrs. T. L. Coker, of Bicester, a dau.—At Court Herbert, co. Glamorgan the wife of the Rev. Thos. Gronow, a son.

Oct. 27. Mrs. R. Remmett, of Bedford-square, a son.—At Kilkenny, the wife of John Barwis, esq. Barrister-at-Law, a son and heir.

Nov. 1. The wife of Joseph Fry, esq. of Plashet-house, Essex, a son; and on the same day, her daughter, the wife of Francis Creswell, jun. esq. of Blackheath, also a son.

Nov. 5. At L'Hvyreuse, Guernsey, the wife of Lieut.-col. Kennedy, a dau.

Nov. 6. In Highbury-grove, Mrs. Daniel Rainier, a dau.

Nov. 8. At Caerleon, Mrs. Rich. Fothergill, a son and heir.—In Harley-street, Mrs. John Bainbridge, a dau.

Nov. 10. At Blackheath, the wife of Rev. W. Greenlaw, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. Rev. H. C. Cherry, B.A. to Alicia, dau. of Maj.-gen. Sir J. Cameron.—Rev. G. S. Crisp, of Lowestoft, to Anne, dau. of Mr. J. Wells, of Dennington.—Rev. Wm. Crawley, son of late Sir Thos. Crawley Bosvey, bart. of Flaxley Abbey, to

Charlotte, dau. of Rev. C. Crawley, Rector of Stow Nine Churches.—Rev. B. Donne, of Shaftesbury, to Elizabeth, dau. of late S. Hadley, esq. of Clapham.—Rev. Benj. Morris, of Harbour View, co. Waterford, to Eliz. dau. of late M. N. O'Connor, esq. of Mount

Mount Pleasant, King's County, and sister to Countess of Dyart.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Hol. Edw. Gore, brother of the Earl of Arran, to Miss Mary-Anne Douglas.—At Alceham, Henry John Adeane, esq. of Balafram, High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, to Catharine, dau. of J. King, esq. of Grosvenor-place.—At Little France, Louis Adolphe de Chanteau, to Frances Eliz. only dau. of late Sir R. Croft, bart.—At Bristol, Rev. W. S. Bradley, Prebendary of Wells and Vicar of Timberscombe, to Frances-Maria, dau. of late A. Barker, esq. of Barbadoes.—At Paris, Capt. Lejeune, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and of St. Louis, and brother of Gen. Baron Lejeune, to Anna, dau. of late G. Clay, esq.—At Tavistock, Rev. Edw. H. Bray, B.D. F.A.S. Vicar of Tavistock, to Anna-Eliza, dau. of John Kempe, esq. New Kent road, and widow of Chas. Alfred Stothard, esq. the celebrated Antiquarian Draftsman.—At Trinidad, Henry Fuller, esq. His Majesty's Attorney-general, to Miss C. Carter.

Sept. 16. Very Rev. Dr. Monk, Dean of Peterborough, to Jane, dau. of Rev. H. Hughes, of Nuneaton.—23. At South Stoke, near Bath, Jas. Stuart, esq. late of the Supreme Council of India, to Charlotte, widow of the late Charles Chapman, esq. of Bengal Civil Service.—24. At Huish, Devon, Lord Rolle, to Hon. Louisa Trefusis, sister to Lord Clinton.—At Cheltenham, Pat. Wallace, esq. Commander of the Orient East Indiaman, to Jane, only dau. of Col. Sir John Sinclair, of Dunbeath, bart.—25. At Mary-le-bone, Francis-Garden Campbell, esq. of Troup, to Maria, only dau. of late Maj. Gen. Duff, of Carnourie, co. Banff.

Oct. 1. By Special Licence, at St. James's, Lord Visc. Mandeville, eldest son of Duke of Manchester, to the dau. of the Rt. Hon. Lady Olivia Sparrow, of Brampton Park, Hunts, and niece to the Earl of Gosford.—4. By Special Licence, at Highcote, Philip Pusey, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Philip Pusey, to Lady Emily Herbert, dau. of Earl of Carnarvon.—8. Rev. Wm. S. P. Wilder, eldest son of Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Wilder, of Binfield Manor House, Berks, to Augusta-Louisa, youngest dau. of late Lieut.-gen. Sir Hen. M. Cosby, of Barnesville Park, co. Gloucester.—9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Dr. T. Gordon, Physician to the Forces, to Elizabeth-Bruce, dau. of Rev. P. Barclay, and niece to Sir R. Barclay, K.C.B.—At Fetcham, Sir Jahleel Brenton, bart. K.C.B. to Harriet, dau. of late Jas. Brenton, esq. of Halifax, Nova Scotia.—12. At Monmouth, Wm. J. Bagshawe, esq. Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, son of Sir Wm. Chambers Bagshawe, of the Oaks, co. Derby, to Sarah, dau. of late Wm. Partridge, esq. of Monmouth.—16. At

Lorria Glabe, co. Tipperary, Usher Lamstaff, esq. to Rosina Eleanor, dau. of Rev. Archdeacon Price, and grand niece to the late Marquis of Ely.—13. At Paris, Placide le Vasseur, jun. esq. of Blackheath, Kent, to Charlotte-Mary, only daughter of Paul Newman, esq. of Melksham, Wilts.—21. Wm. Stierwood, esq. of Lower Coomshingplace, to Julia-Agnes, dau. of John Froggatt, esq. of Workop.—22. Rev. Thomas Clayton, Rector of Cottingham, to Mary, youngest dau. of late Rev. George Hodgson, Rector of Liverpool, and sister of late Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Principal of Brasenose.—24. At St. Marylebone, Capt. John Marian Maitland, son of Lieut.-gen. F. Maitland, to Ellinor Jane, only dau. of late Gilbert Annesley, esq.—At Mitcham, Capt. Jas. Myers, 7th Regt. Native Inf. Madras Establishment, son of the Rev. S. D. Myers, Vicar, to Louisa, widow of late Lieut.-col. Hen. Roberts, 34th Regt.—26. At Broadwater, Grenville Pigott, esq. of Duddershall Park, son of W. Pigott, esq. to Charlotte, youngest dau. of Edw. Long, esq. of Hampton Lodge.—At Cheltenham, John, only son of the late Nathan Hyde, esq. of Ardwick, co. Lancaster, to Caroline, sister of Sir Francis Ford, bart. and niece of the late Viscount Anson.—28. Henry Young, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, 3d son of Florence Young, esq. to Ellen, dau. of Wm. Leaf, esq. of East Dulwich.—29. At Warwick, Rich. Cartwright, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Anne Cloughton, of Myddleton House, in the parish of Winwick, Lancashire.—30. By Special Licence, at Colwich, co. Stafford, Charles Fred. Baron de Rutzen, to Mary Dorothea, d. of late Nath. Phillips, esq. of Slebech Hall, Pembrokeshire, and sister to Viscountess Anson.—Henry Farrer, esq. to Frances, d. of Rowland Fawcett, esq. of Scaleby Castle.—31. At Kensington Church, Capt. David Rae Newall, of the Scaleby Castle East Indiaman, to Charlotte Jannetta, only surviving dau. of late Jas. Falconer, esq. of Bombay.

Nov. 5. Geo. Hart, esq. of King's-mill, to Mrs. Harriet-Theresa Muller, of Red Lion-square.—7. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thos. Butler, esq. of Bramshot, Hants, to Sophia-Mary Stopford, widow, 5th dau. of late Benj. Kent, esq. of Cashio-bridge, Walsford.—9. At St. Pancras, John Home, esq. of Great Marlow, to the 2d dau. of late Rev. Stephen Gage, of Bisham, Berks.—12. At Fordingbridge, Henry Greenwood, esq. Surgeon, of St. John's, Southwark, youngest son of late Rev. Thos. Greenwood, Vicar of Calne, Wilts, to Anne, dau. of Geo. Reade, esq. of Fryern Court.—13. The Rev. R. B. Whish, M.A. Prebendary of Wells, and Vicar of Broxton, in Essex, to Sophia-Catherine, eldest dau. of Hen. Streetfield, esq. of Chiddingstone.

O B I T U A R Y.

ANTHONY CANOVA, MARQUIS D'ISCHIA.

Oct. 13. At Venice, aged 65, the celebrated Anthony Canova. He arrived at Venice from Rome, on the 4th, and felt rather unwell. He was soon after seized with violent and continued vomitings, attended with convulsive hiccough; not the smallest particle of food could remain on his stomach, which brought on so great a state of debility, that his approaching dissolution was evident. He received the intimation with the greatest composure, and died with the utmost resignation—making a codicil to his will, ordering his interment at his native place of Passagno, a small village, about eight miles from Bassano, in the Venetian territory; of his noble benefactions to which see vol. XCI. part ii. p. 255; and leaving his heart to be deposited at the Imperial Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Venice, of which he had long been a Member, and since Chief President.

This eminent Sculptor was born of humble parentage in 1757, and very early discovered a taste for that profession of which he was one day to become so distinguished an ornament. It is related of him, that at the age of 12 years he placed upon the table of Falier, the Lord of Passagno, a Lion modelled in *butter*, which attracting the notice of the latter, induced him to encourage the natural disposition of the young artist. He sent him to Vienna, placing him under Toretti, the best sculptor of the time; after whose death he remained some time with the nephew, and then began working on his own account in a small shop under the cloisters of San Stefano (Venice).

At the age of 14 he sculptured, out of a piece of marble, two baskets of fruit, which are now in the stair-case of the Palazzo Fursetti at Venice.

At 17, Canova executed, in a species of soft stone, called Pietro Dolce, found in the vicinity of Vicenza, a half-length of Eurydice (a work which elicited but few traces of his vast resources), and some time after Orpheus, both of which are in the Villa Falier, near Asolo, a town about fifteen miles from Treviso. He removed from San Stefano, to the Traghette di San Maurizio, where his circumstances improving, he became possessed of a larger study. His departure from the accustomed rules excited the attention of the critics of the day,

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and occasioned much criticism; but the opinion of the judges was decidedly in his favour—thus establishing his claim to merit. The President said, Canova had often mentioned this circumstance to him, adding, that the recollection of it made him feel the same degree of painful anxiety, as, at the time it occurred, made his blood run cold, as he said.

Having been admitted at the Academy of the Fine Arts at Venice, he gained several prizes; and on his departure for Rome, the Senate granted him a pension of 300 ducats, in testimony of their admiration of a group of Dædalus and Icarus, exhibited in the Venetian Palace, which is, however, only remarkable for a tolerably perfect imitation; it is utterly destitute of grace, as a subject ill selected, and altogether such as a model taken at hazard, in a suffering class degraded by misery, can be expected to offer. It is not known whether Canova set any value upon this work, the model of which is still seen in his work-room; it serves, however, to mark the period of his departure, and to show how far he has since outstripped the promise of his first essays.

Sir William Hamilton was the means of his establishing himself at Rome as an artist, to whom, and all his family, Canova through life manifested the warmest gratitude.

Through Sir William Hamilton, his merit became known to others. The Venetian Ambassador, Cavalier Girolanio Zulian, ordered him to execute the group of *Theseus and the Minotaur*.

A few years after, Canova executed the *Tomb of Pope Clement XIV (Ganganelli)* which is in the Church of the SS. Apostoli, at Rome. The design and execution of this mausoleum is, upon the whole, but indifferent, but the genius of Canova already began to manifest itself in the fine head of the old man, which the bust of the Pope exhibits. This mausoleum was completed in 1784 or 1785, and has been engraved by Vitelli. With these exceptions, all his early patrons were Englishmen. Amongst these were Lord Cawdor, Mr. Latouche, and Sir Henry Blundell; for the latter of whom the *Psyche*, one of the earliest and most beautiful of his works, was executed.

By the encouragement he afterwards received from the Popes and nobility there, his career was rapid and successful,

ful, having adorned the Church of St. Peter and other places with beautiful monuments.

In 1785 he also executed the group of "Cupid and Psyche reclining," the idea of which was taken from the fable of Apuleius. In this group there is more *maniere* than grace. Almost every work executed by Canova, since that period, is exempt from the bad taste above mentioned.

For the gratification of the Lovers of Art, we will just enumerate his principal works, pointing out the places where they are at present deposited.

"Psyche, standing up, holding a Butterfly by its wings, which is resting on her hands;" this is a graceful figure of a natural height. Canova, speaking of this statue, observed, "it was one of the sins of his youth." A lady equally celebrated for her beauty, her benevolence, and her wit, immediately answered, "Canova, questi non sono peccati mortali."

"Venus and Adonis." This group has been engraved by Bertini, and is to be seen at Naples. This most beautiful of all his works, now in the palace of the Marchese Berio, at Naples, was finished at the age of six and thirty. It far surpasses the "Mars and Venus" which he executed for his present Majesty, and which was intended to represent Peace and War; but it is not sufficiently chaste or severe for such a subject; the expression is too voluptuous—a fault, by the way, with which the works of this great artist are sometimes chargeable; yet it is a beautiful group, and if considered merely as Venus hanging on the God of War, the expression is appropriate and faultless.

"Mary Magdalen." A statue of a diminutive size, but one of the most celebrated of the works of Canova; it is the property of Monsieur Sommariva, and adorns the noble mansion he possesses in Paris.

"Cupid and Psyche standing up," was to be seen at Malmaison. Canova executed a copy for the Emperor of Russia.

"Perseus holding up the head of Medusa, which he has just cut off." This statue was dedicated to the Chevalier Joseph B.rio, a Milanese Painter, who purchased it; it was afterwards obtained by Pope Pius the Seventh.

"Ferdinand King of Naples, in a Roman dress, his helmet on his head, his figure partially enveloped in a large mantle, which covers his left shoulder and arm." This figure measures in height 17 palms.

"Krengan and Damoxenus champions." These two statues are placed in the Museum of the Vatican.

"Hebe pouring out nectar." This statue belongs to the Emperor of Russia.

"Hercules piercing Lycas." This colossal group is to be seen at Rome, in the mansion of the banker Torlonia, Duke of Branciana.

"Napoleon holding the sceptre." This statue the chances of war have made the property of the Duke of Wellington.

"Mausoleum of Maria Christiana Archduchess of Austria." This is one of the most masterly of Canova's works; it is placed in the Church of the Augustins at Vienna.

"Napoleon's Mother;" an imitation of the Agrippina seated, which is seen at the Capitol; it belongs to the Duke of Devonshire.

"Venus victorious." The goddess is represented in a recumbent posture, holding the apple. When the English nobleman, to whom it is dedicated, beheld this statue, he persuaded the artist to undertake that of a nymph also lying, but in a different attitude. Canova did so, and the nymph is now the property of our gracious Sovereign. It is worthy of remark, that "Venus victorious" is represented with the features of Paulina Bonaparte Princess Borghese.

"Venus coming out of the Bath." The character and attitude of the head are nearly the same as that of the Venus de Medicis.

"Theseus conqueror of the Centaur," a colossal group, formed of two blocks, or more properly, rocks of marble; it was destined for the city of Milan.

"The three Graces." This group is no less remarkable for the graceful form of the heads and faces, than for the elegance of the figures, and the suppleness imparted to their movements; it belongs to his present Majesty.

"Religion crowned, and radiated, holding a cross and shield, upon which are seen in relief the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul." Canova had offered this statue to the Pope, in testimony of his gratitude. Difficulties, however, having arisen with respect to the place best calculated to receive it, the Artist sold all the property he possessed in the Roman states, retired to his own country, and there deposited his statue in a monument erected for that purpose; it is a rotunda, the front of which is strictly copied from that of the Parthenon at Athens.

"Mars and Venus," before spoken of. "Peace and the Graces," a group which belongs to his Majesty.

"Hector bearing a naked sword."

"Ajax grasping his sword."

"St. John the Baptist as a child."

"Polyhymnia seated."

"Terpsichore."

"Terpsichore."

"Peace winged, trampling on a Serpent; in her right hand she holds the olive branch, in her left a sceptre." This statue belongs to Count Romanzoff.

"Concord, beneath the features of the Empress Maria Louisa;" she is seated, holding a sceptre and a disk.

"Piety, veiled;" her hands joined, but only at the extremity of the fingers.

"Gentleness;" the figure of a woman seated.

A second figure of the same character, representing Leopoldina Peterhazy Lichtenstein.

"A Dancer (a female) leaning against the trunk of a tree." "Paris holding the Apple." These two statues were to be seen at Malmaison; they now belong to the Emperor of Russia.

"Two other Dancers" (females), one bearing cymbals, the other a crown.

"Washington." This statue is destined for the Senate House at Carolina. Canova has dedicated it "*à la grande nation Americaine*."

Besides the Mausoleums already enumerated, Canova executed one for "*la Marquise de Santa Rosa*." This tomb, which was constructed by the desire of that lady for her daughter, too soon became their common sepulchre, as the following simple but affecting epitaph testifies. "*Mater infelicissima filiae et sibi*" (the most unhappy of mothers to her daughter and to herself). He also executed "the tomb of Alfieri," in which Italy is seen weeping over the ashes of this eminent writer.

"The Tomb of Volpato," in which he represents himself bewailing the loss of his friend.

Those of Count Souza, Ambassador from Portugal to the Court of Rome, of Frederick Prince of Orange, and a cenotaph erected to the memory of Jean Fallieri, a Venetian Senator; and to conclude, the model of a mausoleum for Lord Nelson.

We have also Canova's bust of himself, done in colossal proportions; and a Horse intended for the equestrian statue of Napoleon.

The war and the convulsions in Italy kept Canova from this country for a considerable time. In the years 1798 and 1799, he travelled through Austria and Prussia. In September 1802, he visited France. Being invited there by the Consul, the Institute immediately created him one of its associates. It was at this period that he executed the colossal bust of Napoleon. In the month of August 1815, he returned to Paris, to reclaim the various objects of Art of which his country had from time to

time been despoiled by the French arms. Having completed this, Canova came to England, where he was presented to the Prince Regent, from whom he received a snuff-box set in brilliants. On his return to Rome, the Academy of St. Luke went in a body to meet him. His talent gained him other distinctions. The Pope created him a Knight, conferred on him the title of Marquis d'Ischia, granted him a pension of a thousand Roman crowns, and in fine, on the 5th January, 1816, in a solemn audience, transmitted to him a note, announcing the inscription of his name in the Book of the Capitol.

Canova, with all his great talent, was deficient in one of the most important points connected with his art—he was no Anatomist; and it is worthy of remark, that almost all his statues bear evidence of this truth; but he possessed both energy and grace, and with these the secret of throwing over his works a certain charm which constitutes their peculiar characteristic. As he has worked but little after the antique, his statues exhibit more *suppleness* than those of Artists who have studied from inanimate models. His figures of women in particular are calculated to inspire the spectator with a desire of seeing the elegant fable of Pygmalion realized. In a word, Canova was unquestionably an Artist of the greatest merit; he has, however, not unjustly been named "*the De Lille of Sculpture*." He has executed good works, but made bad pupils; and as the head of the school to which he belonged, his example could only have a pernicious effect on the art. He also employed himself in Painting, but his success in that branch of the Arts was so unfortunate, that it would have rendered any Artist but himself truly ridiculous. He had a fondness for his pictures really amusing; indeed, he has given them publicity with a feeling of perhaps even more admiration than he did his statues. Such a weakness can be allowed only to a man of his talent, the greatest genius having been frequently known to prefer their worst works. He may be compared in that particular to a good mother, who lavishes all her affection upon her deformed offspring. He was sensibly alive to the homage of his rivals, which he received with a frankness that did honour to his feelings.

Of his fortune, honourably acquired in his profession, Canova made as honourable a use. He established Prizes, and endowed all the Academies at Rome. He also set apart some considerable portion of his wealth in aid

of

of a fund for the encouragement of young Artists, and for the purpose of pensioning those whom age or misfortune have rendered incapable. In the same spirit of benevolence he made his old friend D'Este (formerly his foreman) a sharer in his good fortune.

Canova's works have been engraved by Vitelli, Bertini, Marchetti, Raciani, Bertinelli, Cameroli, Bonato, and Fontana.

On Wednesday the 16th inst. the remains of this distinguished Artist were interred at the Cathedral of St. Mark, attended by the Governor of Venice, and other public authorities.

Mrs. GARRICK.

Oct. 16. At her house, on Adelphi Terrace, in the 98th year of her age, Mrs. Eva Maria Garrick, the venerable relict of THE ENGLISH ROSCIUS. To the few survivors of that once extensive and brilliant circle in which this lady moved, and which her graceful and elegant manners were so well calculated to enliven and adorn—as well as to those who, during the latter period of her long protracted life, had the pleasure of enjoying her intimacy and confidence—any animadversion on the gross misconceptions of her character to which a portion of the diurnal press has, since her decease, so unsparingly given currency, would of course seem to be unnecessary: but, lest the false impressions thereby made upon those who were personally unacquainted with her, should descend with her name, it is due to her memory to record such particulars respecting her as can be collected from authentic sources.

Mrs. Garrick was born at Vienna on the 29th February, 1724-5, and, as appears by the registry of her baptism in the Cathedral Church of St. Stephen, was one of the three children of Mr. Johann Veigel, a respectable inhabitant of that city, and of Eva Maria, his wife. From the acquaintance of her father with a celebrated Maitre de ballet of that period*, the superior talent which Mademoiselle Veigel possessed, was discovered; and her family was thereupon induced to consent to her public appearance on the stage. Having attracted the notice and favour of the Empress Queen Maria Theresa, she adopted, by the express command of her Sovereign, the name of VIOLETTE—a translation of the German word *Veilge*, which, with a slight transposition of the letters, had been her surname. It appears that, at this time, the name of Violette was also

taken by her parents; by her brother Ferdinand Charles (who seems to have been also attached to the corps de ballet); and by her sister Theresa. The Italian Opera in London affording great encouragement to foreign candidates for fame on its boards, Mademoiselle Violette resolved to try her success on them; and, about the year 1744, accompanied a gentleman and his wife on their journey to England, in quest of some property to which they had become entitled. Whether, as there is reason to conclude, she brought with her to this country a recommendation from the then Countess of Starbemberg to the notice of the Countess of Burlington; or whether she owed her introduction to that distinguished lady to the attraction of her own mental and personal accomplishments, is uncertain. It is, however, known that, within a short period after her engagement at the Opera, where she displayed transcendent talents as a dancer, she was received as an inmate at Burlington-house, and treated with the most affectionate and indeed maternal regard by the Countess. It is not surprising that this early patronage of a young foreigner, sanctioned by the Earl of Burlington himself, should have given occasion for the surmise that the object of it had a nearer claim to the interest taken by his Lordship in the advancement of her fortunes; and that it should have furnished the groundwork of a romantic tale produced long afterwards in the memoirs of Lee Lewis, so recently brought again before the public. It happens, however, unfortunately for the veracity and consistency of those memoirs, that so far from having been, as is therein asserted, the offspring of an attachment formed by the Earl at Florence before marriage, Mademoiselle Violette was born, as we have before mentioned, at Vienna, in 1724; his Lordship having been married, two years previously (21 March, 1731-2), to the Lady Dorothy Savile*, one of the daughters and coheirs of the Marquis of Halifax; and having resided, during several years subsequent to his marriage, in England, and, as appears by the Journals of the House of Lords, attended his duty in Parliament.

Whilst a protégée of this noble family, it is matter of notoriety that a mutual attachment was formed between her and Mr. Garrick, who was, at that time,

* Lady Dorothy Boyle, the eldest daughter of this marriage, was born on the 14th May, 1724, about nine months before the birth of Mademoiselle Violette! known

* M. Hilferding.

Hon. John Smyth, of the Heath, co. York, formerly M. P. for Pontefract, by Lady Georgiana Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the Duke of Grafton, who died January 18, 1799. Upon leaving Eaton, where he had been the favourite pupil of Dr. Goodall, Mr. Smyth was admitted a Fellow Commoner of Trinity: and during his residence in that Society, distinguished himself by his attention to the discipline and studies of the college: his conduct was particularly eulogized by the late Master of Trinity, in the chapel, at the close of a Latin speech of Mr. Smyth's, in consequence of his obtaining the Annual Prize for the best Latin Declamation. Nor were the honours he gained confined to the walls of his College. In 1799, Mr. Smyth gained Sir W. Browne's Prizes for the Greek and Latin Odes; and in the following year he obtained the Medal for the Greek Ode.

In right of his mother, Lady Georgiana Smyth, he was admitted to the Honorary Degree of M. A. and shortly afterwards went upon his travels. On his return to England, he was appointed Under Secretary of State, which office he retained for a short period. On the demise of the Duke of Grafton, in the year 1811, a seat in Parliament for the University became vacant, by the accession of the present Duke to the title. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Smyth were rival candidates on that occasion; and although by dint of "superior" interest, Lord Palmerston was the victor, yet the struggle was so obstinate, and the numbers who voted for Mr. S. were so powerful, that his success on the first vacancy was considered a certainty; and so it proved: on Sir Vicary Gibbs being raised to the Bench, Mr. Smyth was elected without opposition, and has continued since the year 1812 to represent the University until his demise.

Mr. Smyth was eminently qualified for the situation: to high reputation as a scholar, he united great suavity of manner, and kindness of heart; his fortune was ample; and maternally he was descended from the highest rank. The whole of his parliamentary conduct was independent and consistent; he courted neither party; and the votes which he gave were dictated by his conscience.

Mr. Smyth was twice married; his first wife was the daughter of Mr. Ibbotson of the county of Northumberland; she died in child-bed the first year of her marriage. Mr. Smyth afterwards married, in 1814, his cousin, Lady Elizabeth Fitzroy, by whom he has had a family of four or five children.

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RICHARD EARLOM, Esq.

Oct. 9. In Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, in his 80th year, Richard Earlom, Esq. beloved and respected by all who knew him. This distinguished artist was the son of Mr. Richard Earlom, who for many years, and till his death, held the respectable situation of Vestry-clerk of the parish of St. Sepulchre, in the city of London. Mr. Earlom's residence was in Cow-lane, Smithfield, and a portion of the premises which he held were occupied by an eminent coachmaker, to whom the state-coach of the Lord Mayor was occasionally taken to be repaired and cleaned. The allegorical paintings which decorate that splendid vehicle, and which were, we believe, painted by the celebrated Cipriani, powerfully attracted the attention of young Earlom, who, at length, attempted to draw copies of several subjects represented on the pannels. He so far succeeded, as to induce his father to place him under the tuition of Cipriani, to whom, at the same time, the ingenious Mortimer was a pupil. Here Mr. Earlom acquired a mastery in the arts of design, and soon after became known to the late illustrious Alderman Boydell.

Mr. Boydell commenced that noble career, which proved so beneficial to the Arts, and so honourable to himself, about the year 1760; and, in 1765, he entertained so high an opinion of the abilities of our young artist, that he engaged him to make drawings from the celebrated collection of pictures at Houghton, most of which, also, were afterwards beautifully engraved by him, in mezzotinto. In this branch of art Mr. Earlom had been his own instructor, and he introduced into the practice of it improvements and implements before unknown. An oval print, called "Love in Bondage," after Guido Reni, was the first print he engraved, and this was published by Mr. Boydell in 1767. Mr. Earlom's fruit and flower pieces, after Van Huysum, have established his fame as the first in his line. In History, "Agrippina," from the grand picture of Mr. West, requires only to be noticed. Many of his fine works were also done for Mr. Sayer, of Fleet-street, and his successors Messrs. Laurie and Whittle; among these were the prints of the "Cock-match at Lucknow," the "Embassy of Hyderbeck to meet Lord Cornwallis," and the "Tiger-hunt, in the East Indies," all from the pencil of Mr. Zoffanij. Mr. Earlom's first and second part of the "Liber Veritatis," after drawings by Claude, are beautiful as to scenery and effect. This work is com-
prised

The becoming privacy, in which she passed her concluding years, did not prevent the entertainment of her particular friends, so long as her health permitted; and, until within a few days previous to her decease, it was manifest that she had neither lost her relish for conversational intercourse, or her memory for the supply of her share of agreeable subjects to maintain it. She was constant in the discharge of her religious duties as a member of the Roman Catholic Church: and the habitual cheerfulness of her disposition was ever influenced by that complete resignation to the Divine will, with which she contemplated the period of her dissolution. She expired, in her chair, without any apparent suffering, and so unexpectedly, that she had, on the preceding day, signified her intention of witnessing, in her private box, the re-opening of Drury-lane Theatre, in its present improved state. She has left, by her will and two codicils, the amount of her marriage portion, with some addition, in legacies amongst her friends, to her servants, and to various charitable institutions; bequeathing the residue to her niece Madame Elizabeth de Saar, of Vienna*, for her benefit during her life; and, ultimately, to the grand-children of that lady. Her friends, the Rev. Thomas Rackett, Rector of Spettisbury in Dorsetshire, and George Frederick Beltz, Esq. Lancaster Herald, are the executors of her will. Her remains were, agreeably to her direction, deposited privately, on the 25th Oct. in Westminster Abbey, near the cenotaph of Shakspeare, and in the same grave which contains those of her celebrated husband.

LORD GRANTLEY.

Nov. 12. At his house, in Sloane-street, the Right Hon. William Norton, Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield, co. York, Lord High Steward of Allertonshire, and of Guildford; Colonel of the first Royal Surrey Militia; F. A. S. His Lordship was born 1742, and succeeded his father Fletcher, the late Lord, Jan. 1, 1789.

The family of Norton is descended from a branch of the noble house of Conyers. Sir John Conyers, otherwise Norton, of Norton Conyers, was Sheriff of the county of York, 1507. His grandson Richard Norton, of Norton

Conyers, was attained in 1569, being engaged in the insurrection of the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland: he married Susan daughter of Richard Neville, Lord Latimer, from whom descended in the 7th degree, Thomas Norton of Grantley, co. York, father of Thomas Norton of Grantley, who died 1719, leaving three sons, the eldest of whom Sir Fletcher Norton, was, April 9, 1782, created Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield. He was born in 1716, and being bred to the Law, was in 1761, appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1763, he was made Attorney General; in 1769, appointed Chief Justice in Eyre, South of Trent; and in 1770, was appointed Speaker of the House of Commons, in which station he continued till 1780.

William, the second and late Lord, was appointed minister to the Swiss Cantons, and at the time of his father's death, 1789, was one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Surrey. In 1791, he married the daughter of Jonathan Midgeley, Esq. of Beverley in Yorkshire, by whom, who died in 1795, he had two sons, both dying in their infancy.

Few noblemen have ever passed through life more beloved and esteemed, than this amiable peer. He was affable, courteous, benignant, and cheerful—with a polish of manners which became the gentleman; with a knowledge of the classics, of modern languages, and of general literature, which constituted the refined scholar; and with a natural grace and dignity suitable to his rank and station in the kingdom. No man affected the social virtues less, or possessed them more: his hospitality and charity had no ostentation, and seemed to have no limits. There was a baronial abundance at his country seats, which outweighed the worth of mere baronial splendor; where with the elegant enjoyments of his own social circle—plenty and a hearty welcome crowned the inferior tables for his dependants and for the poor, who were always cheered by his unaffected kindness, and dignified urbanity. In the villages on his estates, he was known to all and beloved by all—for all had access to him, even the very children of the peasantry, whom he never failed to notice with tenderness and affection, and often with little presents as they flocked around him. And years will roll after years before he ceases to be mentioned in those places under the designation of the good Lord Grantley.

His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates, by his nephew Mr. Fletcher Norton, eldest son of the late Hon. Fletcher

* The same lady who, as Mademoiselle Elizabeth Fürst, the only child of her sister Theresa above-mentioned, visited her in England in 1776, where she remained until Mr. Garrick's death, and had a legacy of 1000*l.* under his will.

Fletcher Norton, many years one of the barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland; who died June 29, 1820; see vol. XC. ii. p. 85.

SIR JOHN KYNASTON POWELL, BART. M.P.

Oct. 24. At his family mansion, Hardwick House, near Ellesmere, co. Salop, aged 70, deeply lamented, Sir John Kynaston Powell, Bart. of Hardwick and of Worsten, High Steward of the seignory and town of Oswestry, and one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Salop; which honourable station he held for 38 years, having been first elected in 1784. His near relation Edward Kynaston, was knight of the shire for the same county in 1754. The Kynastons were settled in this county as far back as Henry VI. Griffin Kynaston being one of the gentry in the twelfth year of his reign, 1433. In the 10th of Edw. VI. Rog. Kinaston, esq. and in the following year, Rog. Kinaston, knight, were sheriffs of this county. In the 40th Eliz. Edw. Kinaston, kn.; in the 44th, Roger Kinaston, esq.; and in the 15th of Charles I. Rog. Kinnaston, esq. were Sheriffs.

Sir John Kynaston Powell was Colonel of a numerous body of volunteers during the late war. His original name was Kynaston, having taken the name of Powell. He was created a baronet Oct. 3, 1812, and in default of male issue, to his only brother the Rev. Edward Kynaston of Risby and Fornham St. George, co. Suffolk, Clerk, and his heirs male. Sir John Kynaston Powell dying without issue, his title and estates go, therefore, to his brother, one of his Majesties Domestic Chaplains. Sir John was distinguished by benevolence of mind, integrity of character, and urbanity of manners, which endeared him to all ranks of people, but particularly to a large circle of private friends, by whom his memory will be long revered, and his loss deplored. His remains were interred in the family vault at Hordley, on the 1st of November.

**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR S. AUCHMUTY,
G. C. B. LATE COLONEL OF THE 78TH
REGIMENT OF FOOT, AND COMMANDER
OF THE FORCES IN IRELAND. (Sep. 184.)**
Military Record.

This Officer entered the service in August 1776, as a Volunteer in the 45th Regiment of Foot, then with the Army under the command of the late General Sir William Howe, in North America.

He served in the campaigns of 1776, 1777, and 1778, and was present at many of the principal actions, particularly at Brooklyn and White Plains.

On the 11th January, 1777, he received an Ensigny, and on the 15th August, 1778, a Lieutenantcy, in the 45th Foot.

In November 1778, he returned with the 45th Regiment to England, exchanged on the 21st Feb. 1783, into the 52d Foot, accompanied that Regiment to India, and on the 8th of November, 1788, he was appointed to a company in the 75th Foot.

He served in India from 1783 to 1796, principally in Staff situations:—as Adjutant to the 53d; Major of Brigade; Military Secretary to Sir R. Abercrombie; Deputy-Quartermaster-General to the King's troops in India; and afterwards Adjutant-General.

He served two campaigns on the Malabar Coast, and in the Mysore. He was also at the first siege of Seringapatam, under Lord Cornwallis. On the 30th April, 1794, he received the brevet of Major, on the 22d of the following September, that of Lieutenant-Colonel; and the 2d September, 1795, the Majority of the 75th Regiment of Foot.

Sir Samuel returned to England in 1797, received the brevet of Colonel, the 1st January, 1800; and on the 25th of the following September was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Foot. In the same year he was appointed to the command of a Corps to be taken from the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of the 61st Regiment, a troop of Cavalry, and a company of Artillery. It was destined to attack the French posts at Cozier and Suez, in the Red Sea, and was afterwards to be reinforced from India.

In November 1800, he sailed from England; and in the beginning of 1801, from the Cape, with the troops under his orders. He found General Baird, with the Indian army at Judda, and was appointed Adjutant-General of the united forces.

He landed at Cozier with the army, and crossed the desert to Upper Egypt, and thence proceeded down the Nile to Alexandria. He was present at the surrender of Alexandria, and was afterwards appointed Adjutant-General of Egypt, where he remained till the middle of 1802, when he returned to England.

In August 1803, he was appointed Commandant of the Isle of Thanet, and continued in that command as Colonel and Brigadier-General till the middle of 1806, when he was appointed Colonel of the 103d Foot, and ordered to serve as Brigadier-General in South America, where he arrived at the end of the year, and assumed the command of the troops.

In the beginning of 1807, he landed near Monte Video, attacked and defeat-

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ed the enemy, repulsed them again in a general sortie from the town, and took that fortress by assault. He continued in command in South America till the arrival of Lieut.-General Whitelocke, and was present at the attack on Buenos Ayres. In October 1807, he returned to England, and on the 25th Aug. 1808, he received the rank of Major-General.

Sir S. Auchmuty embarked for Madras on the 11th of May, 1810, being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces under the Presidency of Fort George, and arrived there on the 27th of the September following.

He sailed from Madras on the 30th of April, 1811, in command of an expedition against the island of Java; landed there the 4th of August, took Batavia on the 8th, and assaulted and carried the enemy's works at Cornelius on the 28th of the same month. He again defeated the enemy on the 8th of September, near Samarang, and on the 18th of the same month the island surrendered by capitulation. He left Java on the 8th of October 1811, and landed at Cannanore, on the Malabar coast, on the 16th of November, whence he proceeded by land to Madras. On the 6th of March, 1813, he embarked at Madras for England, and landed on the 15th of the following August at Deal.

Sir Samuel received the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army on the 4th of June, 1813.

EDWARD MILLER MUNDY, Esq. M.P.

Oct. 18, (the anniversary of his birth) at his seat, Shipley Hall, aged 72, Edward Miller Mundy, Esq. M.P. for Derbyshire. He was the only son of Edward Mundy, Esq. (descended from the Mundys of Allestry), who was High-sheriff of Derbyshire in 1731, by Hesther Miller, (who brought the Shipley estate into his family, which her ancestor got by the heiress of Lude). His father and mother both died in 1767.

The late Mr. Mundy was High-sheriff of Derbyshire 1772; was elected Knight of the Shire in 1783 (which he continued to represent during the long period of 39 years); and was appointed Colonel of the 2d Derby Regiment of Militia, in July 1803.—He married, 1st. Frances eldest daughter of Godfrey Meynell, Esq. By her (who died 1783) he had five sons, and one daughter, who married Lord Charles Fitzroy, second son of the late Duke of Grafton.

His second lady was Georgiana, youngest of the two daughters of Evelyn Chadwick, of West Leak, co. Nottingham, Esq. co-heir to her brother, James

Chadwick, Esq. and relict of Thomas, 4th Lord Middleton.—Lady Middleton had a very large property left her by her first husband Lord Middleton (who died 1781), which, with the Chadwick property, her sister Mrs. Whetham's, and their brother Mr. Chadwick's, altogether was immense, and centered in Lady Middleton's only daughter, the lamented Duchess of Newcastle (whose death is recorded in p. 370), as sole representative of the Chadwick family. Lady Middleton died in childbed of that her only child, June 29, 1789.

W. HASLEWOOD, Esq.

Oct. 2. At his house in Hungarystreet, Bridgnorth, in his 69th year, W. Haslewood, Esq. most deservedly and sincerely lamented by his friends, and particularly by the many poor widows, maidens, orphans, and others who have long partaken of his bounty. He had been for many years a commissioner of taxes; and was passionately fond of music, which induced him to attend most of the principal meetings of the sacred choirs of the surrounding dioceses; and he had made arrangements for a journey to the last musical meeting at Derby; but the hand of death suddenly put an end to all his innocent amusements. He was the only surviving son of the late Benjamin Haslewood of Bridgnorth, Stationer, by Sarah (Wells) his wife, and by his death his father has left no descendant. From his maternal ancestors, he enjoyed considerable possessions in Bridgnorth, which he has devised to his trustees and executors, Edward Gatacre, Esq. of Gatacre, and the Rev. Wm. Bates, Rector of Barrow, to sell and divide the proceeds as he has directed, amongst his relations and friends, having died a bachelor. He was descended from paternal ancestors, who had resided upon their estate at Oldington in Worfield, co. Salop, in uninterrupted succession, from Thomas Haselwode, of that place, in the reign of Henry IV. who married Matilda, daughter of Richard Eudenas, son of Robert Eudenas, younger son of Richard Lord of Eudenas in Worfield, down to Thomas Haslewood, who died at Oldington in 1659, whose second son Roger emanated to Bridgnorth, where the family have held the first offices of that corporation, with the highest respectability.

JOHN HENRY SMYTH, Esq. M.P.

Oct. 20. At Hastings, where he had been some months resident for the recovery of his health, John Henry Smyth, Esq. M.P. for the University of Cambridge. He was the son of the Right Hon.

Hon. John Smyth, of the Heath, co. York, formerly M. P. for Pontefract, by Lady Georgiana Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the Duke of Grafton, who died January 18, 1799. Upon leaving Eaton, where he had been the favourite pupil of Dr. Goodall, Mr. Smyth was admitted a Fellow Commoner of Trinity: and during his residence in that Society, distinguished himself by his attention to the discipline and studies of the college: his conduct was particularly eulogized by the late Master of Trinity, in the chapel, at the close of a Latin speech of Mr. Smyth's, in consequence of his obtaining the Annual Prize for the best Latin Declamation. Nor were the honours he gained confined to the walls of his College. In 1799, Mr. Smyth gained Sir W. Browne's Prizes for the Greek and Latin Odes; and in the following year he obtained the Medal for the Greek Ode.

In right of his mother, Lady Georgiana Smyth, he was admitted to the Honorary Degree of M. A. and shortly afterwards went upon his travels. On his return to England, he was appointed Under Secretary of State, which office he retained for a short period. On the demise of the Duke of Grafton, in the year 1811, a seat in Parliament for the University became vacant, by the accession of the present Duke to the title. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Smyth were rival candidates on that occasion; and although by dint of "superior" interest, Lord Palmerston was the victor, yet the struggle was so obstinate, and the numbers who voted for Mr. S. were so powerful, that his success on the first vacancy was considered a certainty; and so it proved: on Sir Vicary Gibbs being raised to the Bench, Mr. Smyth was elected without opposition, and has continued since the year 1812 to represent the University until his demise.

Mr. Smyth was eminently qualified for the situation: to high reputation as a scholar, he united great suavity of manner, and kindness of heart; his fortune was ample; and maternally he was descended from the highest rank. The whole of his parliamentary conduct was independent and consistent; he courted neither party; and the votes which he gave were dictated by his conscience.

Mr. Smyth was twice married; his first wife was the daughter of Mr. Ibbotson of the county of Northumberland; she died in child-bed the first year of her marriage. Mr. Smyth afterwards married, in 1814, his cousin, Lady Elizabeth Fitzroy, by whom he has had a family of four or five children.

GENT. MAG. November, 1822.

RICHARD EARLOM, Esq.

Oct. 9. In Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, in his 80th year, Richard Earlom, Esq. beloved and respected by all who knew him. This distinguished artist was the son of Mr. Richard Earlom, who for many years, and till his death, held the respectable situation of Vestry-clerk of the parish of St. Sepulchre, in the city of London. Mr. Earlom's residence was in Cow-lane, Smithfield, and a portion of the premises which he held were occupied by an eminent coachmaker, to whom the state-coach of the Lord Mayor was occasionally taken to be repaired and cleaned. The allegorical paintings which decorate that splendid vehicle, and which were, we believe, painted by the celebrated Cipriani, powerfully attracted the attention of young Earlom, who, at length, attempted to draw copies of several subjects represented on the pannels. He so far succeeded, as to induce his father to place him under the tuition of Cipriani, to whom, at the same time, the ingenious Mortimer was a pupil. Here Mr. Earlom acquired a mastery in the arts of design, and soon after became known to the late illustrious Alderman Boydell.

Mr. Boydell commenced that noble career, which proved so beneficial to the Arts, and so honourable to himself, about the year 1760; and, in 1765, he entertained so high an opinion of the abilities of our young artist, that he engaged him to make drawings from the celebrated collection of pictures at Houghton, most of which, also, were afterwards beautifully engraved by him, in mezzotinto. In this branch of art Mr. Earlom had been his own instructor, and he introduced into the practice of it improvements and implements before unknown. An oval print, called "Love in Bondage," after Guido Reni, was the first print he engraved, and this was published by Mr. Boydell in 1767. Mr. Earlom's fruit and flower pieces, after Van Huysum, have established his fame as the first in his line. In History, "Agrippina," from the grand picture of Mr. West, requires only to be noticed. Many of his fine works were also done for Mr. Sayer, of Fleet-street, and his successors Messrs. Laurie and Whittle; among these were the prints of the "Cock-match at Lucknow," the "Embassy of Hyderbeck to meet Lord Cornwallis," and the "Tiger-hunt, in the East Indies," all from the pencil of Mr. Zoffanij. Mr. Earlom's first and second part of the "Liber Veritatis," after drawings by Claude, are beautiful as to scenery and effect. This work is com-
prised

prised in three volumes, and contains 300 plates. Mr. Earlom has directed, by his will, that his prints, drawings, and mathematical instruments, shall be sold by public auction; which will take place early in the spring.

Mr. Earlom's remains were deposited, on the 16th Oct. in the lower burying-ground of St. Mary, Islington, and in the same grave with those of his father, of a beloved sister, and daughter. He lost a son, some years since, when only seventeen years of age, who had given early promise of eminence in the same line as his father.

JOHN M'LACHLAN, ESQ.

Last Spring, at Calcutta, John M'Lachlan, Esq. formerly teacher of Mathematics in Glasgow. He has bequeathed a handsome legacy, supposed to be about twenty thousand Pounds, the residue of his fortune, for the establishment of free schools in Glasgow, for the education of male and female children of poor Highlanders residing in and about the city, and supplying books and stationery to those who are not able to purchase them. We have seen an extract from Mr. M'Lachlan's will. The trust is confided to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the city of Glasgow, the Ministers and other Members of the General Church Session, and the Ministers and Managers of the Gaelic Church or Churches of the said city, for the time being, and to their successors in office for ever. The boys, besides a grammatical knowledge of the English language, are to be taught writing, arithmetic, and book keeping—the girls, besides a proper knowledge of the English language, writing, and the first five common rules of arithmetic, are to be instructed in needlework, and such other useful employments as may enable them to gain an honest living after leaving school.

GEORGE LONGMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 23. At Highgate, George Longman, Esq. He was the youngest son of the late Thomas Longman, Esq. who died in 1797; and brother of the present T. N. Longman, Esq. of Paternoster-row.

Mr. G. Longman was an eminent paper manufacturer and wholesale stationer; and sat in two Parliaments for Maidstone, having been elected M. P. for that borough in 1806, and 1818.

HENRY NUGENT BELL, ESQ.

Oct. 18. This evening, at Whitehall-place, aged 39, Henry Nugent Bell, Esq. Student of the Inner Temple. This gentleman had acquired some celebrity

by his exertions in the recovery of the Huntingdon Peerage; of which he published a detailed Account, which is fully noticed in vol. XC. ii. 52; vol. XCI. i. 44. An action to recover a sum of money advanced to him by a Mr. Cooke, an engraver, for the investigation of a claim to an estate, was tried on the very day he died; and a verdict passed against him.

MR. JOHN DEBRETT.

Nov. 15. At his lodgings, Upper Gloucester-street, Regent's Park, Mr. John Debrett. He had been for some time in a declining state of health, and was found dead in his arm-chair by the side of his bed. He was formerly a very eminent Bookseller in Piccadilly, where he succeeded the well-known John Almon; and his shop was the general resort of gentlemen of the first consequence in the Whig interest, and in opposition to the measures of Mr. Pitt; whose friendly admirers at the same period were daily to be found in the shop of his neighbour Stockdale.—Mr. Debrett was a kind, good-natured, friendly man, who experienced the vicissitudes of life with fortitude. He had full opportunity of acquiring a large fortune, but from too much confidence and easiness of temper, he did not turn it to the best account. After several years attention to business, he was compelled to retire from it on a small annuity settled on him by a near relation; and the latter part of his life has been actively passed in the useful employment of compiling some valuable publications, particularly various editions of the Peerage and Baronetage. At an earlier period the following issued from his shop:

"New Foundling Hospital for Wit, 1784," 6 vols. 12mo.; "Asylum for Fugitive Pieces in Prose and Verse," 4 vols. 12mo.; "Parliamentary Papers," 1797, 3 vols. 8vo.

LIEUT. ROBERT HOOD, R. N.

Oct. 20, 1821. On the Land Arctic expedition, in North America, most deeply regretted, aged 24, Lieut. Robert Hood, R. N. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Hood, of Bury, Lancashire. The expedition to which he was attached had fully accomplished its object, and after dreadful sufferings from distress of every description, had, on its return, nearly reached a place of safety, when most lamentable to relate, Lieut. Hood was assassinated by a Canadian. He was a young man of the greatest promise. He had entered the navy at the early age of 11; and had served as midshipman under some of the most distinguished officers—the late

late Sir Peter Parker, Admiral Sir C. Rowley, the Hon. Capt. Duncan, Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, &c. with whose marked approbation, and indeed particular friendship, he had been honoured. In him glowed in an eminent degree the ardour of distinction, and the noble ambition of raising himself by his own exertions to the highest station, which, when united with his distinguished abilities and acquirements, gave his friends a fair prospect of his attaining to the first posts in his profession. Unfortunately, he has fallen at the very time when he might have expected to reap the fruits of his long and most arduous exertions. Alas! he, whose ardent spirit could not be subdued, nor his glowing enthusiasm quenched, by the rigours of the Polar cold, or the hazards of the enterprise, fell by the hand of an assassin!

"Magnis tamen excidit" actis;
for the object of the expedition was attained.

He will long live in the memory of his friends, who were nearly as numerous as his acquaintances, and who feel, that "To England he has done his duty."

MR. GEORGE PACE.

Oct. 1. Aged 56, Mr George Pace, Inspector and Superintendent of the Telegraphic and Semiphoric establishment at the Admiralty, while engaged in the discharge of his duty, was seized by an apoplectic attack, and immediately fell from his chair. On the alarm being given by his assistant, three medical gentlemen were sent for, and every exertion was made that skill could suggest or humanity urge, but ineffectually; for, after remaining in a state of total insensibility for some hours, he expired at midnight, and has left a wife and family, with an extensive circle of friends, to regret his unexpected decease. Mr. Pace was a Lieutenant in the Navy of upwards of 30 years standing; his youth was spent on the West India station, and he sailed for some years in the *St. George*, under his Captain and patron, Mr. (now Sir Joseph) Yorke. In the year 1805, he was appointed to the important signal-station in the Island of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, where he remained till 1811, when Sir Joseph Yorke, being First Lord of the Admiralty, appointed him to the situation which he held to the hour of his death, with high credit to himself and satisfaction to all who were in any degree connected with him.

SIGNOR CARLO ROVEDINO.

Oct. 6. In Sloane-street, aged 70, Signor Carlo Rovedino; his death was

owing to water in his chest, under which he severely suffered for several weeks. This Gentleman was well known for his musical talents in this country, and on the Continent, as a bass singer. He first visited this country in the year 1777, and made his debut at the King's Theatre, having studied under Sacchini and Rauzzini. He afterwards went abroad, and acquired high celebrity in Italy, Paris, &c. He returned to this country in 1791, and remained at the King's Theatre for 23 years; after a short engagement at Paris, he wholly retired from the stage, and returned to pass the remainder of his days in this country. He was remarkable for the strength, extent, and mellow tones of his voice, as well as for his science and musical taste. He was generally esteemed, and has left a widow, two sons, and a daughter, to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

MADAME LETITIA BONAPARTE.

Oct. 10. At Marseilles, Madame Letitia Bonaparte, the mother of Napoleon Bonaparte. Her chief heir is her grandson, the young Napoleon, who it is said will ultimately receive an immense fortune. To her eight children now living, to wit, Joseph Bonaparte, Lucien, Lewis, Jerome, Elisa, Pauline, Caroline, and Hortensia, she bequeaths to each and every one the sum of 150,000 scudi (37,500*l.* sterling), making in the whole three hundred thousand pounds! The four daughters of Lucien are to have each a marriage portion of 25,000 scudi. And to her brother Cardinal Fesch, who already rolls in wealth, she bequeaths a superb Palace, filled with the most splendid furniture and rarities of every sort.

A private letter, dated Rome, Oct. 12, says, "Well may it be said that we live in extraordinary times.—Who would have thought, 30 years ago, that the wife of an humble citizen of Ajaccio, and who afterwards was living in straitened circumstances in the city of Marseilles, should breathe her last, in 1822, in one of the most princely Palaces of this city; publishing her last will and testament to the world with a pomp and éclat that is not often seen even in individuals of the most exalted station. Such is the fact, however, as applicable to Madame Letitia Bonaparte."

DR. WRIGHT.

Aug. 23. Aged 67, Dr. Robert Wright, Physician of Greenwich Hospital, late of Haslar. His death was occasioned by apoplexy. By the death of this able Physician, the Naval Service of his Country has been deprived of a zealous active Physician,

physician, he having served with many of the most distinguished Commanders during the late war. He has left a widow and a numerous family unprovided for, to lament the loss of an affectionate father and a tender husband.

WILLIAM BEAR.

Aug. 3. William Bear, of Sydenham Common, Kent, in his 58th year. He dwelt in his own freehold cottage there, near the reservoir. Having shot a wild duck, which fell into the water, he stripped off his clothes to recover it, and it is supposed was seized with cramp in his leg, of which he had complained during the preceding night, and was drowned. He has left a disconsolate widow, three sons and three daughters, all of whom he had brought up to industrious habits, and who supported themselves by honest labour. He was beloved by them all, and much respected by the neighbourhood—was never known to have been guilty of falsehood or wrong; in his family he was mild and affectionate, and never harsh or intemperate, and though his earnings were small, and his family large, yet he was never heard to murmur. He was followed to the grave at Lewisham Churchyard, a distance of three miles, by his widow and children, and the wife of his married son, and nearly 30 mourners, and these were followed by a concourse of about 200 of the neighbouring labourers, who were desirous of shewing in this peaceable manner their respect and esteem for him, and their regret for his loss:

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,

Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,

The short and simple annals of the

THOMAS BERRY.

Aug. 4. At his cottage at Dulwich, Thomas Berry, aged 70 years and upwards. He had, among the few events which mark an industrious and humble life, been formerly in the service of, and was body coachman to Thomas Wright, esq. of Dulwich, when Lord Mayor of London in 1786; and soon after the decease of that worthy magistrate, he had retired into private life. He was of mild and placid temper and deportment—beloved in his family, respected throughout the hamlet, and suffered the approach of death with pious resignation.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Oct. 2. At Madeira, aged 28, Rev. Robert Williams, M. A. Fellow of Jesus Col-

lege, Cambridge. This gentleman distinguished himself in the public examinations of Michaelmas Term 1819, and gained a first class in *Literis Humanioribus*.

Oct. 8. At North Wingfield, co. Derby, of a mortification, occasioned by the breaking of his thigh, the Rev. Harry Hanky, A. M. many years Rector of that place, being presented in 1799, by R. Collett, esq. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, M. A. LL. B. 1793.

Oct. 12. At the Brook, near Romford, aged 63, Rev. Matthew Wilson. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, A. B. 1783, A. M. 1796. In 1797 he was presented by J. Button, Esq. to the Vicarage of Thurruck Grays, co. Essex. He published in 8vo, 1806, "To your Tents; an Address to the Volunteers."

Oct. 13. At Todenham Rectory, the Rev. William Elliot, Curate of Welford.

Oct. 21. At Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, the Rev. Harry Porter, A. M. formerly Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. 1780, A. M. 1783; ten years Rector of Springfield Boswell, and Rickard, co. Essex (being presented in 1812 by Sir J. Tyrell, Bart.) and twenty-one years Vicar of Enfield, Middlesex (being presented in July 1801, by Trinity College).

Nov. 10. Aged 88, the Rev. Charles Onley, of Stisted Hall, co. Essex. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge, B. A. 1755, M. A. 1768.

Lately. Rev. J. Bannister, 22 years Rector of Iddesleigh, being presented in 1800, by H. Hobhouse, Esq. He was of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1774.

Rev. J. B. Karslake, Rector of Filleigh, and of the consolidated parish of East Buckland, also Rector of Creacomb, Devon. He was presented to the livings of East Buckland, with Filleigh, by the Earl of Fortescue in 1800, and to the Rectory of Creacomb in 1778, by W. Harris, Esq.

At Lincoln, aged 58, Rev. G. King, Rector of Ashby-de-la-Land, co. Lincoln. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1784, M. A. 1787; and was presented to the above living in 1791, by the King, by lapse.

At Sawtry, Huntingdonshire, aged 61, the Rev. James Saunders, Rector of Sawtry, and Vicar of Great Gidding. He was presented to the Vicarage of Gidding in 1791, by Lord Sondes; and in 1795, by the Duke of Devonshire, to the Rectory of Sawtry. He was of Queen's College, Cambridge, A. B. 1781, A. M. 1784, S. T. B. 1793.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. William Shippen Wilks, of Astrop House, Northamptonshire, Prebendary of York, and nearly 30 years Rector of Preston Bissett, Bucks, being presented in 1795, by Mrs. Coke. He was

son of the late Mr. Justice Willes; and was of Christ Church, Oxford; M.A. 1787.

At Derby, Rev. *John Lindsay Young*, M.A. of Brazenose College, Oxford, and of Cockerham in Lancashire.

Nov. 4. In High-street, Oxford, aged 59, Rev. *Hugh Moises*, M.A. Rector of Whitechurch, co. Oxon. and Vicar of East Farleigh, Kent; to which livings he was presented in 1812 by the King. He was of University College, Oxford; M.A. 1789.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. In Castle-street, Holborn, Mary, wife of Rich. Edwards, esq. dau. of Henry Chester, esq. of Milford, near Salisbury.

Sept. 14. Aged about 67, Wm. Porden, esq. of Berner's-street, Architect. He was a native of Hull, and father of Miss E. A. Porden, Authoress of those elegant Poems "The Veils," and "Cœur de Lion." Eaton Hall, Cheshire, is a specimen of Mr. Porden's talents.

Sept. 30. At Sydenham, 60, Sophia, widow of Wm. Badcock, esq. and dau. of late Rich. Cumberland, esq.

Oct. 2. In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, aged 75, Dorothy Baroness de Kutzleben, widow of Baron de Kutzleben, formerly Minister from the Landgrave of Hesse.

Oct. 5. At Kensington, aged 13, Mary, eldest child of Rev. J. H. Howlett.

Oct. 6. At Peckham, aged 63, Mr. Thodey, one of the Bridge-Masters of the City of London.

At Southgate, 69, Ellen, eldest daughter of late Edward Foxcroft, esq. of Halsteads, co. York.

Oct. 10. At Putney, Jane, wife of Rev. W. Carmall.

Oct. 11. In Sloane-street, aged 75, Mrs. Chalmers.

Oct. 15. In Queen's-buildings, Brompton, 88, Mr. Francis Barron, many years an ironmonger in the Strand.

Oct. 16. Aged 64, Thomas Boycott, esq. of Clement's-lane, Lombard-st. Banker.

Oct. 17. Mary-Anne, dau. of Thomas Usborne, esq. of Trinity-square.

Aged 67, Mr. Christian Kellner, 42 years musician in his late Majesty's private band.

Oct. 19. Aged 79, Mary, wife of John Gant, esq. of Acton-place, Kingsland-road.

At Lambeth, aged 72, Caroline, wife of William Manners, esq.

At Isleworth, 90, Matthew Stainton, esq. In Great Coram-street, on his way from Scotland to Geneva, aged 52, Alexander Marceet, M.D.

Oct. 20. At Kennington-place, Vauxhall, aged 55, Philip Henry Savage, esq. (son of Admiral Savage), late Capt. of the 52d Reg. and of the 1st Reg. of Life Guards.

Oct. 21. At Walthamstow, 69, George Ballantyne, esq. an elder brother of the Trinity House.

Oct. 26. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 66, Samuel Rhodes, esq. an eminent cow-keeper of Islington.

Oct. 30. In Finsbury-square, aged 71, Asher Goldsmid, esq. respected and lamented by all who knew him.

At Kensington, aged 78, Mr. John Annis. He was a parishioner of that parish for upwards of 50 years.

Nov. 2. At Peckham, aged 49, Brown French, esq.

Aged 18, Sarah, youngest daughter of John Capel, esq. of Russell-square.

Nov. 6. In Cheapside, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Ganthony.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, Christiana, wife of W. Greenwood, esq. of Brookwood Park, Hants.

Nov. 7. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 54, Samuel-John-Symons Trickey, esq.

Nov. 8. At Edmonton, aged 78, Mr. Lewis Vulliamy.

At Wandsworth Manor-house, of an inflammation in his bowels, aged 8, Henry, 10th son of Rt. Hon. Christ. Magnay, Lord Mayor.

Nov. 11. Aged 54, Mrs. Fuce, of Bankside, Southwark.

Anne, wife of Mr. Richard Mountford, of Tottenham Green.

Robert Price, esq. of Isleworth, late of the Old Change.

Aged 88, Mr. Adam Gray, of Berkeley-street, St. John's square.

Nov. 15. Aged 64, Thomas Lane, esq. of Bedford-row.

Nov. 16. In York-street, aged 75, Lady Bloxam, widow of Sir Matthew Bloxam, whose death is recorded in p. 374. The following anecdote should not go unnoticed:—When the late Sir Matthew Bloxam was Sheriff, a dealer in old stores was cast for transportation; his property, to the amount of sixteen hundred pounds, was forfeited; the wife of the culprit petitioned for her starving family to have the money restored, which Sir Matthew immediately assented to, for his half; but his colleague said no, that they had forced him into a disagreeable office, and he would have all the emoluments arising from it.

At Clapham, aged 67, Henry Pigeon, esq. many years a Magistrate, and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Surrey.

Nov. 17. In Finsbury-square, Elizabeth, relict of the late Robert Service, esq.

Nov. 18. In Welbeck-street, Mrs. Paunceston, of Brickhill Manor, Bucks.

BERKSHIRE.—*Lately.* Eliza, wife of Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, esq. of Englefield House (see Part i. p. 378), daughter of late Sir Francis Sykes, bart. of Basilden, Berks, and only child of the Hon. Lady Smith.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Buckingham, G. Newman, esq. a Magistrate, a Distributor of Stamps for the county of Buckingham.

Buckingham, and also a Burgess of the Corporation of Buckingham.

ESSEX.—At Saffron Walden, aged 73, Henry Archer, esq. nearly 40 years Alderman of that town, during which period he four times filled the civic chair.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Nov. 2. At Tetbury, 65, Wm. Wood, esq. banker, of that place.

Nov. 3. At Clifton, 55, John Ormsby Vandeleur, of co. Limerick, late Col. in the army, and Lieut.-Col. 5th Drag. Guards.

HAMPSHIRE.—Sept. 25. At Southampton, 56, Thomas Conway, esq.

Oct. 6. At Alton, Mary, wife of Mr. William Haslam, of Greenwich.

Oct. 26. At Southampton, Sam. Welchman, esq.

HERFORDSHIRE.—*Lately*. At Bromyard, Robert Sweeting Dansie, esq. late of Clater Park.

Nov. 9. Aged 20, John-Freeman, eldest son of Joseph Blissett, Esq. of Letton. He was a member of Worcester College, where he was equally beloved and respected, as in his own family, for the unaffected exercise of those duties which made him an early example in social and religious life.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Oct. 25. John-Bennet Lawes, esq. of Rothamstead House.

Nov. 4. At Beechwood, the residence of her father, Sir John Saunders Sebright, bart. M. P. Emily Saunders, the wife of Frederick Franks, esq.

KENT.—Nov. 11. At Woolwich, 20, Charles-Proby Cunningham, Midshipman, R. N. and son of Commissioner C. R. N.

Oct. 14.—Aged 74, the only sister of the late Sir R. Welch, of Eltham.

Oct. 29. At Broadstairs, aged 63, Mary, wife of R. Fletcher, esq. of St. George's-place, Camberwell.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately*. At Tent Lodge, Coniston, Geo. Smith, esq. late Lieutenant-Col. 4th Dragoon Guards, and formerly resident at Piercefield, Monmouthshire.

Oct. 18. Jane, wife of George Cole Bainbridge, esq. Liverpool, and 2nd dau. of Richard Hobson, esq. of York.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Lately*. At Gumley, Mrs. Holwell.

Nov. 18. At Quorndon, in his 91st year, Capt. John Wright, of the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, and several years Captain in the Leicestershire Militia.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Lately*. At Norton-place, near Lincoln, universally beloved and regretted, the Lady of Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. M. P. for the Borough of Grantham: and on the 18th of October, at the same place, Charlotte-Maria, 2nd dau. of the above.

Oct. 6. At Haxey Hall, Damaris, wife of Rev. John Heslop.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Oct. 24. At Farnsfield, at the advanced age of 90, Henry Houldsworth, esq. father of Thomas Houldsworth, esq. M. P. for Pontefract.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—Oct. 29. At Luffenham, near Stamford, Thomas Trollope, esq. son of late, and brother of present, Sir J. Trollope, bart.

SHROPSHIRE.—Sept. 3. At the residence of her father, W. Adair, esq. of Heatherton Park, near Wellington, the wife of Rev. Mr. Carrington. Her death was occasioned by some varnish, that was heating, catching fire, which communicated to her dress, and was not suppressed until Mrs. Carrington was dreadfully burnt.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Lately*. In Grosvenor-place, Bath, Admiral Puget, late Naval Commissioner of Madras and Trincomalee. He was an active and zealous officer, had passed the greater part of his life in actual service, and was one of Admiral Vancouver's officers in circumnavigating the globe.

Oct. 7. Aged 62, Anne, wife of Rev. S. T. Wylde, Rector of Burrington.

Oct. 10. At Bath, aged 87, the relict of Joseph Frael, esq. of Smyrna.

Oct. 31. At Bath, aged 59, Major-Gen. Henry Procter.

SUFFOLK.—*Lately*. Aged 27, Lieut. R. Robinson, R. N. youngest son of late Gen. Robinson, of Denston Hall, and nephew to the Earl of Powis.

SURREY.—Sept. 27. At Beddington, James Pigott, esq. Admiral of the Red.

SUSSEX.—Sept. 23. At Worthing, Robt. Michaelson, esq. late of Barrow; and at the same place, a few days preceding, Millicent, his wife, dau. of late G. Satterthwaite, esq. of Lancaster.

Oct. 22. At Hastings, William Oswell, esq. of Wanstead, Essex.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Nov. 2. At Kenilworth, aged 84, Mrs. Butler, mother of the Rev. Dr. Butler, Archdeacon of Derby, and Head Master of Shrewsbury School.

Nov. 11. At Henley in Arden, Major Noble, a native of Leicestershire, who expired in a fit of apoplexy, as his servant was driving him out in his gig. This enterprising officer entered the marine service early in life, and particularly distinguished himself in several engagements. At the battle of the Nile he was in the van-guard, and succeeded Capt. Faddy, who was killed.

WILTSHIRE.—Sept. 29. At Notton-lodge, near Chippenham, Lady Call, widow of Sir John Call, bart. of Whiteford, Cornwall.

Lately. Aged 64, Samuel Whitechurch, esq. an Alderman of the Corporation of Salisbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Nov. 1. At Hucks, aged 80, John Bury, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—Oct. 4. At the Bull and Mouth Inn, Sheffield, aged 71, John Foster, esq. of High Green.

Oct. 22. Aged 80, John Clark, esq. of Pricket-hill, near Howden.

Oct. 24. Aged 76, John Easterby, esq. of Skinning-grove.

SCOTLAND.—

SCOTLAND.—Oct. 10. At Rosemount, near Perth, aged 66 years, John Laing, esq. late of the colony of Demerary. He was, in the most extensive meaning of the words, "an honest man, the noblest work of God."

Nov. 7. In St. Mary's Isle, at the seat of his sister, the Countess of Selkirk, aged 40, James Wedderburn, esq. Solicitor-General for Scotland, and son of James Wedderburn Colville, esq.

WALES.—At Landaff, Mary, wife of Rev.

Powell Edwards, and second daughter of the late Edward Pearson, esq.

At Kennartha, co. Pembroke, at the advanced age of 105, Mrs. Hannah Joel.

IRELAND.—In Dublin, aged 24, Lady Anne Jocelyn, only sister of the Earl of Roden.

Sept. 13. At the parsonage-house, Narraghmare, co. Kildare, aged 16, Anne Torrens; and on Oct. 13, aged 18, Catharine Torrens, the second and eldest daughters of the Archdeacon of Dublin.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 23, to Nov. 26, 1822.

Christened.		Buried.								
Males - 1005	} 1961	Males - 812	} 1687	Between	2 and 5	183	50 and 60	162		
Females - 956		Females - 825			5 and 10	82	60 and 70	143		
Whereof have died under two years old					10 and 20	45	70 and 80	105		
					20 and 30	117	80 and 90	53		
					30 and 40	163	90 and 100	6		
					40 and 50	166				
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.										

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending November 16.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
39 2	28 4	19 8	18 10	26 7	23 5

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, November 25, 35s. to 40s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, November 20, 29s. 0½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, November 25.

Kent Bags	2l. 2s. to 4l. 10s.	Kent Pockets	2l. 5s. to 5l. 12s.
Sussex Ditto	1l. 18s. to 2l. 6s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 0s. to 2l. 18s.
Yearlings	1l. 10s. to 2l. 10s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 5s. to 4l. 0s.
Farnham, fine, 6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.			

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 21.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 4l. 4s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 00s. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 4l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, November 16. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	2s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 13:	
Veal	3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Beasts	467 Calves 190.
Pork	2s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	5060 Pigs 130.

COALS, Nov. 22: Newcastle, 38s. 0d. to 4s. 9d.—Sunderland, 42s. 6d. to 42s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Nov. 25: Town Tallow 41s. 0d. Yellow Russia 41s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s.—CANDLES, 9s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Nov. 1822 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 1999l. 10s. Div. 75l. per Ann.—Coventry Canal, 1050l. to 1070l. Div. 44l. per annum.—Oxford Canal, 710l. to 740l. Div. 32l. per annum.—Neath, 400l. Div. 22l. 10l. per annum.—Barnesley, 200l.—Stourbridge, 200l.—Swansea, 190l. Div. 10l. Peak Forest, 70l. Div. 3l.—Grand Junction, 245l. Div. 10l. per annum.—Ellesmere, 64l. ex Div. 3l.—Grand Surrey, 58l. Div. 3l.—Regent's, 44l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 27l. Div. 1l. per annum.—Kennet and Avon, 18l. ex Div. 17s.—Stratford, 17l.—Wilts and Berks, 6l.—West India Dock, 191l. Div. 10l. per cent.—London Dock, 118l. Div. 4l. 10s.—Globe Assurance, 187l. Div. 6l.—Imperial, 90l.—County, 42l.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 71l. Div. 4 per Cent. Half-year.—New Ditto, 20l. Premium, ex Half-year Div.—Provident Institution, 18l. 10s.—Covent Garden Theatre Share, 400l.—Drury Lane New Ditto, 500l. Renter's Share, with Admission, 125l.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From October 27, to November 26, 1822, both inclusive.

Ord & No.	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 3 per Ct.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock	Ind. Bonds	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29 250	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
26 250	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
21 250	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
1												
2		3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
4												
5												
6 251	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
7 251	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
8 250	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
9												
11 247	70 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 4 pm.	5 4 pm.
12	40 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
13 247	30 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
14 250	31 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
15 249	31 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
16 249	31 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
17 249	31 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
18 249	31 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
19 249	31 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
20	30 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
21 248	30 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
22	30 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
23 247	30 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
24 247	30 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
25 247	30 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.
26 247	30 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.

* * South Sea Stock, 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 93 | 92 1/2

New South Sea, 90 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 27, to November 26, 1822, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Oct.						Nov.					
27	50	56	45	29, 69	fair	12	50	55	48	30, 08	cloudy
28	40	57	48	, 90	fair	13	46	50	44	29, 78	fair
29	54	58	52	30, 00	cloudy	14	43	50	48	, 55	fair
30	54	60	54	29, 09	cloudy	15	47	50	40	, 28	cloudy
31	55	62	56	, 76	fair	16	42	40	39	, 25	rain
Nov 1	56	62	57	, 93	fair	17	41	49	48	, 66	fair
2	58	60	57	, 75	cloudy	18	49	54	47	, 73	cloudy
3	54	5	44	30, 10	fair	19	50	54	50	, 84	cloudy
4	4		46	, 81	fair	20	52	55	50	, 65	rain
5	54	5	52	, 29	fair	21	50	58	44	, 75	fair
6	50	56	4	, 23	cloudy	22	44	50	50	, 75	rain
7	45	5	46	29, 95	fair	23	48	54	46	, 65	fair
8	46	50	40	, 99	cloudy	24	45	51	51	, 90	cloudy
9	38	50	49	, 98	foggy	25	46	52	50	, 55	showery
10	49	53	6	, 87	cloudy	26	46	52	52	, 59	showery
11	42	53	49	30, 80	fair						

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
Brit. Press—M. Adver.
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Traveller—Statesm.
St. James's & Gen. Eve.
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Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Oswestry Pottery
Plymouth 2—Preston
Reading—Rochester
Salisbury—Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Shrothorne—Stafford
Stamford 2—Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey—Sussex
Taunton—Tyne
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

If LINCOLNIENSIS, who inquires after the heir-at-law of Hugh Lord Willoughby of Parham, will send his name and address, we have authority to refer him to a gentleman in possession of good information on the subject.

S. R. M. has received the Letter of N. Y. W. G. He thanks him, but as his question relative to the Clamroves was mere matter of curiosity, he would be obliged by the information being conveyed through the Gent. Mag.; and in return he will, by the same means, when in his power, resolve any query of N. Y. W. G. The information he seeks is not in the College of Arms; and if it were wanted in any legal document, derived from any other source, it might probably not be deemed authentic.

The account of St. Pancras Chapel near Plymouth, will be acceptable.

C. observes, "there are several ancient Hamlets or small Towns in Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, &c. which lie in two or three Parishes or Tythings, such as Cheal, part in Gosherton and part in Surflete, in Domesday Book called Celia. —Burtoft lies in Wigtoft, Sutterton, and Swineshead. —Crofton partly in Aswerby, and partly in Swarby. —Grassthorp, county of Nottingham, lies in Marnham, Sutton, and Normanton. What could be the original reason for erecting these Hamlets or Townships I could never learn, unless it was to combat with some disagreeable Tax, for instance, Tythes; for if a farmer could bargain with but one for a composition, he might in various ways lessen his payments to the other two; still I am in hopes some of your numerous Correspondents can give a better reason than this."

CIVILIS says, "It appears to me that your Correspondents who have answered the case stated by 'A Churchwarden,' in p. 290, have mistaken the object of his inquiries. I conceive he refers to the expences of the collection of Church Rates, not to the case of a defaulter; if so, there can be no doubt but that he, entitled as he is, to make Rates and *levies* for the repair of the Church, &c. must also have the power of appointing a collector for that purpose. —That being the case, he is clearly entitled to retain the expences of collection from the funds collected, and has therefore (though perhaps himself liable in the first instance) a claim on them, whether in the hands of the parish or of himself."

AMICUS having with some diligence continued his research respecting Sir Thomas Gardiner, knt. and in which he has lately been materially assisted by the party who, at vol. XCI. i. p. 577, is referred to as the vend or in 1807, requests (for the benefit of

Topographers, &c. who may possibly direct their attention to the Parish of Cuddesden, Oxon. to state their coincident opinion, that the tradition also referred to; of Matthew Gardiner and Thomas afterwards Sir Thomas, Gardiner having been related, has been erroneously founded; and that there have been three or more distinct families of that name, possessors of property in the parish of Cuddesden. —AMICUS also states, that another son of Sir Thomas, John Gardiner, esq. whose name has not yet appeared in preceding articles; and a daughter, Mrs. Eurrell, are found upon reference to Sir Henry Wood's will, which was proved at Doctors' Commons in 1671, to be mentioned therein; the former as one of the trustees for his niece, Miss Mary Wood, who was married to the Earl, afterwards Duke of Southampton.

A CORRESPONDENT says, "Dr. King's Political and Literary Anecdotes of his Own Times, in page 14, says, 'Chandler the Popish Bishop of London, and Seeker, Bishop of Oxford, are both converts from Presbytery. They are frequent preachers, but the cant of their education renders their discourses very disagreeable to a good ear. Their parts are moderate and nearly equal; but their characters are very different. Chandler is a real convert, and as devoid of all hypocrisy as he is free from pride and ambition.' This gentleman's name was Challoner, not Chandler. He was born 29th Sept. 1691, consecrated Bishop of London (or Vicar apostolic of the London district) Jan. 29, 1740, and died Jan. 12, 1781, eminent for his piety, zeal, charity, and prudence."

SIGISMUND will feel much obliged by being informed when Sir William Rider died, where he was buried, and if any of his descendants be now living? He was an eminent merchant in London, and had a large house at Bethnal-green in 1664. When acquainted with these particulars, SIGISMUND will be able to communicate something very interesting to the relations or friends (if there be any) of Sir W. Rider.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the Gentleman's Magazine wishes to know whether the Picture of Fishes mentioned in vol. LVIII. p. 44, is still to be seen in Fishmongers' Hall; also to what classes those belong, which are called Allis-Willis, Fire-Flaw, Kingston-Homeling, and River Coney.

A CORRESPONDENT asks, if any of our "Nautical Readers can furnish a plausible reason for the prevailing custom of fixing a horse-shoe on the foremasts of ships in his Majesty's Service, and whether it is a common practice in other vessels, as it has been often seen in the ships of war in the Royal Dock-yards.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1822.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE MODERN MODE OF REVIEWING PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.
THE present æra in the Republic of Letters has witnessed a practice now become too general with Reviewers, but more especially with the two primary Publications of that kind, which deserves some animadversion from the consequence which ensues.

They set down the title of any work, or class several on the same subject together; and then, without noticing any one of them, proceed to carry the reader's attention through a long chain of reasoning on the general head: it is very rarely that the works themselves, especially on political or speculative subjects, are alluded to, and that but incidentally, so that when the expectant reader has achieved the perusal of 20 or 30 pages, and waited with humble patience for either praise or censure of his own, or of his friend's, or of some other's important work, he finds himself entirely ignorant of its merit. This mode of treating both the authors or the readers, is what in common parlance would be called "leaving him in the lurch;"—he has purchased the Review, well knowing that it is conducted with the first talents for criticism, and therefore expecting to be instructed by an acute discrimination, and to be led to such postulata as shall guide his judgment in the instruction of his children or his pupils,—be it in Religion, History, or Government. In the opening, he finds a few abstract propositions, which are feathered out in deep ramifications and dogmas, delivered with Socratic authority, which he scarcely dares believe ever sprung from the brain of his literary friend;—yet he is desirous of trying their force in conversation, and

then he soon learns that had he seen the work itself, or had the Reviewer allowed him, through this expected medium, to have collected but a transient view of it, or had it been analytically decyphered, as might, by plain unsophisticated research, have been of right demanded, a very different set of principles were the basis of the work in question,—that it possessed an arrangement, and proceeded to conclusions well founded, and was replete with the illustrations of an illumined mind; but that the lucubrations of "their reverences" had (for they were never heretofore allowed by common consent *that* infallibility which in these liberal days has been tolerated to them) totally gone aside from their duty, and as inactive pioneers, instead of clearing away the briars and obstructions of the waste, had carried the whole host of the student's notions through some devious way, and there left him, in the midst of an encumbered labyrinth, to extricate himself as well as he could.

Moreover, when he has thus been so successful as to cast his bewildered eyes again upon the broad scene of Truth, he has the mortification to be awakened from his useless pursuit by the sound of the midnight bell, which rouses also the watch dog at the gate; then it is time for him to seek his silent pillow, and weary Nature bids him to defraud her no longer!

Will not, it may be questioned, their reverences have this to answer for, among the multitude of "idle words" for which they are responsible? But I learn that every number of these quarterly Reviews amount to many thousand copies, and thus many thousand students are probably led astray no less than

than four times in every year, and so become the dupes of literary deception! Now if this severe charge be deemed libellous by the whole College, and even if the Lord Chief Justices were so to direct their juries, I much fear for the independent character of the conclave of Reviewers, that as the venerable Earl of Mansfield long since adjudged, "the more it were true the greater the libel." I trust they will not, therefore, be inclined to plunge so deeply in legal speculations as they have done in those of philosophy; nor would they much relish the retort courteous, which would give them some alarm in the shape of an action of damages for the loss of time created, and for having broken their contract with the public, in giving them something else than what they contracted for—not selling by sample: but I confess most freely, that these reciprocities are the vulgar expectations that spring from the shop, far beneath the current notice of the University of Literature. I cannot avoid feeling a little sore upon this mode of treatment, because I have been much deceived in this manner,—not as it respects any labours of my own, nor even those of any literary friend; for, as far I know, we have escaped pretty well, but for the world of Letters, and especially for that more reformed part of it to which we belong, and for our national honour, lest we should be publicly denounced throughout Europe as half-witted, and easily led; and here I must confess my mind to be in a true state of love for my country, and to apply Ovid's sentiment in a far more tender aspiration,—

"Molle meum levibus cor est violabile telis."

But even if I had already read the book in question, it would be far the most reasonable course for me to seek some critical judgment of its merit or demerit, than to seek the opinions of critics on the same subject; that is a pursuit which every well-regulated mind would deem very unmethodical and retrograde, and which a very few years since was universally ridiculed, in the conduct of many who had so little trust in their own judgment of political principles, and in the measures of the existing Government, that before they ventured to set off on the great bellowing of the whole pack of

discontents, they waited until their huntsman smacked his whip and blew his whistle on a Saturday evening, and then sallied forth to communicate sedition and rebellion.

Now, Sir, this I did at the time and do still most heartily despise, and feel the more tenacious lest any mistake should arise in any ways similar to that which I venture to condemn; and as I believe you must have some influence, and may in your free intercourse with all parts of the town, use it with your accustomed prudence, without acrimony, I lay this charge before you, not barely as the memorial of an individual, but as that of a large part of this reading and united kingdom, earnestly desirous that you would endeavour to correct the growing error of which I have complained, and which, if not duly checked in time, might gradually creep into those pages of your valuable Miscellany, which are more correctly devoted to the examination of the best works of our time.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 25.

IN your Number for October, page 326, it is said "that Parliament have determined that London Bridge should give way to a successor." This is the first time I have heard of such a determination. I have now before me a Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, made in the last year, recommending the erection of a new Bridge; but no Act has certainly yet passed for the purpose: indeed the notices have only been given within these few months. For my own part, until I see the Royal Assent given to such a Bill, I will not believe that the Legislature ever will determine on the adoption of a measure so likely to be detrimental to the interests of the Metropolis. An Act, it is true, passed in the last Session, to remove the Water-works, which is perhaps regarded as the precursor to the removal of the Bridge. What could induce the Citizens to destroy these noble and curious pieces of machinery, and desert a constant current of excellent water for a silent canal, at a considerable distance from the heart of the City, can only be accounted for by that fondness for novelty and experiment which characterizes the present day. The idea of bringing water from the country

country to London, always reminds me of the old adage, "carrying coals to Newcastle." The sentence, however, was no sooner past; than it was carried into execution with that celerity which always accompanies the work of destruction;—and what improvement has resulted? as much, I believe, as was expected,—an almost constant stoppage, by the alteration of the water-pipes, for many days of the numerous vehicles which crowd the streets of the Metropolis, to the great injury of commerce, and the no small source of danger or annoyance to the foot passengers.

The destruction of the Bridge will not, I imagine, be effected so easily. It has for a period of five centuries been the usual avenue into the Metropolis; every hour of the day is crowded with a traffick so immense, and crossed by multitudes engaged in business so large, that the least interruption would be most severely felt; yet at the present time, it remains unhurt and uninjured; it has stood firm for a period long enough to establish the excellence of its construction, and it will probably stand as much longer, if it is protected from those juntos of speculators who are so constantly aiming at its destruction. Its numerous and massy piers bid defiance to the attacks of Time, and the strong current passing between them, which alone would prove a severe trial for any modern erection. To destroy it in an age like the present, when solid masonry is out of fashion, when our long engrafted ideas of strength and solidity are forced to give way to modern experimental fancies, which threaten to tumble about the ears of the generation which raised them, would (were there no other objection) be at once dangerous and absurd. The report of "the celebrated Smeeton," which you allude to, deserves the most serious consideration; that the Bridge acts as a dam upon the current, is very evident; yet, as it is, two large shoals are often seen at low tides a short distance above bridge, on the Southwark side. Were the Bridge removed, although the present evil attendant on the navigation, viz. the want of sufficient water-way, might be avoided, would not another, equally serious, arise?

As the matter is, however, to be again agitated in the House of Commons, I beg to call your attention to

the reported alterations: The New Bridge, it is said, is to be built considerably Westward of the present one, which is to stand until the new one is completed. New approaches are to be made to it on both sides, through masses of the most valuable property in the Metropolis. Houses are to be pulled down by hundreds, tradesmen's businesses purchased, and expences incurred of an amount so large, that the actual expence of the Bridge will form but comparatively a small part: a *million of money* would probably not be sufficient to pay for the *improvement*. How this sum is to be raised, it is difficult to say;—is the Bridge House Fund sufficient to bear it? The enormous estates held by the Corporation in trust to support the Bridge, produce, according to their own estimate, upwards of 25,000*l.* annually, a sum so much larger than was ever applied to the repairs, that a very considerable balance remains in the hands of the City unapplied. The Citizens, however, have little inclination to *improve* this fund, and have therefore proposed a plan so extravagant, that some further assistance is required;—how then is this to be obtained? His Majesty's Ministers having very properly refused to grant any of the public money towards the job, the Citizens ask for a toll,—a toll not only on horse and foot, carriages and passengers, but even on barges passing through the arches. But our Legislators will reflect before they agree to these exorbitant demands, before they suffer the multitudes who must of necessity pass over the Bridge, to be oppressed by this partial and injurious Tax: besides this, there are other difficulties, which will not be easily got over,—will not the navigation be greatly impeded, and more difficulty experienced in getting through the two Bridges, which must of necessity be in existence at one time, than is now experienced from the contracted water-way of the present? this, though but a temporary evil, is one of considerable magnitude.

You have noticed, in your account, the circumstance of the falling in of part of the Bridge having blocked up one of the arches. Now if it should be found that the masonry of the Bridge is possessed of that peculiar excellence attached to the buildings of antiquity; if the piers are hardened into almost solid masses, and should resist the attacks

tacks of the wedge and the pickaxe, could the engineer have recourse (as at old St. Paul's) to gunpowder; such an experiment would be productive, I fear, of more serious accidents than happened at the Cathedral. If, after all, it should be found impracticable to remove the whole of the Bridge, and the current of the river be choked up by its ruins, it would occasion an evil of greater magnitude than any that exists at present. But, supposing all these objections to be invalid, how can the City make an application to Parliament in the very teeth of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which, after recommending the erection of a new Bridge *on the present site*, or as near as possible to it, goes on to say, "Your Committee further state, that in the event of the funds applicable to the proposed works proving insufficient, which they have no reason to believe will be the case, they are of opinion that adequate means of raising the money may be found without imposing a toll on passengers passing over the Bridge." The late Mr. Rennie, in his evidence before the same Committee, estimated the expence of a new Bridge at only 430,000*l.* which may be raised without the least difficulty, by mortgaging a part of the Bridge House Estates, the City having nearly half the sum in hand. Now in the face of this Report, and the evidence annexed to it, can it be supposed that such a barefaced application to Parliament will be entertained for one moment by the Legislature? The Corporation, however, do not even stop here; they go on to ask for another toll on Blackfriars Bridge! This structure, a monument of modern professional jobbing, though erected in the memory of many still living, appears to be in a state of ruin and decay, forming a striking contrast between antient and modern works;—the toll on both Bridges at one time must appear a singular circumstance to those who cannot discover the reason, which is, however, visible enough between the two Bridges.

If the City should gain the full amount of their demands, I am not at all certain that the Bridge would even then be built; look at St. Martin's-le-Grand,—multitudes of houses in a flourishing part of the City pulled down, and their sites converted into a public nuisance, a disgrace to the most populous part of the Metropolis,

and likely to remain so for many years. That the same wasteful system of expenditure will be pursued at London Bridge,—that the same deserted space will be there created, I do not mean positively to assert; but that the present will end in the same way as the Post Office job has done, I fear is too likely to be the case. However, as the matter is not likely to pass the House of Commons without a most vigorous opposition from the County of Surrey, I have little doubt it will meet with the same fate which a former Bill for imposing a Toll on Blackfriars Bridge did, and the Bridge projectors will in the end be disappointed of their expected job. If Parliament, however, should determine on any measure of the kind, it will, I may almost venture to predict, somewhat resemble the following scheme: Let the Bridge House Estates be vested in trustees, and the produce applied to the support of both Bridges;—let Blackfriars be repaired, and if necessary, London re-built;—a sum of money for the purpose to be raised by mortgage on the lands, which, if properly managed, will be amply sufficient for both purposes. If this plan should be adopted, the public will not suffer from any extortion by way of Toll. But if it should be objected that this appropriation does not accord with the intentions of the donor of the lands, it may be answered, it is more agreeable to them than the foundation of police establishments, and other good things to which the present directors of the funds may wish to apply them.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Dec. 10.

THE last published Number of the Gentleman's Magazine is enriched by a pleasing and welcome article relative to Mr. Heath's "Restoration of Hogarth," in which the writer states, that Mr. H.'s work contains several engravings of Hogarth's productions, not included in the edition of Messrs. Boydell. It would appear, from this intimation, that between what was given to the public by the Boydells and Mr. Ireland, &c. we are now supposed to have plates of *all**

* In the various Volumes of Mr. Nichols's "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth," 4to, are lists of several valuable Paintings by Hogarth, which have never been engraved. See vol. I. pp. 420—426; vol. II. p. iv.; vol. III. p. 168—184. EDIT.

the labours of Hogarth's inn pencil. This, however, is not the fact; and I beg leave to communicate a circumstance respecting a good painting by Hogarth, which possibly may not be known to the Writer of the statement in question, or to Mr. Heath: at least, there is an anecdote connected with it, that will perhaps form my excuse for giving you this trouble.

The painting I allude to is called "The Lady's last Stake." It represents a young woman of distinction in the perilous occupation of deep play with a gay and youthful man of fashion and intrigue; the lady has been unsuccessful, and lost (like Francis I.) all—except honour,—which, the Moral Artist insinuates, is in danger. This picture, of which I do not know that there has been any plate engraved, is, I believe, at present, at Charlemont-House in Dublin, the town residence of the amiable Earl of C. and was greatly and justly prized by the Earl's equally worthy and accomplished father. My anecdote is this: the late Mrs. Piozzi told me, that when she was nearly sixteen, about the year 1756, she was an inmate at the house of her uncle Cotton; that Hogarth paid a visit, and in the course of the evening turned to her, then Miss Salusbury, and said, "he hoped she would never waste her hours, nor hazard her repose in the pursuit of *Gaming*; made a sketch of her, and informed her she should hear more from him on that point at a future time. Soon after he produced, and showed her the "Lady's last Stake;"—"in which," said he, "Miss Salusbury, the lady is a likeness of yourself, because I wanted a pretty subject; and wished to give a lesson of wisdom to one who is, I trust, capable of understanding its force." Mrs. Piozzi added, that the portrait was considered a good resemblance. But, when she amused me with the above, the picture had been sixty years painted; so that age, worldly cares, and much intellectual exertion, had committed their usual ravages on what assuredly had been a very fine countenance, indicating, as all who knew her must recollect, a lofty, liberal mind, and brilliant genius.

E. M.

. We are obliged to our Correspondent for this interesting anecdote. "The Lady's last Stake" was much admired when it was exhibited at the British Gallery in 1814. The follow-

ing description of it appeared in the Catalogue:

"A young married lady is exhibited, who has lost her property to a handsome young officer of her own age. A letter from her husband, enclosing her a note of 500*l.* is on the ground: this, together with her watch, the miniature of her husband, and all her jewels, appears to be among the losses of the night. The officer is represented in the act of returning his gains, with the hope of exchanging them for a softer acquisition, and a more delicate plunder. The Artist has caught his Heroine during the moment of hesitation and struggle with herself. On the chimney-piece is a watch-case, and Cupid representing a figure of Time over it; with this motto, '*Nunc.*' This, together with the horns of the Moon, requires no explanation. The candles nearly burnt out, and the cards partly scattered on the ground and thrown into the fire, are indications of the scene that has passed."

See Hogarth's own account of the circumstances under which he painted this celebrated picture, so honourable to Lord Charlemont, in *Nichols's Anecdotes of Hogarth*, 4to, vol. I. p. 337.

This important Picture has been well engraved by Mr. Chessman; the size 19 inches by 24 long. *Engd.*

Mr. URBAN, *Enfield, Dec. 7.*
BRED up an Englishman, and under the protection of the English Laws, I have ever been taught to consider them superior to the laws of other nations, as being founded alike in wisdom and lenity, for either of which causes I have considered them entitled to respect and veneration. To persons acquainted with the laws of the ancients, as well as those of the present day, it is quite manifest that the wisest laws in all ages have been intermixed with others equally ridiculous and absurd; I will not say absurd in their origin, but rendered so by time and circumstances; for instance, a law imposing a tax upon an article of great consumption, is wise, so long as the consumption exists; but when the consumption has ceased, either on account of the tax, or other circumstances, the continuance of the law is useless and absurd; so likewise a law founded in superstition might have been well enough so long as the age of superstition lasted; but when the age of superstition has passed away (as in England I trust it has), the continuance of such a law is palpably ridiculous and absurd. From the above considerations, I have been frequently surprised

prised that the law respecting *forfeitures in cases of casual death*, usually termed "*deodands*," so truly superstitious and absurd, and yet so frequently acted upon, should be allowed to form part of the laws of the present day. "It seems (says a learned writer on this subject) to have been originally founded rather in the superstition of an age of ignorance, than in the principles of sound reason and policy." That it was founded in the superstition of an age of ignorance, is quite certain; but that it was wanting of a political motive, is not, I think, quite so manifest, when we consider the purposes to which these forfeitures were applied. We may, I think, safely consider the law in question as having (in imitation perhaps of the Mosaic law*) been founded in the blind days of popish superstition, as an expiation for the souls of such as were snatched away by sudden death, in which I think the political motive is apparent, namely, for the purpose of enriching the revenues of the popish priests,

"*Omnia quæ movent ad mortem sunt Deo danda*†."

"What moves to death we understand,
Is forfeit as a Deodand."

The intention of the law seems to have been to create an abhorrence of murder (if we may so term it) by a forfeiture of the instrument or occasion of such death; a law ridiculous enough in itself, but rendered still more so by the nice distinctions which have since from time to time been taken: for instance, if a man by falling from the wheel of a cart *standing still*, be killed, the wheel *alone* is forfeited, as causing his death; but if the same person riding on the shafts of his cart, had fallen to the ground and broken his neck, the *cart and horses* were forfeited, and not the loading, which in no way contributed to his death; but if by the same fall his death had been occasioned by the cart passing over him, then the horses, cart, and loading, would have been forfeited, because the weight thereof made the hurt the greater. Again, where a cart, in endeavouring to pass a loaded waggon, was overturned, and a person was thereby thrown out before the wheels of the waggon which passed over him, whereby he was killed, it was resolved

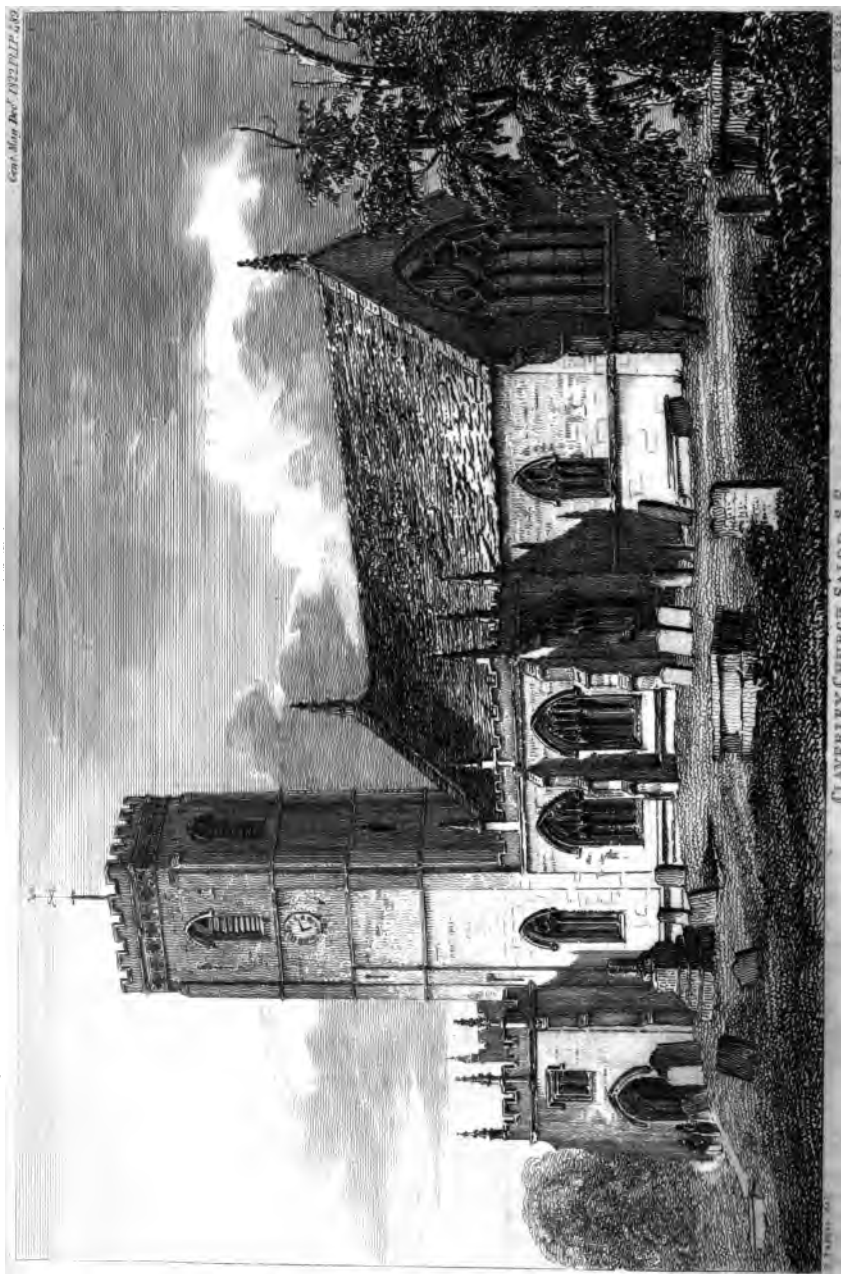
that the cart, waggon, loading, and horses, were all forfeited, for that they did all move, to the man's death. Now really one is shocked to think, that, when so far advanced as the Nineteenth Century, such superstitious, trivial, and absurd questions should occupy the attention of our learned Judges; it is true, that in late years, whenever motions have been made on behalf of lords of franchises (to whom in most cases these forfeitures belong by grant), for the purpose of increasing the amount of Deodands, such motions have not met with great countenance in Westminster Hall. Added to the absurdity of the law, great hardship in most cases ensues, in consequence of the Jury measuring the amount of Deodand by the value of the animal or instrument causing the death, instead of affixing a nominal sum, by which the ends of the law would be fully answered. If, for instance, my servant is killed by my horse, in addition to the conscientious liability I am under of making some provision for his family (if he has any), I am obliged to pay such a sum for the ransom of my horse, as a Jury of superstition (for the nature of their oaths makes them so) shall think fit to impose. I repeat that the existence of such a law at the present day as the one in question, is of itself sufficient to lessen the respect, and draw down the contempt of sensible men upon the whole body of our laws. If the Legislature do not consider the subject as worthy of their interference, the Juries who are impaneled on such occasions, should at least shew their contempt of it by the amount of the Deodands, which in no case (for all cases are in this respect alike) should exceed *one furthing*. The length to which Juries are disposed to carry this absurd law, is shown in the following case, which happened but the other day, wherein two children were killed by the explosion of some gunpowder. The accident was certainly a very lamentable one, and the Jury, as an expression of their abhorrence of it, imposed a Deodand of ten pounds upon the gunpowder; but upon being informed by the Coroner, that, as the gunpowder had evaporated, there was nothing left whereon to levy, they withdrew the fine. After such an example, I think we cannot doubt but that a stop should be put to this absurd law.

I. A.

* Exod. chap. xxi. v. 28.

† Bracton, l. 3, c. 5.





CAVERLEY CHURCH, SALOP, S.E.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, May 11.*
THE enclosed view and description of the fine old Church of CLAVERLEY (see *Plate I.*), in the hundred of Brimstry, about six miles East of Bridgnorth, in the county of Salop, I have no doubt will be acceptable to many of your Antiquarian friends. The following minute and accurate account of the Church, obligingly contributed by a gentleman of great research into remote subjects of antiquity, will much enhance the value of the communication.

"The Church, with the great and small tithes of the parish of Claverley, formed a part of the possessions of the Deans of Bridgenorth, till the reign of Edward VI. when they were vested in the Crown by an Act of Parliament passed in the second of that reign. From this period it became a perpetual curacy, and its Clergy merely stipendiary, with a very inadequate income, till the late grants, being within the Royal peculiar and exempt jurisdiction of Bridgnorth. It was dedicated to All Saints, and is an interesting structure, being considered the third erected here since the Christian æra, at present possessing a small portion of the Saxon with a much larger of the Norman style of architecture. It is capacious, being 103 feet long, and 49 feet 4 in. broad; and though built of excellent stone, procured from a mine in the township of Claverley, had been for many years suffered to proceed to ruin. Many of its ornaments, despoiled fragments of pinnacles, portions of windows, and other stones of early workmanship, had long lain scattered around the edifice, to the disgrace of its wardens and the higher circles of its votaries, and the no little regret of the admirers of this antique pile. Through the perseverance of Richard Cotton, esq. who, appreciating its former grandeur with sentiments of grief and respect, on account of its dilapidated state, began the great work of repair in 1819, which had been so long refused, and by his means most happily and comprehensively carried into effect at a very considerable expence to himself, whilst he was executing the office of warden. It was probably built in the reign of Richard II. the oldest memorial therein being in 1448; so that it is evidently prior to that period.

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"The patrons and parish chancel, with that of Edward Gatacre, esq. on the North, the porch and West end of the nave or choir, and the lower part of the tower, are of masonry coeval with the before-mentioned reign. The South chancel belonging to the Gatacre family, which is of the same style of architecture, is supposed to have been added about 20 or 30 years afterwards. A very general repair took place about the year 1494, when about one half of the tower and whole outside wall of the nave and side-aisle were re-erected. The campanile or bell-tower stands lofty, having had pinnacles at each corner, and in the centre between the parapets. Within is a loud ring of six bells, with a clock and dial; these two latter were the gift of the Rev. Richard Dovey of Farmcote, the last male of that family.

"In the interior of the Church are four chancels, divided from the choir on the South by elliptic arches, and by circular ones on the North, sprung from three heavy Norman pillars, with wooden screens underneath. Three of these chancels were doubtless originally erected by some of the meane lords of the several manors within that of Claverley; in each of which were altars, where the priests used to chant the Roman service of obits, masses, prayers of requiem, &c. for the safety of the souls of the departed great, and of such others as had been benefactors to the priesthood and the chantry. The one situated on the South side of the edifice, through which the inhabitants pass into the choir, is the mausoleum of the Gatacre family: two of its chiefs with their wives are interred under raised tombs, covered with alabaster slabs. In its Eastern window are some specimens of stained glass, giving a perfect figure of the Virgin Mary, with a scroll thus inscribed,—*"Sanctæ Matri;"* and that of an *Agnus Dei*, inscribed as before; the colour of the raiment of these figures is mostly yellow.

"The other chancel on the North side, adjoining to that of the Gatacre family, belongs to Thomas Astley Crowther, gent. but formerly to the ancient and respectable family of Spicer, who probably founded the chapel there, and that perhaps in right of the manor of Sutton. The chief of this family, with his wife, was interred therein,

therein, under an alabaster slab, level with the floor, having the following inscription, in old English characters :

"B. 6. R. S. K. S. Hic jacet Richard Spicer, Merchator, et Alicia ux. ejus, qui quidem Richardus feliciter obiit die Mensis Marcii, anno D'ni Mill'imo cccc^{mo} xl octavo, cuj. animæ misereatur Deus. Amen."

"After the death of Richard Spicer, this chancel, with his other possessions in this parish, fell to his descendants the Brooks of Claverley, who disposed of a part of their estates in this township to the Astleys, a branch of those once resident at Patshull, from whom the present proprietor, Thomas Astley Crowther, gent. is descended. At the East end of the North chancel of the Gatacre family, and adjoining on the North side to that of the patron, once stood the vestry, which must have been taken down prior to the interment of Lord Chief Justice Brook in 1558, whose costly monument is placed against the entrance.

"The principal chancel, and somewhat more spacious, is that in which the Communion Table stands, and belongs to the patron. It was erected by some one of the Deans of Bridgnorth, as Prebendary of Ludstone, and Lord of that manor, to which this rectory was attached. This chancel has lost its originality, its battlements have been removed, and a high ponderous tiled roof now covers its walls. It is much to be lamented that these edifices should be thus mutilated, and such hideous deformity suffered to remain, without calling upon the parties liable to restore them to their antient respectability. Its ceiling had no doubt been of the like beautiful wood carving as that over the choir, but had carelessly gone to ruin, and the present introduced in 1601, as appears by that date carved on the end of one of the trussels supporting the larger timbers of the roof, and on another of these trussels are carved the arms of Gatacre, impaling a cross pattée fleury, 1 and 4, the like invected 2 and 3; this probably signifies that the Gatacre family took upon it a part of the expence of that repair. At the East end is a very handsome and spacious window reaching from within a short space of the Communion Table to the roof, divided by four mullions; on the North and South are two small windows, with some few traces of stained glass remain-

ing. Within are three ancient wooden stalls facing the Communion Table; and on the South side are three niches arched, probably for the holy water-pots, and another much smaller for the piscina. On each side of the Communion Table is a projection in the wall acting as a stone bracket for placing some of the images thereon relating to the antient worship, or perhaps for the larger lights. The ceiling over the choir is curiously formed of large massive wooden frame-work in pannels, the part over the desk and pulpit is most beautifully decorated with richly embossed carving, covering each connected joint, nowhere equalled in this part of the country.

"In the windows in this Church, it is said, were formerly displayed the arms of Ferrers, &c. the antient lords of this manor*, and near to the top on the North compartment of the large window of the patron's chancel, is still to be seen the arms, viz. Gules, a fess between six cross crosslets, 3, 2, and 1, Or, of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who succeeded to that earldom in 1389, and married Margaret, youngest daughter of William, fourth Lord Ferrers of Groby, lord of this manor, by Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and died 2 Hen. IV. 1400."

The following monumental memorials were taken, when I visited the Church July 11, 1821.

At the North-east corner of the Gatacre chancel, is an alabaster tomb; on the table are three cumbent figures; the Lord Chief Justice in his official robes, in the centre; a wife on each side, with ornamented head dresses, flowing mantles, single ruffs round their necks, three rows of chain necklaces hanging loose, ruffles with braids at their hands. Round the tomb their numerous progeny, in the respective dresses of their time. Round the verge of the tomb, the following inscription, in old English characters :

"Here lyeth the body off Robert Brooks, famous in his time for virtue and learning; advanced to be Com'on Serjaunt of the Citie of London, Recorder of London, Serjaunt at the Law, Speaker of P'lyment, and Cheife Justice of the Com'en Pleace, who, visiting his frendes and country, deceas'd the 6th day of September, 1558, after he had begotten of Anne and Dorothea,

* Harl. MSS. a small folio vol. p. 42.

his wife, xvii. children. Upon whose
sowles God have mercy."

On an alabaster slab, a little raised from the floor, in a mutilated state, are the effigies of a man in armour, beard pointed, short hair, spurs, 5 point rows. The lady,—loose robe, with embroidered sleeves, ornamented head dress, a single ruff round her neck, and ruffles at her wrists. At their feet are portrayed eleven children. Round the verge of the slab is the following inscription, in old English :

"Hic jacent corpora Willielmi Gatacre, Armigeri, et Helene uxoris ejus, qui quidem Willielmus obiit xxii^o die Decembris, anno Domini 1577, quorum animarum propitiatur Deus. Amen."

On an alabaster slab, raised from the floor with common bricks, and in a very mutilated state, are the effigies of a man, with a loose robe and curled hair, and a lady with a flowing mantle, open sleeves, and ruff round her neck. Under the figures, the annexed inscription, in Roman capitals.

"Deus misereatur. Here lyeth buried Francis Gatacre of Gatacre, esq. who had to wife Elizabeth, the daug^rter of Hymphrey Swynerton of Swy^rerton, esquire, in the county of Stafford, and they had issue between them 4 sonnes, William, Tho^s. Thomas & John, and 3 daughters, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Dorothea. She died the 19th of Ivne, in the yeare of ovr Lord 1599, on whose sole God.....Amen."

Arms: Quarterly, Gules and Ermine; on the second and third 3 piles of the first, on a fesse Azure five bezants: impaling, Argent, a cross formée flory Sable.

On a tablet against the North wall:

"Hic jacet humatum corpus Thomæ Astley, gen. qui die quarto Maii, anno Dom. Millesimo septingentesimo decimoq^o septimo, et ætatis suæ septuagesimo sexto, animam efflavit."

On a table, against the North wall of the choir:

"Richard Dovey of Farmcott, gent. died 11th day of Sept. 1711, aged 44 years.

"Margaret, his wife, daughter of Edward Fregleton, of Powk-hall, gent. died 23d of August, 1734."

Arms: Azure, a fess Argent, between 3 doves of the same, beaked and legged Gules.

On a marble tablet against the North wall:

"Non procul ab hoc loco inhumatur

corpus Henrici Hawkins, gen. qui ex hac vita migravit decimo quarto die Januarii 1680. Pariterq^{ue} corpus Margaræ uxoris Edwardi Fregleton, gen. et sororis prædicti Henrici Hawkins, quæ hæc vitam deposuit viicesimo quinto die Aprilis, 1701."

On a tablet of white marble, against the South wall:

"William Woolryche Lee, Esq. of Looe-stone, in this parish, gentleman, died the 12th day of June 1816, in the 39th year of his age."

In the village of Claverley, facing the South gateway into the churchyard, is an ancient stone cross, raised on steps; the base and shaft are plain, but the capital is canopied, and the niches were formerly decorated with sculpture. D. PARKES.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

THE curiosity so long and so ardently excited by the unexampled exclusion, not only of strangers, but of almost every individual (not employed in its construction) from inspecting the edifice called Fonthill Abbey is at length in part satisfied.

Amongst the multitude of persons so suddenly admitted to gaze upon this novel and extensive structure, with its precious contents and surrounding beauties, it is natural to expect that by far the greater number will view the varied scene with enthusiastic delight, while others will express a more qualified degree of approbation, and some an affectation of indifference. We are accordingly prepared to hear many "applaud with fashioned pomp of phrase;" but when we find panegyric heightened into bombast, and "a descriptive Guide" spun into a political disquisition, we are involuntarily led to suspect that even Books may be "made to sell."

It is truly curious to observe the expression of different opinions and different feelings upon this subject, which is now become a public theme; some who consider the design and its accomplishment as the *acmé* of perfection, are disposed to divide the merit between the taste of the proprietor and the skill of the architect; some are anxious to impress the idea that the whole design was digested and arranged before the unfortunate decease of the late Mr. Wyatt, and that the execution of the whole has since been conducted by his original plans; while others

others not entertaining so exalted an opinion of this extraordinary effort of munificence, taste, and skill, are disposed to believe that a more perfect specimen of what is called "Gothic Architecture" would have been produced if the late Mr. Wyatt had been allowed to form the design upon his own judgment. But however this may be, and without noticing in this place the hackneyed observation, that the styles of various periods are indiscriminately blended together, it may be proper to observe, that the legitimate object of criticism, is to improve the future, rather than to cast ill-natured censure upon the past; and that the venial errors of taste should not be visited with the severity necessarily tolerated in the reprehension of immorality or vice. If we view the edifice in question under the guidance of this principle, although we may find some essential errors, we may also find some real beauties, even in parts which pseudo-critics may condemn, as deviations from their abstract notions of correct and congruous style. To elucidate this observation, we may refer to the lofty Western Portal, which, whether viewed from without, or from the floor of the Hall, may with some propriety be considered disproportionately high; but view it from the floor of the Octagon, and it will be found that any diminution of its height would destroy one of the finest effects produced on this stately edifice, and it will then be acknowledged, that the ease with which the ponderous doors are said to turn on their hinges is not the only merit to be ascribed to them. It may also be said that the arches of the Octagon are too acutely pointed for the style proposed to be adopted in the edifice; but here it may be answered, that the piers supporting the Tower, being evidently elevated to the utmost admissible proportion, the acute shape of the arches rising from them will, in the eyes of those who prefer pleasing forms to fancied rules, appear a beauty rather than a defect. Another charge of mixture of style may probably be founded upon the absence of mullions and tracery in the windows of the Octagon; here the *cavilling* critic may be told, that the introduction of those members would not only have diminished the quantity of light necessary for that spacious apartment, but would have prevented the simple

arrangement of the stained glass, to which it owes so much of its serenely splendid effect; and here the judicious critic will be inclined to admit, that the architect was not insensible of "a grace surpassing rule and order." It has been fashionable to accuse the late Mr. Wyatt of disregard of uniform style in the several buildings erected by him, in imitation of those of the middle ages, an accusation which would not be so flippantly made, if many who assume the office of censors had the penetration to discover, or the candour to acknowledge, that most of the edifices remaining as models of the ancient style exhibit in themselves the very varieties of which they complain. They may also recollect that the revival of ancient art has in every former instance been accomplished by progressive steps: the characteristic elegancies of the Grecian style were not transferred to imperial Rome in their native perfection, nor was the revival of classic architecture in Europe, after ages of desolation, suddenly effected; for we have seen in our own time structures denominated Doric, bedecked with Corinthian foliage, without producing the squeamish sensations now effected upon seeing combinations far less anomalous. The impartial observer must, however, admit that the architecture of Fonthill Abbey is not without its faults, though some of them are evidently attributable to expansion of ideas after the formation of the original design, which was probably intended to consist of little more than the octagonal Tower; for, if the erection of the Hall or Western limb of the edifice had been originally contemplated, it is difficult to conceive that the plan of the Octagon would have been so confined at the base, that the extent of its side should be less than the span of the Hall, which latter member being in this instance no more than a spacious porch, should, by every rule of symmetry in architectural composition and natural reason, appear inferior to the principal structure. A proportionate increase of the lower stories of the Octagon, or rather of the thickness of its walls, would have given to the general mass the ostensible and real solidity which at present it seems to require; and in the spaces thus obtained, staircases might have been contrived without resorting to so many turrets

turrets for those purposes, which, however they may add to picturesque effect, may be questionable as objects of intrinsic beauty in design. Such an arrangement would also have afforded space for a more commodious gallery and useful apartments, on the level of the rooms called "the Nunneries," as well as have formed the foundation of flying buttresses, to give elegant and useful support to the Tower, which might then have been rendered capable of supporting a spire elevated to the "cloud-capt" height once contemplated by the munificent Founder. Another sacrifice of rational symmetry to picturesque effect is to be regretted in the want of height and width in the North and South limbs, or Galleries, more particularly in the upper spaces within their roofs, and in the diminutive upper windows. The gigantic part of the structure somewhat ambiguously attached to the Eastern side of the Octagon, is rather calculated to diminish the effect of the other members than to give consistent dignity to the whole; and in this point of view the want of magnitude in the base of the Octagon is most sensibly felt as a defect. The three South windows of this Eastern limb are of dimensions and character so imposing, that if those features should not be recognized in a suitable apartment within the edifice, disappointment must ensue; and those who have duly observed the manner in which Hawksmoor contrived at All Souls College, Oxford, to unite with the spacious and decided outline of his windows the indication of internal arrangement, will regret that an example so judicious has not been followed in the instance now under consideration. But methinks I hear some fastidious critics exclaim, "Hawksmoor's is mongrel Gothic!" Such persons may be told that although their great archetype Lord Orford has accused Hawksmoor of blundering into beauty in his design for All Souls, yet the expedient here alluded to is to be seen in a building of a period so pure, that its adoption may be justified in the present discriminating age; or if (as perchance might have been the case) that example had not met the eye of Hawksmoor, then his use of it must be considered as a proof of his taste and ingenuity, rather than the effect of a blundering career.

But the design would have been still

more complete if an apartment had been provided similar to an ancient Hall, appropriated to the hospitable purposes of the banquet; in such a room the windows might have been in reality what is promised by their exterior appearance.

It must also be regretted that members so characteristic as buttresses should be omitted both to the Western and Eastern limbs of the Edifice; to the former, which in reality, as well as in appearance, consists of one lofty room only, they should have been considered as truly appropriate. When we view the extreme Eastern end, flanked as it is by turrets richly ornamented, we are unable to account for the absence of every species of ornament in the vast space between them; and when we elevate our eyes from this naked space, to the perforated parapets by which this and other parts of the edifice are surmounted, we cannot but consider those parapets as too light and undecided in their character to harmonize with the general tenor of the design.

If, without noticing some minor defects of detail, we proceed to examine the interior of the principal apartments, we shall find that the arches terminating the Hall at either end are intersected by the timber arches of the roof in a manner not the most pleasing; and that the ribs of the corbels, or fans, supporting the lantern of the Octagon, have not the elegance of form or gracefulness of proportion by which many other parts of the interior are distinguished. It may, however, be observed, generally, that in this edifice, as in many of those erected in the middle ages, there may be traced a progression of improvement in style, with varied excellence of workmanship; and it appears highly probable that in this instance, the improvement of style was uniform, from the commencement of the vast and novel undertaking up to the period of the decease of the Architect who originally conducted it; and it is equally probable that, if the professional career of that ingenious individual had not been so suddenly and unfortunately terminated, this extensive work would not have been liable to some of the foregoing strictures.

In tracing this progression we shall find, that the interior of the Brown Parlour (which was probably the first apartment

apartment finished) partakes but little of the style professed to be adopted, and that the Westernmost of the two Yellow Rooms over it exhibits but little improvement; but when we come to the Hall, the Octagon, and the South and East Oriels, we find the style approximate much nearer to ancient models; the Lobbies to the Brown Parlour, the Green Cabinet Room, and the West and South Arcades, approach still nearer to perfection; and finally, the Galleries forming the library, combined with the Sanctuary and Oratory, merit the highest commendation, as well for general effect as for elegance of details.

In forming a candid opinion upon the whole, it should not be forgotten that the erection of this edifice was an effort to revive a style of architecture which there are strong reasons to believe was never practised under definite rules: commenced at a period when little progress had been made in producing correct graphic representations of buildings and ornamental details in the style called Gothic. The admirers of this style are, however, since that period, much indebted to the enthusiastic and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Britton, who has selected and presented to the public eye, in his "Architectural" and "Cathedral Antiquities," very many elegant specimens of the ingenuity and taste of our ancestors, which for correctness of drawing and effect of engraving, far surpass any preceding works of the same description, and have excited a degree of emulation that must lead to the developement of data calculated to correct the taste of the Architectural Student.

It should also be recollected, that actual practice is much more necessary for the acquirement of a complete knowledge of this intricate subject than the mere study of doubtful theories.

There are probably architects of the present day who would erect a Gothic structure, of equal magnitude, with less faults than are to be found at Fonthill; if it were not so, the benefit of that experience, which might have been acquired in thirty years, would be lost; for within that period much more has been done towards the restoration of our ancient Ecclesiastical Edifices, than in the whole century preceding, and a disposition to cultivate a correct taste has been evinced.

It is, however, too frequently forgotten, that the improved conveniences of modern times prevent in a great degree the adoption of ancient models, without incurring the charge of innovation. This was felt by Lord Orford himself at Strawberry Hill, of which he found it necessary to observe, that he did not wish to make his house so Gothic as to be unfit to live in; and this, it must be presumed, was felt by Mr. Beckford: it must therefore be pretty obvious, that the most fastidious architectural critic of the present age would be as little pleased to inhabit a mansion built after the exact model of one of the fourteenth century, as the most discontented political reformer would be with the precise constitution of the same period. When all these circumstances are duly considered, it must remain for ever questionable, whether any other person would have conducted the same undertaking with greater success than the deceased Architect of Fonthill.

Yours, &c.

W. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Tewkesbury, Nov. 13.*

THAT magnificent pile, the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, is too well known to your numerous readers to need here any descriptive account, or commendatory eulogium. Perhaps most of them who have inspected the architectural decoration it contains, have, upon their first entrance, beheld with disgust the extreme elevation of the poverty-stricken organ-screen, and the unnecessary height of the organ itself; almost excluding the chastely ornamented roof of the choir, with its religiously-tinted windows, and destroying the noble effect of the lengthened vista; that "artificial infinite" which would otherwise be produced by "the long-drawn aile and fretted vault," gradually lessening in the perspective, and gloriously terminating in the mellowed beauties of the chancel. But while lamenting this daring innovation of bungling workmen, and no less ignorant designers, they may have received some slight degree of consolation from being enabled to peep through an opening on each side of the instrument, and form a faint idea of what would be the grandeur of the scene, were it not thus impeded. How then will they be astonished to hear— (not that the inhabitants of Tewkesbury

bury have determined to obviate this inconvenience; nor that they resolve to cleanse the venerable walls of the structure from the filth and white-lime which now defiles the whole interior; neither that they are about to remove the unsightly altar-screen, which stands alone, like a Tuscan column amid a groupe of Composites, and endeavour to restore the sculptured Subsellium it has so wantonly destroyed; nor yet that they intend clearing away the rubbish accumulated at the base of the Western front:—no; these are all suffered to remain;—but that they, or some *one* or more of them, have given orders for a frame of wood, covered with crimson cloth, to be affixed on each side of the organ as it now stands; not only in the body of the Church, but across the aisles also, completely to separate and divide, as with a blood-stained wall, the nave and choir, for the *laudable* purpose of excluding the chilling blasts which issue from some Æolian cave in the Western part of the former, to the great annoyance of some luxurious worshippers, and the cooling of their warm and ardent devotions. So much for modern refinement and effeminacy, Mr. Urban! I am given to understand, that this curtain is now actually in preparation. Should it ever be erected—instead of the ribbed vault and gilded pane, now faintly seen beyond the receding arches of the nave; and which, even in the present imperfect view, strike the beholder with awe and admiration:—the eye will glide along the same majestic pillars and arcades, and rest upon an organ closely wedged in, and surrounded by brickdust-coloured rags! very forcibly reminding the spectator of the general custom at fairs and other places of amusement, of fixing against a tawdry hanging some device emblematical of the performances exhibited behind it. Oh, that the entrance to the Choir at Tewkesbury should ever be degraded into the resemblance of the front of a puppet-show!

I have heard, also, of a project being on foot to increase the number of pews, by extending the two galleries (which now occupy only the parts of the transept next the choir) the whole depth of each arm, to the North and South walls: which by its continued ascension will end, I should think, within about twenty feet of the roof. Instead of this, let these two galleries

be removed from their present situation, beyond the pews they now cover, to each end of the transept, and over the empty areas now behind them; let these spaces, at present unoccupied, be then filled with sittings; the pulpit advanced a little Westward;—and comfortable accommodation will immediately be procured for, at least, 150 persons. The lofty arch-crowned openings under the tower, at North and South, will then present their noble contour unbroken; the arcades at the termination of the aisles, and the entrances to that running round the Chancel (which latter are entirely concealed) will then appear perfectly conspicuous; the general air of this part of the Church be greatly improved, and no less than six fine circular arches, now either totally hid, or greatly impaired in effect, be exposed to view, complete and unobscured.

Yours, &c.

JUVENIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 13.

I SHALL be much obliged by your giving publicity, through the medium of your widely circulated Miscellany, to the following salutary cautions to travellers in France, by which you may render service to many of your fellow Countrymen.

It is well known that there never was a time when spies attached to the tribunals of police were more numerous in every part of France than they are at the present moment, owing to the just and well-grounded apprehensions of the French Government that a very extensive intrigue is on foot to overthrow it. But it unfortunately happens, that every now and then the innocent suffer with the guilty, and persons are incautiously drawn into scrapes by the spies and agents of the police, who have really no intention of any mischief. One of the most frequent means adopted by these spies to sound the suspected character of travellers is, by proposing to them to drink the popular toast *La Cloche de Notre Dame*. The real intention of this toast, and the sentiment it conveys to a certain republican party in France, is unknown to the generality of foreign travellers, and many persons have incautiously complied with the request, and thus inadvertently drank to a treasonous sentiment: it is in fact a sort of watch-

watchword among the disaffected, and alludes to the death of the King of France, announced by the bell of the Cathedral, and to certain insurrectionary movements expected on the arrival of that event. I have not only heard it on the Continent myself, but persons from Genoa, and other parts of Italy, Germany, and France, have told me of the fact, that the Police having discovered this mode of trying the sentiments of persons, are constantly practising it. The peculiarly unfortunate situation of several persons now detained in France as suspected persons, from some such trifling cause, has induced me to request the early insertion of this as a caution to them.

The mystifying line above alluded to, has, according to the reports of the daily papers, been frequently found chalked up on the gates of great towns, accompanied with words like the following:—*Français patriotique—restez en attendant la voix de la Cloche de Notre Dame, et ne fuissez pas vos nobles efforts trop-tot. Le moment va arriver pour le pavillon tricolor**.

Though every subject and friend to the existing Governments of Europe would desire to see the *really guilty* persons detected, yet it is lamentable to observe innocent and perhaps only heedless travellers entrapped and imprisoned without just reason, as I fear several have been. It is advisable for all European travellers to abstain from entering into any political conversations whatever on the countries through which they may pass.

Yours, &c.

H. O.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

ALTHOUGH every month is bringing fresh accounts from France, and every Englishman who has crossed the Channel has something to remark on the wonders and singularities of Paris, I would yet offer a few observations to your valuable Magazine on the objects which principally engaged my attention during a short visit to France.

After a pleasant journey to Dover, we took our passage to Calais in the Arrow steam packet. The sea was rough, but in three hours and a half we were safely landed on the shores of France. We engaged our places in

the Diligence, with an assurance from the proprietor that it would stop a night at Amiens, and thus afford us, in a journey of 173 miles, an interval of rest; but we soon discovered that the promises of these proprietors were no more to be depended on in France than in other places: *we might stop*, it was true, but the *Diligence* would not, and therefore we might get on as we could. With regard to the Diligence, it is but fair to state, we were on the whole satisfied. Although it cannot be compared with the English stage coaches in handsome appearance, or in swiftness, it has certainly the advantage in commodiousness and safety. None but experienced drivers are permitted: they are taken from the Artillery, and in the event of any complaint being substantiated against them, they are sent back to the service from which they came. In England great unpleasantness often arises from places in stage coaches not being kept;—in France the seats inside the Diligence are numbered;—the passengers take their seats according to the numbers, and these are reserved to them throughout the journey.

I would recommend to travellers using this mode of conveyance, to take some provisions with them, as only two meals are allowed in the space of 34 hours,—the time which is allotted to the Diligence to perform the journey.

The general scenery on the road is inferior to many parts of England. It would be injustice to Kent, Devonshire, or Somersetshire, to compare them with it. The Chateaux which occasionally make their appearance—huge, clumsy, square-fashioned buildings—seem but a substitute for the noble Gothic mansions, or the tasteful Italian villas, which are the “grace and ornament” of English landscape. We also missed the fine parks and elegant pleasure grounds, which add so much beauty to English scenery.

At length we entered Paris, and were much struck (as all must be) with the magnificence of its public buildings, and the beauty and extent of its gardens. The noble fountains and gates which adorn the streets, and the beautiful sculpture on the public edifices, appear to great advantage in the comparatively pure atmosphere of Paris. The marble retains its whiteness, and even its polish, uninjured by the

* See Morning Chronicle of Nov. 4.

the soot and blacks which so quickly deform the buildings in London. The "Jardin des Plantes," the Museum, the grand square of the Thuilleries, the Galleries of the Louvre de Luxembourg, which are politely opened to foreigners at all seasons, must be seen to be adequately judged of; for England affords no institutions of that kind to compare with them.

Versailles, with its paintings, statues, gardens, and waterfalls, seems a scene of enchantment; and, looking from the gallery of the Chapel, or walking through the noble saloons and immense gardens, we feel as if transported to fairyland. In the interior of the houses, the oaken floors, neatly inlaid and finely polished, the tables with marble tops, the noble squares of plate glass, surrounded by rich carvings, the elegant papers and gold mouldings, which adorn the apartments even in private houses, give an air of splendour which astonishes an Englishman. But on more minute inspection we discover that *comfort* (a word unknown to France) is sacrificed to appearance. That the rooms may seem more spacious, the beds are mostly placed in closets shut in with folding-doors, and as they are placed there for *use*, not for *show*, they have no furniture, and the linen and bedding are far inferior to the English. The general staircase to most houses is almost impassable from dirt, because as each occupier of his respective floor is expected to assist in removing it, it is very seldom done. The table knives, wretched enough in themselves, are more wretched from the dirty state in which they are kept; and at the tables of the Parisians the "most elegant people in the world," neither sugar-tongs, nut-crackers, or salt-spoons, make their appearance. We find in Paris none of those arrangements for the general advantage of the community, to which we are accustomed in England: there is no flag pavement, not even a curb stone to protect foot passengers,—and carriages take contrary sides as often as the drivers please, to the great danger of the pedestrian.

The dead are generally buried the next day, and all bodies found drowned, &c. are conveyed to "la Morgue," where, after laying a cer-

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tain time to be owned, they are buried without enquiry.

That important principle of a free government, which recognizes in every individual, however obscure, an important part of the state, and considering his loss as a public loss, sanctions a public enquiry, a Coroner's inquest, is unknown to France; it is the business of its "paternal government" to protect its children; and the Frenchman sees the body taken out of the Seine, shrugs his shoulders, and sighs "*n'importe*,"—and passes on.

Whatever may be the present character of the Government, the French are evidently not a free people; the tokens of military ascendancy meet you at every turn; *gens d'armes* parade the streets night and day, not so much to protect the public, as to act as subaltern spies to the Government. The Military are called in on all occasions; and that superiority of the Civil to the Military power, which is the boast of England, seems scarcely understood in France.

To this unacquaintance with the principles of Liberty may be traced their singular want of public spirit. Every thing which regards themselves; beyond their victuals, clothing, and amusements, they leave to their "paternal government." In Paris there are no associations to raise works of public utility—no plans of general usefulness formed and carried into execution by the mass of the people; all these originate with the Government; and bridges, canals, literary institutions, taking their rise from the public spirit of the mercantile classes, would to Frenchmen be perfectly incomprehensible. What in England, 200 years since, the public spirit of Sir Hugh Middleton effected for London, is still unknown to Paris, and water is retailed by the pailful in a city which its inhabitants consider the most complete as well as most beautiful in the world.

Much has been said in regard to the superior decency and correct deportment of the French of all classes. Certainly the drunkenness and riotous behaviour, which we too often meet with in the streets of London, are of very rare occurrence in Paris; but there are silent vices, as well as noisy ones. The Metropolis, besides the numberless

numberless gaming tables of the Palais Royale, has one in almost every street to which *men* and *women* unblushingly repair, whence the Government has received not less than 600,000*l.* *per annum* for the licences of gaming houses, &c. and the number of suicides in 1820 was 376. We shall therefore be inclined to pause before, from the mere outward deportment of the Parisians, we give them the praise of superior morality. The last hold on public morals, a Sabbath Day, is almost wholly disregarded; trades are carried on as on other days, and if any distinction is made, it is by increased dissipation. The extraordinary vigilance of the police may in a great measure account for the correct behaviour of the Parisians.

The present King, on his return, endeavoured, but ineffectually, to promote a more decent observance of the Sabbath; in this instance he has been obliged to yield (would it had been in a better cause) to popular opinion. The fête of St. Louis was on Sunday, this year, and the whole city seemed given up to complete dissipation. There were ballad-singers, round-abouts, and all the elegant amusements of Bartholomew-fair; food and wine were distributed to the populace, and public illuminations and splendid fire-works took place by order of Government.

While the day of God's appointment is scarcely noticed, except to profane it, such festivals as the Assumption of the Virgin, and days dedicated to Saints, are most strictly and religiously observed.

Trade seems brisk in Paris;—we were astonished at the number of shops, which, though inferior in size, and (generally speaking) in splendour, to those of London, are certainly more numerous. The nick-name which Napoleon bestowed on us, "a nation of shopkeepers," seems singularly ill-applied, as from the rare occurrence of private houses in Paris the term is more suited to them. The shopkeepers have a childish plan of painting their articles of trade on the shutters and door-posts,—bonnets, sausages, books, stockings,—every species of dress or food, are displayed in brilliant colouring along the streets, to the great edification of beholders. Another singular trait may be mentioned—baker's shops are decorated with an iron grat-

ing, and the imprisoned bread cannot be released from its confinement, except by the baker himself;—the Parisians, however, account for this by the depredations committed by the populace in times of confusion.

An Englishman, at his first entrance into Paris, must feel astonishment and delight at the apparent splendour he sees around him. A little time dissipates the illusion; he finds a strange contrast between the exterior show, and interior dirtiness, and want of those accommodations to which he has been accustomed;—he compares the high pretensions of its inhabitants, with their conceited views, insufferable egotism, and defective morality; and after a short stay turns willingly from the heartless gaieties and endless dissipations of Paris, to the quiet pleasures of an English fireside. E. G.

MR. URBAN, *Royal Institution,*
Nov. 18.

THE mildness of the present season, and also of the last Winter, give encouraging hopes that the Observations in Sir James E. Smith's publication of the Letters of the English Botanists with Linnaeus, will be realized. See the end of Mr. Collinson's last Letter, p. 78, vol. I.

"I cannot but subjoin the following remarks, written July 7, 1808, by a very eminent and learned friend, to whom the preceding letters were communicated:

"Many thanks for the perusal of Collinson's letters, which I return with this. I have edified much on the subject of the Springs, which appear at that time to have been much milder than at present. We have now, for many years, had hard Winters occasionally, and an almost constant succession of ungenial Springs. The seasons are, I conclude, subject to these variations. The series of mild Springs, which ended about the year 1785 or 1786, seems to have begun at least as early as 1749, and to have lasted 36 years. Our present series of cold Springs has yet lasted only 23 years. Of course we have 13 bad years to come before we can expect violets and narcissus in January, and grapes ripe in the beginning of September."

These 13 years are now (1820) approaching to a conclusion; and we may at least indulge in the "pleasures of hope," that the apparent deterioration of our climate (so generally felt, that any hypothesis is admitted, without foundation or examination, to account for it) may soon come to an end.

1a

In addition to the above conjecture, Lord Bacon's authority may be cited from his 68th Essay: "There is a story, which I have heard, and I would not have it given over, but waited upon a little. They say it is observed in the Low Countries, I know not in what part, that every five and thirty years, the same kind and suite of years and weathers comes about again: as, great frost, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat, and the like; and they call it the prime. It is a thing I do the rather mention, because computing backwards, I have found some concurrence." W. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, Oct. 24.*

IN reading over the lives of men, whether of ancient or modern times, who have been distinguished either by the nobility of their birth, the accumulation of their wealth, or their eminence in the paths of literature or science, the sensible mind cannot help feeling with regret the situations of life to which a considerable number of them have been doomed; so different from that in which it might reasonably have been presumed their rank, their fortunes, or their superior abilities would have placed them. "The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, nor yet bread to men of understanding," was a remark made by the wisest of men, nearly four thousand years ago, and experience fully establishes its truth, even in the present times.

"It has been observed in all ages, that the advantages of Nature or of Fortune have contributed very little to the promotion of happiness; and that those whom the splendor of their rank, or the extent of their capacity, have placed above the summits of human life, have not often given any just occasion to envy in those who look to them from a lower station; whether it be that apparent superiority incites great designs, and great designs are naturally liable to fatal miscarriages, or that the general lot of mankind is misery, and the misfortunes of those whose eminence drew upon them an universal attention, have been more carefully recorded, because they were more generally observed, and have in reality been only more conspicuous than those of others, not more frequent or more severe."

Such are the remarks of *Dr. Johnson*, in his Preface to the life of *Savage*,—a man not less distinguished by his

real nobility of origin, than by his great mental abilities and misfortunes. The subject of the following short narrative, and whose juvenile composition it is the design of this paper to preserve from unmerited oblivion, cannot certainly be ranked with the friend of our great national Moralist and Biographer in point of the nobility of his birth (though it appears that in the mode of his education, the latter derived very little benefit from that adventitious advantage), yet as a poet and a man of genius, the former may rank as not much inferior to the latter, though in his persecutions he certainly fell far short of him.

Christopher Smart, of whose family but little is known, was born in the county of Kent, about the year 1722. He was admitted at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1739. In this summary of learning he cannot be supposed to have made much progress either in polite literature, or in the sciences, for which that place is, and has been as deservedly celebrated, as the vivacity of his disposition not unfrequently led him into scenes of riot and dissipation, of which his future embarrassments through life afford but too melancholy a proof. His temperament was always, notwithstanding his occasional excesses, devotional and tending to melancholy. He is said to have written several of his poems, especially those on the Attributes of the Deity, in a kneeling posture. This temper of mind, accompanied with other distresses, might, perhaps, have contributed, in no inconsiderable degree, to accelerate his dissolution, and put a period to his short life.

Savage and our author, as they were not very unlike in the uniform embarrassments of their lives; in their deaths were not much divided. *Savage*, after a short life of continued persecution, chiefly occasioned by his unnatural parent, died in a jail, nearly through want, in his 46th year. *Smart*, amidst the accumulated miseries of poverty, disease, and insanity, finished his earthly career in the year 1771, in the 49th year of his age. Though he lived upon terms of familiar acquaintance with *Dr. Johnson*, *Dr. Hawkesworth*, &c. and with all the literary characters of his own times, yet not one of his productions appear in the celebrated periodical publications of that age. Whether this is to be attributed to his natural

natural indolence, or a want of taste for such compositions, must now be uncertain. It is somewhat remarkable also, that our great National Biographer, though he and our author were personally known to each other, has not deigned to take the smallest notice of him in his celebrated *Lives of the English Poets*, notwithstanding many names appear in that work, which, in the estimation of any candid and impartial judge, seem much less worthy of praise than that of our Author. The chief works of *Smart* are Prize Poems, and Translations, which, perhaps, might not appear so worthy of being handed down to posterity. The annexed Poem may shew upon what scale the merits of *Smart* were reckoned in his *Alma Mater*. It is termed a *Tripes*, and the honour of writing such verses is generally given to the most distinguished men in their respective years. When it was written, *Smart* appears to have been about eighteen.

Datur Mundorum Pluralitas.

Unde labor novus hic menti? quæ cura quietam
Sollicitat, rapiensque extra confinia Terræ
Cælestes sine more jubet volitare per Ignes?
Scilicet impatiens angusto hoc orbe teneri,
Fontenelle, tuos aude imitari ausus
Gestio, et insolitas aspirant præcordia flammæ.
Fallor, an ipse venit? delapsus ab æthere sum-
mo

Pegasus urget eques, laterique flagellifer instat:
Me vocat; "et diuri desiste laboribus (inquit),
Me duce, carpe viam facilem, tibi angula clarè
Expediam, tibi cernere erit, quos Sydera norunt
Indigenas, cultusque virum moreste docebo."
Nec mora, pennipedem conscendo jussus, ovanque
(Quamquam animus secum volucres exempla pri-
orum

Bellerophonæ pallet dispendia famæ)
Post equitem sedeo, liquidumque per aera labor.
Mercurium petimus primum: dux talibus infit;

"Aspicias vanæ malesana negotia gentis,
Quam mens destituit Titæ exusta propinquo.
Stramineis, viden? hic velatus tempora sertis
Emicat, et solos reges crepat atque tetrarchas.
Ille suam carbone Chloëa depingit amator
Infelix, ægrum rudia indigestaque mentem
Carmina demulcent, inductoque tibia Musas.
En! sedet incompertus crines barbataque menta
Astrologus, nova qui venatur sydera, solus
Semper in obscuro penetrati; multaque muros
Linea nigrantes, multusque triangulus ornat.
Ecce!" sed interea curru flammante propinquat
Titan.—Clamo! "O! me gelidâ sub rupe, sub
umbrâ

Siste, precor; tantos nequeo perferre calores."
Pegasus inde tuo Genius felicio astro
Appulit, alma Venus. Spirant quàm molliter
auræ!

Ridet ager, frugum facilis, lascivaque florum
Nutrix: non Euri ruit hic per dulcia Tempe
Vis fera, non Boreæ; sed blandior aura Favoni,
Lenis agens tremulo nutantes vertice sylvas,
Usque fovet teneros, quos usque resuscitat, ignes.
Hic lætis animata sonis Saltatio vivit:
Hic jam voce ciet cantum, jam pectine, dulces
Musica docta modos: pulchræ longo ordine
Nymphæ
Festivas ducunt choreas; dilecta Juvencus

Certatim stipant comites: lætâ halat amomo
Omne nemus, varioque æterni veris odore:
Cura proci! circumvolitant Risusque Jocique:
Atque Amor est, quocuque vides, Venus ipse
volentes

Imperio regit indigenas, hic inuuba Phœbe,
Inuuba Pallas amet; cupiant servare Catones.
Jamque datam molimar iter; sedesque beatas
Multa gemens linquo: et lugubrè rubentia Mar-
tis

Arva, ubi sanguines dominantur in omnia Rixæ,
Advehimur; ferro riget horrida turba, geritque
Spiculaque gladiosque ferosque in bella dolones:
Hic conjux viduata viro longo effera luctu
Flet noctem, solumque torum sterileque hyme-
næos

Deplorans, lacerat crines, et pectora plangit:
Nequicquam,—sponsus ni rursus appareat, hospes
Heu! brevis, in somnis, et ludicra fallat imago.
Immemor ille tori interea ruit acer in hostem:
Horrendum strepit armorum fragor undique
campis;

Atque immortales durant in sæcula pugna.
Hinc Jovis immensum delati cecidimus orbem.
Illic mille loris excercet ævæ tyrannus
Imperia in totidem servos, totidemque rebelles:
Sed brevis excercet: parat illi fatâ veneno
Perjurus, populoque pœnit novus ipse tyrannus.
Hi decies pacem figunt pretio, atque refringunt:
Tum demum arma purant: longè lateque co-
hortes

Extenduntur agris; simul æquora tota teguntur
Classibus: et fœti celebrantur utrinque triumphi:
Fœdera mox incunt, nunquam violanda; brevique
Bellis iterum simulacra crient; referuntur in altum
Classes, pacificeque replentur milite campi.
Filius hic patri meditatur, sponsa marito.
Servus hero insidias. Has leges scilicet illa
Imposuit Natura locis, quo tempore Patrem
Jupiter ipse suum solio detruxit avito.

Inde venena viris, pejus, munera, fraudes
Suadet opam sitis, et regnandi ora cupido.
Saturni tandem nos illecebrosi dura
Accipit: ignavum pecus hic per opaca locorum
Linqueunt de more, gravi torpentque veteræ,
Vivunt in specubus: quis enim tam sedulus, ares
Qui struat ingentes, operosæque monia condant?
Idem omnes stupor altus habet, sub pectore fixæ.
Non studia ambitiosa Jovis, variosque labores
Mercurii, non Martis opus, non Cyprida norunt
Post obitum, ut perhibent, sedes glomerantur
in istas,

Qui longam nullas vitam excoluere per artes;
Sed Cerere et Baccho pleni, somnoque sepeliti,
Cunctarum duxere æterna oblivis rerum.
Non avium auditur cantus, non murmur aquarum,
Mugitusve boum, aut pecorum balatus in agris:
Non segetes nudos decorant, non gramina, cam-
pos.

Sylvæ, usquam si sylvæ, latet sub monte nivali,
Et canet viduata comis: hic nectas tantam
Gisque habitat, bufoque, et cum testudine talpa.
Flumina dum tarde subterlabentia terras
Pigram undam volvunt, et sola papavera pascent:
Quorum lentus odor, Lethæusque pocula somnos
Suadent perpetuos, circumfusæque tenebræ.

Horrendo visu obstupui: quin Pegasus ipsum
Defecere animi: sensit dux, terque flagello
Insonuit clarum, terque altâ voce morantem
Increpuit. Secat ille cito pede levia campi
Ætherei, Terræque secundâ allabitur aurâ.
In Comitibus prioribus, Feb. 12, 1740-41.

This juvenile composition of *Smart*, though much cannot, perhaps, be said for its poetic excellence, yet is certainly not inferior to several other compositions of the same kind; and it is therefore presumed, that its preservation (as the writer of this is not aware that it has appeared before in any collection) may not be unacceptable to young can-

candidates for similar honours. His other works, whether in prose or verse, are not much known. None of them appear in any of the well-selected extracts which have recently been offered to the publick. His Translation of Horace, which in its *kind* is most undoubtedly superior to any thing which has been produced in way of transferring the idiom and points of one language into another, is well known to every school-boy.

Yours, &c.

OMICRON.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS OF RECENT CONVERSION OF THE INDIANS.

AMONG some yet unpublished notices of the effects in Hindoostan of the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, the following are given in the Correspondence of Dr. Marshman from Serampore, in Feb. 1821.

1. Joy Narain Ghosaul, a native of Benares, has devoted a large sum to found the School near Benares, that his Countrymen may be there taught the Sacred Scriptures, as well as instructed in various branches of European science.

2. About three years since a number of persons were found inhabiting certain villages near Dacca, who had forsaken Idolatry, and who had constantly refused to Brahmins the usual honours paid to them beyond the other classes of the community. They were also said to be remarkable for the correctness of their conduct, and particularly for their adherence to truth. They were occasionally visited by several of our Christian brethren, both European and native, and were said to be scattered through ten or twelve villages. They were, however, the followers of no particular leader, as is the case with many sects among the Hindoos; but from their professing to be in search of a true Gooroo, or Teacher, they were termed Sutya-Gooroos. Some of our native friends, being exceedingly desirous of knowing from whence they had derived all their ideas, were at length told that they had inbibed them from a book which was carefully preserved in one of their villages. On arriving at this village, they were shewn a book much worn, kept in a case, I think of brass, which had been made for the sake of

preserving it, and which our friends were told had been there many years, although none of those present could say from whence it came. On examination, this book was found to be a copy of the first edition of the Bengalee New Testament, printed at Serampore in 1800. After this, numbers of these Sutya-Gooroos came to Dacca, and with Mr. Leonard, and various native Christian brethren there, described a number of things mentioned in the New Testament, particularly those which related to cast, and the distinction of food. This ended in three of them being baptised in the course of a few months on a profession of faith in Christ, and who afterwards returned to their own villages. Our aged native brother Kishnow (baptised in 1800) went among them last August, and at the village where he was constrained to remain on account of the rains, he found a copy of the second edition of the Bengalee New Testament, which they prized very highly, although they had not yet made an open profession of Christianity.

3. About sixteen years ago, Mr. Ward, now in England, going through a village opposite Calcutta, left at a native shop a Bengalee New Testament, that it might be read by any of the village who chose it. About a year afterwards, three or four of the most intelligent of the inhabitants came to Serampore, to inquire further respecting the contents of the book left in their village. This ended in six or eight of them making a public profession of Christianity. Among these, three deserve particular notice.—One was an old man, named Juggernath, who had been long a devotee to the idol of that name in Orissa, had made many pilgrimages thither, and had acquired such a name for sanctity, that a rich man in Orissa was said to have offered him a pension for life on condition of his remaining with him. On his becoming acquainted with the New Testament, he first hung his image of Kishnoo, or Juggernath, which he had hitherto worshipped, on a tree in his garden, and at length cleft it up to boil his rice. He remained stedfast in his profession of Christianity till his death, which happened about eight years afterwards.

Two others of them, Kishnoo-das and Sebeck-ram, being men of superior natural endowments, employed themselves in publishing the doctrines of Christianity to their Countrymen in the most fearless manner, while their conduct and demeanour was such as to secure them universal esteem. Kishnoo-das died rejoicing in Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of men, about five years ago: and Sebeck-ram is now a member of the Church meeting in Loll-bazar, and resides to this day in his native village, opposite Calcutta; whilst in different parts of Calcutta, he explains the Scriptures to all those who resort to him, being esteemed by all who know him.

Dr. Marshman vouches for these facts, and for the good effects which they are now producing, and he quotes from Mr. Thompson's Report at Delhi in October last, another eminent instance of Vishnuva, who has gone to a retirement in the Mountains South-west of that City, having carried with him his Hindoo New Testament, and having expressed an opinion that its beauties could be discerned in retirement alone: he has had several conflicts in his mind about removing his forty years' merits; but does not yet appear to have a full view of the Gospel, and of the righteousness therein provided for sinners; but is well able to read, and is particularly anxious to go through the New Testament, having his heart apparently set upon understanding its contents, so that it may be hoped, that before quitting his solitude he will obtain a saving knowledge of those truths which are necessary to salvation *.

A. H.

FLY LEAVES.—No. VI.

Like Hermit Poor.

IN the poem of "The Angler's Wish," given by Isaac Walton, in the *Contemplative Angler*†, he expresses a desire to hear his "Kenna

* Bib. Rep. Apx. p. 68.

† It is above half a century since the "Contemplative Angler," by Walton and Cotton, was revived with appropriate notes and embellishments, by Sir J. Hawkins. Several other editions have since appeared under various claims to patronage from the lovers of the angle, or fine arts, and still "another yet." Mr. Major has one ready

sing a song," referring, by a marginal note, to *Like Hermit Poor*. This little melancholy effusion was probably translated from the Italian, the favourite resource of the popular poets in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In an unusually rare tract called *Scillaes Metamorphosis; entrelaced with the unfortunate love of Glauucus, &c.* by Thomas Lodge, 1589, 4to, occur the following lines:

"I will become a hermit now, and doo my penance straight, [rashness sh'd:]
For all the errors of mine eyes with foolish
My hermitage shall placed be where melancholies waight,
And none but loue alone shall knowe the bower I meane to build.

My daylie diet shall be care, made calm by no delight:

My dolefull drinks, my drierie teares,
amidst the darksome place,
The fire that burnes my heedless heart shall stand instead of light,
And shall consume my wearie life, mine errors to deface.

My gowne shall be of spreding gray to clad my limmes withall;

My late repent vpon my browe shall plainly written be,

My tedious grieves and great remorse that doth my soul enthrall,
Shall serue to plead my wearie paines and pensiuie miserie.

Of faintfull hope shall be my staffe, and daylie when I pray,

My mistris picture plac'd by loue shall witness what I say."

The next early authority is the Harleyan MSS. No. 6910, where the same sentiments are given in the following spirited sonnet; which afterwards, by a slight transposition, formed the song alluded to by Walton:

"Like Hermit poor in pensive place obscure,
I mean to spend my days of endless doubt,
To wail such woes as time cannot reoure,
Where nought but love shall ever find me out.

for publication, repeating the usual cuts in a spirited and improved style, and adding several novel and incidental embellishments. Through the medium of the xylographic art, in its best manner, there are given numerous views, and also accurate representations of the fish as when just caught, and lying on the banks of their native streams, which, while applicable to the subject, give additional interest to the text, as faithfully representing the sport and favourite haunts of the authors.

My

My food shall be of corn and carrowe making,
My drink nought else but tenn half'a pizen
my eyes,

And for my light in such obscured shade,
The flames may serve that from my heart
arise.

A gown of grief my body shall attire,
And broken hope shall be my strength
and stay,

And late repentance link'd with long desire,
Shall be the couch whereon my limbs I'll
lay :

And at my gate Despair shall linger still,
To let in death when love and fortune will."

It cannot be doubted that the above poems had one common origin, and, unless it may be supposed Lodge new modelled his original sketch, both must have been derived from another language. It was set to music by Signor Alfonso Ferabosco, with other "Ayres," folio, 1609. Of the words only the first quatrain and penultima couplet are there given. It was printed as "a song," in the *Academy of Compliments*, 1650, and again set to music by M. Nich. Lancaire, to publish in his *Select Musieal Ayres and Dialogues*, folio, 1653, again 1659, and there entitled "A Lover's melancholy Repose." From this work the words and notes were taken by Sir John Hawkins for the *Contemplative Angler*. In the *Tixall Poetry*, 1813, edited by Mr. Clifford, from a manuscript collection formed nearly contemporary with Walton, it forms by an arbitrary disposition of the words, a little irregular ode intituled *Despair*. The popularity of the song occasioned the inimitable author of *Hudibras* to describe

"Crowdero making doleful face,
Like Hermit poor in pensive place."

Hey trolly lo.

To the song sung by Corydon, ascribed by Walton to the pen of Chalkhill, we find the merry chorus of *Hey trolly lo* attached as a burthen, which was then in much repute. Its earliest occurrence that I am acquainted with, is in *A New and mery Entertude called the Triall of Treasure*, 1567, where a drinking chaunt of "Luste like a Gallant," has the following lines :

"Hey rowse, fill all the pottes in the house,
Tushe man, in good felowship let vs be
mery, [louse,
Looke vp like a man, or it is not worth a
Hey how trolly lowe, hey dery, dery."

In the *Annals of the Shire of Lancashire Witches*, 1634, the song is to the families, Massey, Puckling, &c. invites them to

"Suck our bloud freely, and with it in
Jolly,
While merrily we sing, Hey Trolly lolly."

And in Brome's comedy of *The Jovial Crew, or the Merry Beggars*, 1641, is the following catch, afterwards inserted in nearly every musical collection of that period :

"There was an old fellow at Waltham Cross
Who merrily sung when he liv'd by the loss;
He never was heard to sigh with *Hay-ho*,
But sent it out with a *Heigh trolly lo*.

He cheer'd up his heart, when his goods
went to wrack,
With a heghm, boy, heghm, and a oop
of old sack."

In the *Weekly Journal* of 30 July 1715, there is mention of a noted female offender, prostitute and house-breaker, called *Trolly Lolly*, who had been tried at nine Assizes, and always saved herself from the capital part of the offence by pregnancy.

Ed. Hoare.

A FLY LEAF.

From another Correspondent.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 6.
If you think the subjoined morsel of literary gossip worthy a place among your *Fly Leaf Gleanings*, it is very much at your service.

STAFFORDIENSIS.

Amongst the extensive collection of old tracts at the London Institution, there occurs one (vol. LXVI.) entitled "The Princely Pelican; or Sundry Choice Observations, extracted from his Majesty's Divine Meditations," 4to, 1649. On the title-page is written, *Sam. Hinton, Lichfield, Junij 16, 1649, price 1d.* At the back of the frontispiece, in a more recent hand, there occurs the following :

"Memorandum,—

That, at the y^e sale of the Earl of Anglesey's library by auction, there was a book exposed, in which Millington (that managed that auction) read this note from y^e Earl's hand to some of the auditory, and gave a copy of it to others, viz.

"That King Charles y^e 2d (the Duke of York standing by him at that time), being pressed with a passage in the King's book, by some courtier, that related to the preservation of the Church, y^e King answered, that that book was none of his father's, but was penn'd by Bishop Gaudin."

"I think the book was the *Εκκλησιαστικὴ*."

"Since I wrote this (which was some years ago), there has been a formal and public controversy about the authour of this book of the King's; and all men of sense and honor do approve of Mr. Wagstaff's summing up all arguments, pro and con, and determining it to be written by K. Charles and Bp. Pearson, since it could be written by none but him."

During the controversy above alluded to, which took place about 1692, the Earl's *Memorandum* was repeatedly quoted; and, by those who argued against the King's title to the authorship, was considered as a strong proof of the correctness of their opinion. A copy of it is subjoined:

"King Charles the Second and the Duke of York did both (in the last Sessions of Parliament, when I shewed them in the Lords' House the written copy of this book, wherein are some corrections and alterations written with the late King Charles the First's own hand), assure me that this was none of the said King's compiling, but made by Dr. Gauden, Bishop of Exeter: which I here insert, for the undeceiving others in this point, by attesting so much under my hand. ANGLESEY."

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Mr. URBAN, Oct. 29.

IT must ever be a source of high gratification to the friends of our excellent Church Establishment, to mark the various and judicious improvements which of late years have been made in those religious edifices that our pious and munificent ancestors erected for the worship of God; and more particularly, when such improvements are conducted in a manner suitable to the style of architecture each edifice displays.

To no church can these remarks apply with so much propriety as to the parish church of Bitteswell, in the county of Leicester, which has lately undergone, in the interior, a complete renovation; and on the exterior improvements have been made, which reflect the highest credit on the architect and the respective artisans employed. The whole was conducted under the superintendence and fostering care of the worthy Pastor, whose unwearied exertions can never be excelled—rarely equalled; and to withhold the meed of praise from whom, would evince a want of feeling and justice; but the satisfaction he must experience

in his own breast, infinitely surpasses all human applause, and will continue with him till the latest period of life.

The walls have been fresh plastered and scored, in imitation of stone, and the successive coats of whitewash, which covered the arches and the stone tracery of the windows, being entirely removed, they are now exhibited in their pristine form; and the sombre hue which the walls now display, admirably accords with those dispositions and feelings which we should ever cherish in the worship of our Creator. The old seats (many of them apparently coeval with the building) are replaced by new ones, made of excellent oak grown in the neighbourhood, and which is so well calculated to exhibit, as well as preserve, the pointed arch and carved work with effect. The pulpit, which, before these alterations, was too much retired in the North-eastern angle of the nave, has been elevated and advanced more into the body of the Church: besides increasing the general effect of the whole, it gives greater facility of hearing to those persons in the chancel. The front of the gallery, which is much enlarged, is ornamented with successive pointed arches; the fronts of the seats, the panuels of the doors (which are square headed), with similar arches, and parts of the trefoil tracery terminating in lozenge pendants; the fronts and sides of the reading-desk and pulpit also consist of square-headed pannels, ornamented in like manner. The font is remarkably neat; the body contains six compartments, each furnished with pointed quatrefoils, so carved as to resemble spreading foliage. The altar-piece, elegant and chaste, both in design and execution, is formed into three divisions, under two pointed arches, and one obtusely formed arch, supported by columns resting on a plinth, the centre division contains the Commandments, the other two the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the institution of the Sacrament; the whole is surmounted with a trefoil cornice,—that part of the altar immediately behind the cornice being painted black, displays the trefoils to great advantage; and the railing in front, consisting of open pointed arches, gives a light and pleasing effect to the whole. The floor has been paved with fine Derbyshire stone in a lozenge form, which brings to our

our recollection the manner in which the windows of our churches were formerly glazed. It may be necessary to state, that the windows in the chancel, those on each side the gallery, and the one over the West door of the tower, were a few years since entirely new, from stone procured from a quarry in an adjoining county; and that the whole of the wood-work is of British oak.

The improvements on the exterior consist of a weather moulding over the chancel door, a reparation of the stone mullions of the windows in the South side of the nave with Roman cement, and a recolouring of the walls of the nave and chancel. An extended accommodation for the increasing population of the parish, accompanies these improvements; to which may be added, that the excellent style of church psalmody which pervades the choir, and the impressive practical discourses which flow from the pulpit, unite to render this Church one of the most interesting in the county; at the same time it exhibits a correct model of judicious improvement and elegant uniformity; and of what may be effected by one who has at heart the honour of God, and the interests of our holy Religion. Well may we exclaim in Merriek's elegant version of the 122d Psalm,—

"The joyful morn, my God, is come,
That calls me to thy honour'd dome,
Thy presence to adore;
My feet the summons shall attend,
With willing steps thy courts ascend,
And tread the hallow'd floor.

Seat of my friends and brethren, hail!
How can my tongue, O Sion, fail

To bless thy lov'd abode,—
How cease the zeal that in me glows,
Thy good to seek, whose walls inclose
The mansions of my God?"

Ever should the prayers for the Church be;—"May sound doctrine be heard from the pulpits; holy living be seen among her members; peace be within her walls; and success attend the labours of all those who are employed in her service!"

ANTIQUARIUS CARBONARIUS.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 13.

THE Earl of Clarendon, in the 6th Book of his History of the Civil Wars, states that King Charles, after his arrival at Oxford, began to consi-

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der how money for the payment of his army was to be procured, and in such a manner that the narrow circuit which contained his quarters might not be oppressed with the whole burthen. The matter, however, his Lordship says, was difficult, his Majesty being to provide payment for the several garrisons and the whole body of foot, besides the weekly expense for his house, out of such monies as could be borrowed; for of all his own revenue, he had not the receiving a penny within his power, neither did he think fit to compel any one to supply him; "*only by letters and all other gentle ways*, he invited those who were able to consider how much their own security and prosperity was concerned, and depended upon the preservation of his rights, and offered to sell any of his lands, or to give any personal security for whatsoever money would be lent to him at interest."

However *gentle* the King's ways might be in calling for the assistance of his loyal subjects, his wants certainly appear to have been of a *pressing* nature, when the letters alluded to by Lord Clarendon requested a supply in *plate*, if money was not forthcoming. The following Letter, illustrative of the statement of that celebrated Historian, is at your service, if you think it merits a corner in your Miscellany. The original bears the autograph of King Charles, and is sealed with his own seal. It is still in existence at Eastwall, amongst the papers of a descendant of the gentleman to whom it is addressed.

"TO OUR TRUSTY AND WELL-BELOVED
JOHN GRUBB, ESQ.

CHARLES R.

"Trusty and well-beloved, wee greette you well. Though wee are unwilling in the least degree to press upon our good subjects, yet we must obey that necessity which compells us in this publike distraction, when our owne money and revenue is seized and deteyned from us, to hold on any thing which with God's blessing may be a meanes to preserve this kingdome. We must therefore desire you forthwith to lend us the sum of 200*l*. in money or *plate*, for our necessary support and the maintenance of our army, which we are compelled to raise for the defence of our person, the Protestant Religion, and the Lawes of the land. Wee have trusted this bearer to receive it of you, and wee doe promise you, in the word of a King, to repay it with interest. And
of

of this service we cannot doubt, well knowing you are too much concerned in the safety of our person, and the preservation of the publique peace, to neglect this opportunity of expressing your care of both.

“Given at our Court at Oxford, this 17th day of February, 1642.”

Yours, &c.

F. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, Oct. 9.*
HAVING been many years collecting materials for *Salopian Biography*, I shall feel much obliged by any information respecting three brothers, artists, and natives of Hales Owen, in this county, viz. Mr. JAMES GREEN, who engraved several of the Oxford Almanacks, some portraits, and many Antiquarian subjects, who, I believe, died at Oxford; Mr. BENJAMIN GREEN, who was drawing-master at Christ's Hospital, and engraver to his late Majesty, who published many plates, drawn and etched by himself, illustrative of our national antiquities; and Mr. AMOS GREEN, who was one of the finest flower and fruit painters of his day. He was introduced to the neighbourhood of Bath, about the year 1757, by Mr. Shenstone, through whose interest he became patronized. For many years he amused himself in painting landscapes, some of which are in private collections, and much admired for their brilliancy of touch, and fine composition. The following lines from the Rev. R. Graves of Claverton, on receiving a landscape from him, are worth preserving:

“To AMOS GREEN, ESQ.

In return for a beautiful Painting of his conveyed to me by Mrs. C—de.

Tho' Winter soon will close th' Autumnal scene,

Your landscapes, Amos, will be ever Green;
 Still blooming as the charms of lovely C—de,
 Tho' seasons change, your tints shall never fade.

But, ah! this token of your kind regard
 Is ill repaid by rhymes from such a bard:
 A Poet should record a Painter's name, [fame.
 My rhymes, I fear, will sully your bright
 Let Shenstone's* prose, then, for he knew
 thee well, [rits tell.”

Let Truth's, not Fiction's, tongue thy me-

If there are any monumental memorials to them, copies of the inscriptions will be very acceptable. Δ. II.

* See his Letter 90, published by Dodsley, 1759.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 6.*
PLEASE to accept a few strictures and queries on some of your preceding Numbers.

Part i. p. 401. b. — What is “the game of *Limbo*,” here mentioned? Perhaps Brand's Antiquities, which I have not at hand, would inform me. Have we “the adjective Willy?” and if we have, what is the meaning of it†? Is it synonymous with *wilful*? that is, headstrong or obstinate? ARCHÆUS says, the true etymon of the word is contained in the old distich,

“Willy, Willy Waeshale!
 Keep off my castle.”

A willow-tree is in Cheshire, as it seems it is in Northumberland, called a *Willey*; and the same “distich,” with a slight variation, was current about fifty years ago, at least in one part of that County Palatine. At the place alluded to, there was the hill or site of an old castle; but the game or play was not limited to that particular spot. The scene generally was a small eminence, where the cross stood in the centre of the town. Here a number of boys forming a string or line, by joining hands, went up and down the ascent with a quick step, and sometimes, I think, formed a circle round a boy that stood or lay in the centre. And the sing-song, or rigmaroll, in which all joined, was

“Willy, Willy, Wassail,
 Up and down my Castle;”

Or, perhaps, when they encircled a boy, “round about my castle.” Is “Willy” here merely an address to their comrades,—as we might say, “Come, Jack,” or the like? Or, what is the meaning of the word?

P. 526. — “Maison Dieu” is inscribed, if I remember, on a hospital or almshouse, not far from the vicarage in Melton Mowbray. It is, I believe, as here said, a common appellation for a hospital, continued probably from the time when Norman French was current among us.

P. 567. — Dr. Butler, President of Magdalen, was M.P. not for the “County,” but for the University of

* *Limbo* means any place of misery and restraint.—Dryden. *Err.*

† “*Wili and Fili*, among the English Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, signified *many*. So *Willielmus*, the defender of many; *Wilfred*, peace to many.”
—Gibson's Camden. *Err.*
 Oxford.

Oxford. He erected a monument to Bp. Mews, as appears in Part II. p. 311, b.

P. 587.—In the learned paper of S. R. on antient Liverpool, there is a clerical error. For "*Roberto Londin. Episcopo*," we should read "*Gilberto*," no "*Robert*," but *Gilbert Foliot* being Bishop of London, 19 Hen. II. in 1173.

Part ii. p. 311, l. 2 from bottom, for "May," read June, the place intended being p. 507, b. R. C.

Mr. URBAN,

YOU have so many contributors to your valuable work, who are well skilled in Antiquarian research, that I hope some of them will favour me, through you, with such particulars of a family named Rampayn, or Rampayne, or Rampaine, with which they may be acquainted, and with an opinion as to the origin of that name and family; whether they were foreigners, and if so, of what country? There was an Isaac and Francis Rampayne, a Charles, John, and Julius: Isaac died in 1651; Francis is supposed to have resided in the country, but where or when he died, is not known. Charles, John, and Julius, I have particulars of. John married Joanna Cæsar, great grand-daughter of Sir Julius Cæsar, whose curious monument is in the Church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate; and Julius Rampayne was their son*. Joanna died 1695; and her sister Lady Anne Poyntz, wife of Sir John Poyntz of Iron Acton, in the county of Gloucester, placed a handsome monument to her memory in the Church of St. Katherine by the Tower, where there are many other antient and curious tombs. Lady Poyntz's monument is also there, put up by order of Julius Rampayne. But how this family were connected with the parish of St. Katherine's, does not appear. M. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 19.

THE education of the rising generation has been so much and so

* This Julius Rampain or Rampayne is the person mentioned in your Magazine, 1743, vol. XIII. p. 498, and who is there stated to have left all his property in the parish of St. Margaret's to the poor of that parish. The fact is, that he left all his property, except some trifling legacies, to be equally divided between the poor house-keepers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and St. Katherine by the Tower.

long the object of national interest and concern, that it is natural to suppose nothing more remained to be said or written on the subject. The importance of cultivating the female mind in the precepts of virtue and religion, has been justly considered as a matter of the highest moment to the State, tending in its future consequences to the dissemination of those habits of right thinking and acting, to which, if carefully and earnestly impressed upon man in his dawn of being, he may trace the patriotic energy of the Senate, the pleading eloquence of the Bar, or the sublime exhortations of the Pulpit. If the wives and mothers of Britons are thus instructed and instructing in the principles of purity and rectitude, where are we to look for the cause of that profligacy which disgraces the books of our Statutes, and the pages of our Annals, the reproach of the virtuous, and the boast of the profane? For the cause of that early initiation in wickedness, which renders Vice triumphant, emboldening the hardened perpetrator to walk secure in guilt, looking down with insulting scorn on the miserable victim of his abandoned pleasures, who, by the united force of her own passions, and the wicked arts of his seducements, fell from a state of peace and innocence to an abyss of endless and unavailing woe. Should she become the parent of a guilty offspring, it will bear no father's name, no mother's blessing, but bathed in tears of anguish, the child of dishonour is consigned to sorrow and oblivion, till falling a prey to the designs of the wicked, it is abandoned by the world, its conscience, and its God. The well-being of the community calls loudly for the interference of the Legislature on these points. It is not sufficient that a paltry pittance be exacted from the purse of the spoilers; he has robbed his guilty paramour of that peace of mind which no wealth can compensate, and which leaves her poor indeed! No wonder if the population of a country become a curse and not a blessing, where these crimes are countenanced in public, and connived at in private! Until some mark of obloquy attach to the culprit, the voice of Reason will be unheard amid the tumult of passion. It was the opinion of a late learned Prelate, that the most judicious and only effectual check to the career of the Libertine, would be imprisonment.

imprisonment for a number of years, thereby answering the end of bringing him to repentance, and also of deterring others from following his example, while the public would sustain no loss in the temporary seclusion of so corrupt a member of society.

Should an injured country thus suspend aloft the sword of Justice, or the rod of punishment, let not the parents and guardians of our youth wantonly expose them to its severity. When they ask for bread, should we give them a serpent? How much less when they ask us for that heavenly manna, the moral and intellectual food of the mind, should we feed these spotless lambs with the poison of the serpent, which lurks beneath the writings of the antient heathens, veiled in the garb of a dead foreign language; and compel them carefully and studiously to unravel all their labyrinthine mazes and corrupt derivations. Would to God that the language of Juvenal, Terence, and Ovid, had remained for ever dead and foreign to British education! The Jews formerly considered purity of heart so necessary to *their* youth, that no one was permitted to peruse the Song of Solomon till he had attained the age of thirty. If they whose distant light only glimmered through the shadow of types, were thus chaste and pious, what manner of men ought we to be, upon whom the Sun of Righteousness hath arisen with all his glory, giving light to those that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death! And shall we remain in worse than Egyptian darkness,—darkness that may be long felt, while we suffer our sons to drink at the heathen fount of Helicon, without attempting to pluck away the poisoning weeds which lurk beneath its surface? That this might be effected without injury to the fountain, by merely expunging those obnoxious passages in the Greek and Roman authors, which form the classical taste of the young Academician, we have sufficient proof in the exertions of a Bowdler, who, while penning the wild and redundant shoots of Shakspeare, has not only left the parent trunk unimpaired, but crowned its hoary head with pure and immortal verdure. Among the giants of erudition which seem to spring spontaneous from this their native soil, is there no one who will arise and cleanse

from Augean foulness our Greek and Roman literature, the disgrace of the heathen, but the pollution of the Christian? Herculean might be the labour,—a country's thanks would be the reward: a statue might not indeed be erected to his honour, as Rome would have decreed, but his name would be engraved on the heart of every parent. Then would our sons possess all the learning of the Ancients, without their barbarity,—all the flowers of their rhetoric, without their thorns. Then would our sons grow up as the young plants of that Christian Temple, of which our daughters have been long the polished corners. Then would Education indeed flourish on the earth, when righteousness had looked down from Heaven. Then might we exclaim with holy David, "Happy are the people that are in such a case, yea, blessed are the people who have the Lord for their God."

Yours, &c. PHILADELPHOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Alcester, Nov. 13.*

THE sentiments of your Correspondent W. H. P. (vol. XCII. ii. p. 228), upon the system of Tithes in Ireland, and the several instances of injustice he has narrated in support of some modification, cannot fail to have produced in the minds of many of the readers of your antient and popular Miscellany, a conviction of the necessity of the Legislature, in the approaching Session, devoting attention to the subject; and I indulge the confident hope that the result of the intelligent deliberations of Parliament will ensure lasting benefits to the population of that unfortunate portion of the Empire, of which the present condition of affairs bears an auspicious aspect.

It is not, however, without some sensations of regret, I have observed recommendations by individuals anxious for a general Commutation of Tithes in England, under the unfounded supposition that the tithing system in the twin-sister island is equally oppressive, and that the present agricultural distress will from such a measure be moderated, to convene meetings throughout the country, to the intent that petitions may be presented to Parliament, provoking attention to this important question.

"We are extremely glad to find (observe the Editors of a provincial Journal in October

her lot), that one of the subjects (Tithes) which we named in our last two Numbers engrosses much of the attention of the County of Sussex, and that at Vestry Meetings held in the last week in three parishes, resolutions were entered into, to petition Parliament immediately on its assembling for a commutation. We are sure the subject demands the most anxious consideration of all parties, but more especially the landholder; and if every man who occupies half an acre of land (for if it be only a quarter of that quantity, he is liable to be annoyed by a demand of Tithes in kind), does not at this time join for an abolition of the custom of taking them in kind, he will, if a flock-master, deserve to lose his tenth best lamb, or if the more humble farmer, his best tenth pig, as long as he lives. We lay an emphasis on this time, because, as Ireland will certainly apply, and must obtain a commutation, the same act of justice cannot, if it be applied for, be denied to England. And if it is to be applied for, on the part of the English landholder, the same arguments frequently used by the late Lord Londonderry and his friends, will be repeated when this subject is brought before Parliament, namely, 'the people are not dissatisfied with the existing state of things, or they would complain by petition.' We therefore hope, as we are satisfied in England, there is not an agriculturist who does approve of paying the Clergy by tithes in kind, that no time will be lost in preparing petitions; and as the season of the year is approaching, when the attending public meetings may be inconvenient to many, a better mode cannot be adopted than that which has been had recourse to in the parishes to which we allude. Petitions from each parish might be got up without trouble or inconvenience. A Commutation of Tithes would be by no means a sufficient relief to the landholder, but it would be some advantage to him; and at this time, any thing which would lighten the burthen, is worth obtaining."

Whoever has calmly devoted attention to the character of our National Establishment, must be sensible that the question of effecting a general commutation of Tithes in England upon the principle recommended by the advocates of the measure, or any other principle their ingenuity may supply, is one of infinite consequence to the sacred cause of Religion, and the interests of the Protestant Church. Entertaining the highest opinion of the wisdom and justice of an English Parliament, from the experience I have had of their regard for the welfare and privileges of the people, I am

led to believe the suggestions of the petitioners will fall of success.

Speculative and experimental opinions in matters of national concern, involving the policy of institutions, ought ever to be regarded with an eye of mistrust and caution: to a superficial fancy they may carry with them a colour of justification; by a sound judgment, acquired from experience and reflection, they seldom can be supported. The application of this observation to the history of the Religious Establishment of a neighbouring nation, will confirm its truth; and from the annals of our own, we may derive a lesson of prudence, and learn to dread all theoretical projects, professing to remedy any alleged imperfections; and the more willingly, from the circumstance of its having stood the test of generations, than the present age, certainly not more powerful in scientific attainments, though when amidst the fluctuating voices of discontent, then not less frequently raised, the rights and liberties of the subject, in property and person, were so received axioms.

The regular endowment of Churches in England by consecrations of Tithes, appears to have been established during the tenth century, and to have been promoted in consequence of the artifices practised by the Barons' tenants or vassals, which were not entirely obviated till the renowned reign of King John. Previously to this interval, and indeed for many ages subsequently, as Selden, Spelman, and other legal historians testify (similar in some degree to the Protestant and Papal Churches of the present period), the different religious orders were opposed in tenets to the secular ecclesiastics or Clergy of the holy Church; the one party endeavouring to attain, and the other maintain the ascendancy; the *men of Religion* (as the monastics and their confederates are termed by the Commentator on Littleton) neglecting no opportunity of importing into England the laws and ordinances of Rome, and making every feasible exertion to obtain appropriations of Tithes, receivable by lay patrons, for the benefit of their own fraternities. Even in more remote æras of our history, I find no recorded evidence of a general disposition on the part of the laity to avoid the payment of Tithes in

toto; in reality, the severity of the laws passed by their Anglo-Saxon ancestors, would alone have effectually prohibited them from such an exercise, had they not also been restrained by the bigotted spirit of the times,—the Ecclesiastics uniting the characters of lawyers and Legislators, not deficient either in dexterity or finesse,—and the operation of the feudal system, the production of William the Norman, and which the renowned Charter of Runney-Mead contributed not a little to relax. The remarkable reign of the last Henry furnishes a memorable precedent of what mischief the rapacious appetite of a Sovereign might effect, when seconded by the assistance of subservient counsellors. The confiscation of the revenues of the inferior monasteries in the first instance, and afterwards all monasteries, and divers other religious corporations of very extensive value, during this reign, is, as is well known, the foundation of the existence of the many impropriations and appropriations of Tithes, and the titles to the several estates belonging to Laymen, or Clergymen not enjoying them in respect of benefices, acquired in lieu of that species of incorporeal hereditament. Had the revenues of the Clergy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, principally produced from tithes, been derived from the estates now proposed to be given in exchange, it is more than probable such ecclesiastical property would have been secularized, or not entirely escaped the predatory disposition of Henry, or the uncontrollable power of the usurper. And would it not be considered presumptuous to assert, that the constitutional Government of this favoured kingdom is composed of impregnable and imperishable materials, or from the horrors of revolution it will be destined for ever to escape? From such a state of change, legal authority would doubtless be transmuted, and become subject to the direction of the physical power, rather than the energies of the moral power.

I shall now proceed to make a few cursory remarks less disputable than the foregoing, in opposition to the contemplated measure.

The plan pursued in the instances of Inclosure Acts, where Tithes have been commuted; namely, of vesting in Tithe proprietors, through the assistance of commissioners, corporeal

hereditaments, co-extensive in tenure and value with their estates, appears to be the only one the circumstances of the case would recommend, and in parishes unaffected by such Acts, would evidently be more free from objection, than in those already enclosed, where the lands remain titheable. In respect to the different tenures or interests in estates, I admit no substantial objection could be urged. How the meditated measure would operate as a relief to Agriculture, I cannot comprehend; on the contrary, I consider the boon the landholders would obtain, would not compensate them in a general way for the concessions they would make. Such are the fluctuations in the value of Tithes upon some particular lands, arising from the uncertainty of the seasons, and the changes in the system of cultivation, that to determine the allowances to be made for them in proportion to their present produce, would, to some parties, be greatly injurious. To yield an equitable equivalent, a parcel would be subducted from every titheable estate, more than equal to the amount of the yearly payments, or value of the Tithes; since upon the estate to be vested in the incumbent, the expence of the erection of buildings and their repairs, would be taken into consideration.

From a pamphlet by Sir John Sinclair, "On the State of the Country in December 1816," it appears the returns under the Property Tax Act, of the income derived from Tithes for the year ending in April 1814, amounted to 2,732,898*l.* of which nearly two millions and a quarter were received by compositions of Tithes, or from rents reserved upon leases of Tithes; and the remainder, being nearly one-sixth of the total amount, from Tithes taken in kind. This information was obtained from the Tax Office; and although the former sum is considered to be less than a moiety of the amount *actually* received, still it is reasonable to conclude the ratio not different. The effect of the Commutation of Tithes upon the farmers compounding for them, the above calculation proving a very numerous class, would be neither more or less than their transfer to the landlords: and it being a well-known fact, that the Clergy are generally moderate in their demands, frequently submitting to sacrifices, for the

the sake of preserving an unity of charity amongst their parishioners, a tenant in the end would find himself expected to pay a rent higher than his former one, added to the amount of the payment he had been accustomed to make, in satisfaction of Tithe. To many lessees or tenants, the abolition would therefore not be otherwise than unfavourable. Upon the incumbent's decease the tenant would be liable to resign his farm at a short notice, or the payment of an increased rent: thus far no incentive to improvement could exist; and in consequence of the little difficulty now experienced in renting estates, many farmers would object to become tenants under so precarious a tenure, to pay rack rents for the estates, and not be guilty of acts of impoverishment. It is true this objection would be surmounted, by granting to incumbents privileges of enlargement, subject to restrictions similar to those contained in the enabling statutes; nevertheless many adventitious circumstances would combine to decrease the annual incomes of the Clergy, through deriving them from the profits of farms subject to such powers of leasing; for instance, grassums, upon granting leases, might clandestinely be taken.

I would extend my adverse argument, and supply additional reasons for concluding that a general Commutation of unappropriated Tithes in England would not, in a personal point of view, be beneficial either to an incumbent or landholder; were I satisfied that in doing so I should not be deemed a trespasser upon your patience. It was in my original intention to have given a few observations upon the application of the proposed measure to Lay Improvements, which I defer to another occasion.

Yours, &c.

THOS. SMITH.

RHETORIC OF THE INFIDEL SCHOOL.

Or points of resemblance between Lord BOLINGBROKE and Lord BYRON.

(Continued from p. 403.)

VOLTAIRE'S day has passed,—not indeed in the literary fame of his works and the rank which his genius must ever obtain in the breasts of those who peruse his writings,—but in the halo of that personal sovereignty which he once exercised beyond a rival.

Deeply imbued with the spirit of infidelity, it must be matter of congratulation to all right minds, that a considerable share of that infallibility which once attached to his speculations no longer exists;—and that the cold and flippant levity with which he sported with things of which even a probability of their truth demanded to be treated with decorum and solemnity, has since abated much of the influence which it once maintained among his contemporaries.

But if, through his instrumentality, it was too common, in the literature of his times, to consider the graces of wit as synonymous with scepticism and licentiousness,—a new competitor has of late arisen in the poetical hemisphere, emulous of the same name, and rivalling him in felicity of genius, and the universality of that admiration which he has drawn after him. The impieties of Voltaire, and his attempts to neutralize the ties which are usually considered as essential to the existence of civilized humanity, have indeed met with a worthy parallel, in our age, in the labours of the writer to whom the present observations have chiefly a reference,—who, like a star of the first magnitude, emerged some few years since to the gaze of mortals, and has since continued to glow with unremitting brightness, though with little genuine heat, in our intellectual horizon.

It must, indeed, be reiterated of Lord Byron that, as a Poet of varied resources, in whom heaven has treasured up her choicest stores of inspiration, and from the consequent influence which he possesses over an immense proportion of classical readers, he was capacitated beyond the ordinary allotment of writers of his class, to impart such a complexion to the taste, sentiment, and feeling of his countrymen, as at once to raise in them poetical perceptions, and to impart a fresh impulse to their benevolence.

Inheriting from nature immunities of a high and splendid character, he might, with the same exertion of intellect, have subverted the cause of virtue,—have contributed to elevate the moral thinking of his contemporaries, and of himself, swelling the galaxy of those heroes, at whose shrine mankind have ever offered the incense of veneration and respect. Has his

Lord-

Lordship done this? Has he not, on the other hand, neglecting the high purposes for which Heaven framed his powers, most frequently devoted the energies of his keen irony, his exquisite wit, his impassioned sentiment, and his high tone of moral speculation, to the ignoble purpose of apotheosizing the Genius of Evil?

Were this question propounded to the impartial good sense and plain discriminating understanding of an examiner, it would probably be answered in the affirmative; and as the interests of truth ought to be subserved no less than those of Genius and Criticism, we may go on to follow such an individual through his subsequent animadversions, unquestionably engendered by a review of his works.

Has not Lord Byron (would he unquestionably say), employed, oftentimes, pleasantry and sarcasm to the confusion of what is just, honourable, and virtuous, and to inculcate, in its tendency, open and unblushing vice, and the neutralization of those compacts which materially form the basis of universal society? Has he not frequently delighted to hold forth the most atrocious delinquents to public admiration,—arrayed as they are in all the charms of poetry,—thrown around the blood-stained wretch whom the laws of God and man had proscribed,—the libertine reeking with the crimes of adultery, incest, and blasphemy,—the glow of enthusiasm and of fancy, and all the fascinations and the dignity which genius could impart? Can any unprejudiced mind contemplate the tendency of the greater part of his poetry without being convinced that it is hostile to a noble, pure, and morally elevated code of thinking and of action,—and that he often points the shafts of his satire indiscriminately against virtue and vice, thus endeavouring to level the immutable boundaries which mankind have ever been taught to recognize? Can he read without being sensible that things the most worthless, when viewed through the naked character of truth, have worn, when seen through the false, though splendid delineation of his pen, the intoxications of delight, if not the dignity of virtue?

It cannot, while studying the history of former ages, fail in striking the mind (would he proceed,) that

those empires and states alone which have maintained, with rigid and un-deviating scrupulosity, the principles of honour and of virtue among the various ranks of their citizens, have risen to fame and to glory,—that, surviving their integrity, they have degenerated into shameful effeminacy and voluptuousness, and quickly lost their name and empire.

Are we to interpret the attempts of this Noble Lord to corrupt the sources of good principle and of honest thinking, to a deliberate wish finally to accomplish this wide-wasting destruction; or are we only to impute it to that levity, or to that recklessness of thought which are consequent on a course of dissolute habits?

For the honour of our countrymen, and of human nature, the first is not to be believed until absolute conviction forces it reluctantly upon us. But what are we to think when we peruse the impieties and ravings of "*Manfred*," the levities and prurient scenes, and abominable indecencies of "*Don Juan*;" or the imprecations and blasphemous revilings of "*Cain*;"—what, but that *Bedlam*, or the *Brothel*, or the *Infernal Regions*, had been ransacked to furnish forth at once their heroes and their author with appropriate sentiments.

A genius so powerful, a writer so accomplished and yet so profligate, a satirist so keen and so accomplished as Lord Byron, will naturally have commanded much attention among the critics. The venom which often lurks beneath his fascinating lines, the impiety which sometimes accompanies his daring apostrophes, or the aberrations of madness, have occasionally met with severe and memorable chastisement. The writers of the periodical press have rightly considered it a first and imperative duty, to furnish their countrymen with an alexipharmic to repel if possible the killing influences of what is administered by so fascinating a Circe.

Some writers, however, while raising their invectives high in the general chorus, have thought they have done nothing without running into absolute rhapsodies. As these RHAPSODIES are not always the most effectual way of exposing delinquency, or neutralizing the evils they deprecate, I shall here notice one of these noisy phillippics which obtrudes itself;
always

always premising, however, to preclude the possibility of being mistaken, that we are in general mutually agreed concerning the tendency of most of the Noble Author's productions, and only differ as to the propriety or the effectiveness of the critique*.

With regard to "Cain," it is, perhaps, the most extraordinary composition to be found in the whole regions of classical poetry,—and long may it remain so.

Its sentiments and dialogue are an insult to the feelings of a civilized people—no less shocking by their unbounded freedoms, than is, elsewhere, the levity with which he sneers at the injunctions of virtue.

If a feeling of disgust and satiety quickly overtakes us when we peruse the DESPERADOES of "Manfred," and modestly hides her offended head at the prostitutions of "Don Juan," intelligent nature still more revolts at the apostrophes of "Cain." Some of its impieties are truly horrible. If certain passages in the author's "Harold" had prepared his readers to expect hostility to all religion, they could not easily have anticipated the tone of sentiment and train of reasoning presented in this extraordinary poem.

The deprecatory repinings of Cain, —indicative of a restless and perturbed spirit,—are sufficiently revolting, but the speeches of Lucifer hurl a tone of bitter defiance towards the throne of the Great Eternal; pronouncing him

a despot, against whom he had once waged disastrous war,—but being worsted, and driven from his presence, he had found his revenge in unutterable hate,—a despot, whose purposes towards mankind were directed, not by a godlike benevolence, but by a wanton and cruel pleasure in the destruction of unnumbered myriads of beings created by his own mandate. The menaces which intersperse this transcendantly bold language, are highly blasphemous for a creature to utter,—they cannot be read without a momentary thrill of horror striking through the mind;—yet the Noble Author, superior to these vulgar emotions, has drawn it from the mouth of one of his characters, and circulated it among mankind.

The grounds, however, upon which he can answer such a procedure to himself or to his God,—if he still professes the belief of one,—is not very easy to determine. But he will, perhaps, excuse the feeling which it must excite in the minds of all consistent reasoners, whether deists or Christians, —whether they attach their creed to the tenets of the Bible, or to those of Bolingbroke,—that the avowed publication of sentiments and language so entirely worthy of the Prince of Darkness, is an outrage to the common feelings of civilized mankind; one amongst other proofs, that the mind of the author is the seat of the blackest and most fearful misanthropy. It signifies nothing in the author to plead in mi-

* This critique will be found in the New Monthly Magazine, for Nov. 1819. The general tone and bearing of this performance breathes inveterate hatred against the *Byronic*, or as some have of late termed it, the *Satanic* school of poetry; and from the angry petulance which it throughout evinces, and the acrid and pungent characters in which he clothes his sentiments, it is, indeed, a very crying production, "full of sound and fury," doubtless, but whether it "signifies" much to the purpose, or whether it does not overreach its own purpose, is a question which its readers must decide.

The following passage or two may be appositely cited as a fair specimen of the author's style and temper, in which he, at once, heaps together the plaudits of intoxicated admiration, and applies the lash of censure. He, as a preliminary, states his own disposition and experience in life:—"I am a man advanced in life, and neither irascible or jealous, particularly as I have nothing to hope or to fear, to win or to lose: I enter the arena not without emotion, but wholly without anxiety; and in the conflict I call to the publick to strike but hear. I have seen the strong sense and caustic spirit of the writer of the *Baviad*, employed below their powers to 'whip me those vermin' who five and twenty years ago stained paper with the 'ropy drivel of rheumatic brains,' and break on the wheel the butterfly forms of Anna Maria, Laura Matilda, and Della Cruesa, cum multis aliis. I have seen the powerful club of the *Anti-Jacobin Magazine* wielded with resistless effect against the hydra-monster of the German school, and demolish, blow after blow, and every blow a death, all the sprouting imps of the brood, who in the language of the Darwinian school, 'breathed the soft hiss, or tried the fainter yell,' &c.

tigation of these audacities, that his great predecessor Milton adopted the same character, and put into his mouth the style and sentiment which a great but fallen Spirit would use in addressing or in apostrophizing Omniscience. Milton has indeed embodied the character of Satan, and delineated on several occasions the style and flow of his thoughts.

But though the plan which Milton in the sublimity of his genius and the unlimited range of his thoughts had struck out, led him to the employment of such superhuman personages as the exigencies of his poem required, *his* Satan is, although the same facts are superinduced in the composition of his character, altogether a different being from the Lucifer of the author of "Cain."

The Satan of "Paradise Lost" cannot, with any show of consistency, be pleaded as his archetype, as although the same flow of soliloquy is occasionally evolved, the first, although he utters the lofty conceptions of an arrogant and unsubdued mind, rendered desperate by despair, opposed in all his purposes of fierce malignity to the designs of Omnipotence, is yet acquiescent in the justice of his doom,—neither is there any thing in the tone of his phraseology which questions the moral attributes of Deity in such offensive and horrifying terms of defiance. The author of "Cain's" plea is wholly nugatory,—and he has, here, equally the merit of originality as in many other of the embodied conceptions of his genius.

With regard to the philosophizings of "Cain," (if we view the poem upon metaphysical grounds), it is possible that the author may advance a claim on the score of entering the precincts of profound theology; but a slight reflection will shew at once the illogical nature of his conclusions, and the fallacy of his hopes. His premises upon the mysterious and recondite subject of the Origin of Evil have so repeatedly been anticipated in many elaborate enquiries, that it argues a somewhat marvellous confidence in the universality of his powers to think that a few bold touches from his pen were to settle a point which had employed the energies of the first polemics for the last fifteen or eighteen centuries, or even to ad-

vance any thing of novelty in the shape of argument.

(To be concluded in the Supplement.)

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

IN addition to what your correspondent "H. C. B." notices respecting the prefixing of hour-glasses to pulpits, in Parish Churches, allow me to send you the following curious notice of those in St. Mary's Lambeth, and St. Helen's, Abingdon.

Mr. Denne*, after speaking of the erection of a new pulpit in the parish of Lambeth, says:

"To these pulpits are affixed a frame for an hour-glass, as appears by these charges in the Churchwardens' accounts:

"A. 1579. Payd to Yorke for the frame in which the *hower* standeth 0 1 4

"A. 1615. Payd for an iron for the *hour-glass*..... 0 6 8

"In the Churchwardens' accounts of St. Helen's, Abingdon, 4d. is charged in 1559 for an *hour-glass* for the pulpit; and Professor Ward observed its being the first instance he had met with."

That in Lambeth Parish is only 20 years earlier, but it is not likely they were used for the same purpose before the Reformation†, but certainly before Cromwell's time. Mr. Denne then goes on to say,

"Some have imagined that the antient fathers preached, as the old Greek and Roman orators declaimed, by an *hour-glass*; on the contrary, it has been remarked that the sermons of several of them were not of this length; and it is particularly said, that there are many sermons in St. Austin's tenth volume, which a man might deliver with distinctness and propriety in eight minutes, and some in almost half that time‡. If a judgement may be formed from Dr. Featley's *Clavis Mystica*, the running of the sand was not in general sufficient for a single turn of his mystic key. But he had the mortification of observing, that even when in St. Mary's pulpit, Oxford, notwithstanding the piety, learning, and ingenuity displayed in his sermon, embellished likewise with quaint and nearly ludicrous conceits, adapted to excite curiosity, he was not able to command the attention of his audience for so long a period: and in his *Act Sermon*, July 12, 1613, he indirectly reproved

* "Addenda to History of Lambeth." Bibl. Topo. II. p. 268.

† *Archæolog.* Vol. I. p. 16, 22.

‡ Bingham's *Antiq. of the Christ. Church*, Book 14, chap. 4, § 21.

them

them for not listening to him. The text was 2 Sam. vii. 2; the subject, the ark between the curtains; and this is the paragraph alluded to: 'Thus I might enlarge and spread my meditations to the full length of the curtains in my text; but, because I see the time will outstrip me, if I make not the more haste, and because I see many composing themselves to their rest, and some fast already, I will begin to draw the curtains, and shut up all that has been delivered with a brief application to ourselves §.' Unless, however, the Doctor was rapid in his delivery, his brief application must have lasted half an hour."

Yours, &c.

STEMMALYSMU.

Mr. URBAN,

Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, Dec. 12.

I SEND you the following extract from a Letter, dated Naples, Nov. 4, relative to the late eruption of Vesuvius, which I hope will find a corner in your Magazine for the information of your numerous readers.

Yours, &c.

W. R.

"As I fear you may see some very frightful and exaggerated account in the newspapers of the late eruption of Vesuvius, I hasten to give you a short relation of it. On the night of the 24th (Oct.) some most awful explosions took place, attended with an eruption of lava in four streams, issuing nearly from the top of the crater, which threatened the villages of Ottaiano, St. Jorio, Portici, and the Resina; but on the following day the view of the mountain was entirely obscured by dense volumes of smoke, rising into the air to an immense height, and forming in a direction perpendicular to the mouth of the crater a tremendous heavy cloud like a pine tree, and therefore called by the Neapolitans "Pigna." This, from long experience, was feared to be the precursor of a fall of ashes, and accordingly the next day a shower spread over the neighbourhood so thick, that at mid-day it was as dark as at midnight, and rendered the lighting of candles absolutely necessary in the houses, and torches and lamps in the streets; and although this extreme darkness ceased in about half an hour, the ashes continued to fall so abundantly as to make it requisite to clear them off the tops of the houses, for

their weight became dangerous. When we had finished the troublesome task, another shower of ashes fell, accompanied by rain and violent thunder and lightning; it may be said to have rained mud, which adheres so fast wherever it falls, that nothing but heavy rain can clear it away. The ashes discontinued falling in our neighbourhood (between Portici and Naples) in about two days; but at the villages of Bosco, Torre del Greco, Torre della Annunziata, and Castellamare, which was the tract the wind generally carried them over, the shower has not yet ceased (4th Nov.) though much diminished. In many parts the ashes were accompanied by cinders and rapillo (a kind of triturated pumice), forming beds several feet in depth, and in some low situations where they drifted, it will be difficult, if not impracticable, to get rid of them. Besides the mischief thus occasioned, which is considerable, the lava fortunately discontinued flowing shortly after the commencement of the explosion of ashes, though not until after it had overwhelmed and ruined many vineyards in the neighbourhood of the Resina. This awful scene was attended with continual intonations from the mountain, resembling the discharge of heavy artillery; and when the mountain became visible again, we perceived it had lost nearly one-third of the height of the cone. The fall of ashes the first day was accompanied by a very disagreeable suffocating sulphureous smell, resembling that from a brick-kiln. The ashes were of a reddish hue, something like emery, and answering also to clean steel, brass, copper, &c. The most fortunate circumstance was there being no earthquake; for the shock that occurred in 1805 shook the foundations of all the houses in the vicinity of Naples; so that it was feared a trifle more would level many fine buildings with the ground."

T. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

I SHOULD not have thought it worth while to have troubled you, had not my astonishment been raised by the number of young men whom on other occasions I have found drawing just conclusions from what they observed, being blind to the contrivance practised in the exhibition of what

what is now shewn in this metropolis as a Mermaid. I could have wished, for the sake of the rising generation, and indeed for the sacred cause of truth, that some Naturalist had declared to what species of monkey the upper part of this fabrication belonged, its usual haunts and habits, and the inadequacy of its anatomy for getting the means of life in water. As this may yet be done, I will not further intrude on your valuable pages than to declare, that all the stories which from time to time have filled the ordinary vehicles of news from different parts of the world relative to Mermen and Mermaids*, are nothing more than the remains of antient superstition founded on the objects of Pagan worship.

Syntellus, p. 39, says, "In the time of Alorus, there came out of the Red Sea, and appeared near Babylon, an intelligent animal, called Oannes, which had the entire body of a fish, but beneath the fish's head it had another head, which was human, and the feet of a human being, which came out of the fish's tail. It had also a human voice, and the exact image was preserved in the time of Berossus." This description seems to imply a heathen priest disguised within the skin of some large fish; but the ordinary form of the mermaid itself is set forth in that well-known line of Horace, which probably gives us the Roman idea of this mythological personage:

Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne.

On an Egyptian zodiac preserved in Kircher's *Œdipus Ægyptiacus*, the sign which we denominate *Pisces* is represented by a Mermaid; and among the idols discovered in a Tartarian cemetery, and engraved in the second

volume of the *Archæologia*, was a Mermaid with the further union of a bird's face.

Among our antient British ancestors it was a Merman, Gwion being said to have plunged into the sea and acquired the form of a fish. This was also the case with the Indians, the *Matse Avatar* representing the incarnation of *Veeshnou* in this marine animal. The Chaldeans named their corresponding deity *Dagon*, from its being incorporated with a fish which in the Hebrew language is called *Dag*, and hence the Greeks denominated it *Ὀδαχων*; and the Phœnicians called their fish-god *Atargatis* and *Derceto*.

Those who would wish to pursue this subject further, I would recommend to peruse the works of Bryant, Maurice, Davies, and Faber, all of whom concur in opinions, from whence it may be inferred that the Merman is a mythological union of the patriarch Noah and the ark which sustained his life in the great Deluge, and that the Mermaid typifies the ark itself in the two-fold character of a female divinity, and an inhabitant of the deep.

Yours, &c.

S. R. M.

MR. URBAN,

June 4.

IT is melancholy to reflect how constantly it occurs that large properties get out of families, legally and rightfully entitled to them, from their ancestors going abroad, and all traces of who they were being at no distant period totally lost. There is every reason to believe that many of the persons who were amongst the emigrants to New England between the years 1630 and 1640, were the rightful heirs to considerable properties. Possibly through some of your numerous Correspondents you may be enabled to point out who these were, as from the peculiar circumstances under which the colony of New England was formed, particular attention was paid to the persons who were permitted to go from this country to that, and that some records do exist by which the names, characters, and family connexions of the parties so embarking may be traced.

In hopes that these few lines may attract the attention and obtain information of what is herein wanted, I am,

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

REVIEW

* The following is a curious statement extracted from an old Journal, dated "Ex-eter, November, 1737."

"Some fishermen, near this city, drawing their net ashore, a creature, of human shape, having two legs, leaped out, and ran away very swiftly. Not being able to overtake it, they knocked it down by throwing sticks after it. At their coming up to it, it was dying, and groaned like a human creature. Its feet were webbed like a duck's; it has eyes, nose, and mouth resembling those of man, only the nose somewhat depressed, and the tail not unlike a salmon's, turning up towards its back, and was four feet high. It was publicly shewn here."—EDIT.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

116. *Sir R. C. Hoare's Modern Wiltshire. The Hundred of Mere.*

WE briefly announced, in p. 351, this pleasing addition to our stock of modern County Histories; and we have now great pleasure in giving a full report of it.

This Work is compiled upon the plan of a *Fædera* of the county (if we may borrow the term from Rymor), that is to say, it includes all the manuscript and record (the latter often at large) which can be procured concerning the respective parishes. To this collection are added genealogical and biographical notices, extracts from Churchwarden's accounts and Court-rolls, epitaphs, and such other incidentals, as attach to parochial topography in general. As record and manuscript form the standard materials of provincial history, of course the work is conducted *more Dugdaliano*, and is, in all main points, precisely what it should be. That a county so large, so opulent, and ripe almost to bursting with precious antiquities, should fall into such able and wealthy hands, is peculiarly fortunate; for the honourable Baronet* has graduated regularly in Archæology; and nobly disdained to claim the prize, until he had run the race. To give honorary degrees to the "mob of gentlemen who write with ease," may be wise and politick, as promoting the interest of science; but such writers do not increase the glory or the good of the country. At the best, there is no timber in their authorship: they are flowers, not oaks.

A great part of Wiltshire is a mere large table-cover of green baize, of bad colour, very dull and insipid. In places, there is some interesting

scenery; but even there, a primness and formality cannot be concealed. The picturesque, in the best part, is only a handsome still-born infant, corpse-like and appalling; and though we have peregrinated the County in various directions, we have seen nothing which would, like the fine musick of the Wye scenery, make the eyes dance with delight.

Wiltshire, however, is not the only ill-made and scraggy female of the County-family. What the Druids formerly made of it, we know not; the chalky soil in general seems scarcely favourable to large woods; according to the remains, they made a Church-yard of it, conceiving possibly, that it was admirably adapted for unenlivening gloomy feelings. Sir Richard is very concise on this head, probably because he felt that chalk-hills and Dutch meadows show only creation incomplete.

We must therefore look to History for the entertainment to be derived from this County. The earth-works and the grand things are not within the present survey. Our fare now is not savouries, but sweets; antiquarian confectionery of various sorts.

The first thing which appears to claim our attention, is the Domesday account of the parish of Mere, upon which Sir Richard makes the following remark:

"The above appears to be a very scanty record of the lands in a parish, which in modern times comprehends so great an extent." P. 5.

The record only mentions six persons in the whole parish; only one plough-land, four acres of meadow, and one of pasture. Here to prevent the perpetual mistake, that Domesday Book is a survey complete and perfect of all the lands of the country, we beg to observe, that it must have been limited to estates, upon which the Crown had claims; and that it was not a parochial survey or a census of population; but a mere rent-roll of the particular lands, which owed rent, suit, or service to Edward the Confessor and William the First. From the pages, which are continually wasted in topo-

* We cannot omit this opportunity of laying before the learned Baronet, the following extract from Withering's "Memoirs," i. 227, concerning the restoration of Stonehenge. "The re-erection of the late fallen trilithon has not remained entirely unthought of in Wiltshire, and I heard mentioned a mechanical person, near Ambresbury, who would undertake the work for a sum within 50*l*." The late famous Mr. Watt conceived, that it would not cost more than 100*l*. See p. 226.

topographical works, through the mistake alluded to, we shall, as the extensive circulation of our Journal is well fitted to advertise the matter, here observe from Mr. Turner ("Anglo-Saxons," iii. 297, last edit.) that it should seem as if those persons were chiefly, if not only recorded, whose lands and tenements rendered some payments or services to the crown, or state, or had been supposed to do so. Hence there is a careful enumeration of the extent and cultivators of the lands, which had to defend themselves; i. e. to contribute to the military force of the country, in the proportions alluded to, but little more than this is attended to. At Bristol *only ten resident burghers* are mentioned, though it was at the time a great trading city.

The Church of Mere contains some curious carving, especially a very beautiful ceiling of carved wood, of which hereafter. Also a singular cornice, of which three figures are engraved. They are in the costume of workmen with the wings of angels. One holds before him a ladder, the second a pair of large pincers, and the third a pad, for carrying burdens on the head. Our opinion is, that there was some pretended vision, before the Church was built, of angels being seen to work at the fabrick, which, growing into a local legend, was thus recorded. It is well known, that Bishops used to work in person upon Church-buildings.

In Plate II. is a print of "a ceiling carved of oak, in compartments, consisting of a great variety of patterns; it is placed in the belfry of the Church turret, and is completely hid from public view. Its pattern is singular and beautiful." P. 15.

However willing we are to acknowledge the justice of this eulogium, and especially the application of carving to stalls and shrines, we do not regret the disappearance of the fashion with regard to ceilings. It has a heavy character, and darkens rooms. Painting alone can enliven wainscot.

In the extracts from the Churchwarden's books, are the following items:

"For making 4 pinnes for the sepulchre iiijd."

In our review of Messrs. Lysons's "Britannia," we have had occasion to touch upon this subject. From the mention of pins in the extract quoted,

we apprehend, that the sepulchre, after use, took to pieces, and was laid by till the next Easter.

"Item, for the defacyng of the images of the twelve apostles, which were paynted in the face of the rode-lofte, xiid.

"1561. Payed for taking downe of the rode-lofte, by the commaundement of the Byshop, xd.

"Item, to Henry Hopkyns, for the defacyng of the seates or tabernacles of the images, throughout all the Church, iiijjs. xd." P. 20.

We have had the pleasure of attending divine service in a Church, where the roodloft and screen have been perfect. The set-off to the Church is exceedingly good; especially when viewed from the West door. For removing of the images a rational cause might have been alleged; but the argument, which would vindicate destruction of the screen and gallery, would apply with equal force to the Church itself.

In 1565, we have

"Item, for gunpowder spent at the King-riding, xvjd.

In an Item in Brand's "Popular Antiquities," i. p. 289, taken from Coates's "Reading,"

"Item, payed for horse mete to the horses for the Kings of Colen."

We therefore presume, that *King-riding* was only another appellation for the pageant of the Kingham or King-play, a pageant of the Kings of Colen; but we never before heard of gunpowder being used in it. Fireworks came in vogue in this æra.

"1568. John Watts, the son of Thomas Watts, is appointed to be *Cuckow King* this next year, according to the old order, because he was *Prince* the last year." P. 20.

Sir Richard adds,

"[Note. The preceding appointments of *Cuckow King* and *Prince*, are continued annually, according to old custom. The *King's* office seems to be to preside at the Church-ale, from which the Churchwardens received considerable profits]."

We find nothing according to our recollection and search in Brand's "Popular Antiquities," of this appellation of *Cuckow King*, the President of the Church-ale.

In p. 25, we have an illustration of the signs of ale-houses, being taken from heraldry.

"I have

"I have been surprized to see the sign of a *Ship* in an open downy district, and can only account for it by a *Ship* with three masts, being the arms of the Mere family."

The following anecdote is recorded of William Grove, a Clergyman, who was Rector of Manston, co. Dorset, and of Wotton Rivers, co. Wilts.

"In order to convince the Bishop, that these two livings were within distance and tenable, he, by means of a relay of horses, served the two Churches in one day, and was allowed to hold them. I imagine the distance [says Sir Richard] to be nearly 60 miles, and considering the probable state of the roads, at that time, it was no inconsiderable undertaking, and equal perhaps to the exploits of any Nimrod of the present day." P. 37, n. a.

The Church of Knoyle Odierne has no partition arch to separate the nave from the chancel. This we consider another mutilation of our Churches; another reduction of them to absolute barns.

The Osbaldiston family in Rob Roy may meet with a counterpart in a Mr. Willoughby, of West Knoyle, "who had a rendezvous of Fox-hunters at his house for a week together" (p. 41),—a pretext, it seems, for it happened "but a very few days before the rising at Sarum" in 1655.

Sir Richard, speaking of the Castle at Stourton, now destroyed, mentions some very aged Spanish Chesnut-trees, as marking the approach to it.

Gilpin (*Forest Scenery*, i. 60) says, that the timber of old houses was often of Chesnut, and that it was anciently a common tree in England. The beams of great halls were often made of it.

Our ancestors used to observe the Scotch fashion of retaining servants with them from childhood, by way of naturalizing them with the family, and making them feel an interest for the members of it.

"William Lord Stourton, by will dated 1548, bequeathed to his servants, if they continued with his son Charles, such wages as he had given them himself, with meat and drink during their lives; but if not, a whole year's wages, with liberty to depart when they pleased." P. 45.

Sir Richard next speaks of his noble Italian villa of Stourhead (engraved Pl. VI.); and among other judicious

remarks, makes the following excellent observation:

"At the period when these grounds were laid out, a very injudicious mixture of trees took place—namely, the beech and fir-tree; the former a spreading tree, which, to be seen with perfection, ought to be suffered to grow uncontroled; the other of a spiral nature, and dying downwards, as it grows upwards. A more unnatural combination could not be imagined; yet for many succeeding years this mode of planting was continued in all this neighbourhood. Time, however, has put an end, in many instances, to the existence of the fir tribe, whose duration, in a state of growth, extends only to about sixty years; whilst the beech tree long remains in possession of the ground." P. 64.

The discrimination of the forest tree is, according to its mode of growth, i. e. its creation of light and shade in masses, by throwing its branches widely apart, and thus forming hollows. The oak is of the first character for producing this effect, and the ash and the elm the next. The beech has too much of the gooseberry bush, to rival the trees mentioned, in the picturesque character alluded to; but there is a liveliness of verdure in its vernal foliage, and a redness in its autumnal colours, which cause it to have a good effect in tinting a group. As to the fir, Gilpin properly eulogizes it as a single tree, and, for covering in the winter, it is, while young, well adapted for shrubs. Nothing, however, can be more formal, disfiguring, and inharmonious, than large plantations of fir. Let us conceive a race-course full of hearses instead of handsome carriages: it is not more odd and absurd, than are black plumes of firs upon a lively park green. We say nothing of their primness, and forming no outline, like the round-headed forest-tree. We are happy, therefore, to exhibit a strong discouragement of the growth of them, in the following passage:

"The *natura loci* has, within these few years past, experienced a total change, owing to the decay of a thick grove of fir-trees, which totally obscured the building, and concealed the prospect, and, in this instance, I had occasion to lament the injudicious adoption of the fir tribe, on such ground as we could wish to see permanently wooded. Their prosperity does not extend in this soil, to above sixty years, when their ragged tops and tall stature render them a perfect

perfect antidote to all rural beauty. The ground they occupied must be replanted, and a vacuum will take place for many years." P. 67.

(To be concluded in our SUPPLEMENT.)

117. *The Excursions of a Spirit; with a Survey of the Planetary World; a vision, with four illustrative plates.* pp. 208. 12mo. Rivingtons.

IN page 203 we are told, that the indistinct conception held out in Scripture, of a future state, lessens the hold of the doctrine, upon common minds at least. Therefore this Vision was in part published in order to supply the desideratum, which attempt, if it be considered as a romance, like the Death of Abel, or the Pilgrim's Progress, it would be unfair to attack with Theology. But, letting the vision itself alone, the vindication just quoted takes upon itself to charge the Holy Spirit with imperfection. Now we consider it most fortunate for the defence of the indistinct declaration of Holy Writ, that that indistinctness is exactly what ought to be, consistently with the undeniable postulate, that the works and the voice of the Almighty cannot contradict each other. Saint Paul says, that eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, &c.; and Saint John, that it does not appear what we shall be, but they found all upon a resurrection. Now says Blumenbach, the mind must perish with the brain, for there is nothing in the former which necessarily implies immortality, and of the essential nature of animal mind we are quite ignorant. Paley also says, that without a constant miracle upon our minds, we could not be made able to comprehend the nature of our future bodies. How therefore could eye see, or ear hear, that of which it could not possibly form a conception. Physiologists maintain, that Immortality is the free gift of God (a doctrine frequently urged by Saint Paul), but that there must be a change to render our bodies capable of it. Mere human mind we know only as a function and property of certain living organized matter. Books of the kind before us, considered in any other view than absolute romance, may therefore, if not represented in their true light, lead to very erroneous conclusions concerning the improved or deteriorated vitality in which we shall hereafter exist. Of trees,

grottoes, and gardens, eye hath both seen, and ear heard, nor can *they* be the *unutterable* things of Saint Paul, when he was caught up into the third heaven. All that is necessary after death is, for the being to preserve its consciousness and habits, which is no more than to say that the mental faculties, being now elementary, indefinable properties only exhibited through the glass of matter darkly, will have an actual personality and action in themselves alone; and this is all we can understand by spiritual beings. Embodied they will of course be, but certainly not of any material known to us, for all such are subject to the strongest physical objections.

It is true that this book professes only to apply to the intermediate State, but of that we know no more than the utter absence of all painful feeling. The modes of being are purposely concealed, at least with respect to the happy. We do not believe that Spirits perch, like Jack-daws upon the Cross of St. Paul's, or the chimneys of the Metropolis, or dine upon perfumes. The poetical idea of sentient, and yet invisible light, is much more dignified. We do not blame the author. He had his idea from Milton.

118. *Medicina Clerica; or Hints to the Clergy, for the healthful and comfortable discharge of their ministerial Duties.* 12mo. pp. 188.

SOME well-meaning old clergyman, or elderly lady in that character, has collected a useful code of cautionary nurse-like rules, in regard to damp churches, unaired surplices, and many minutiae, which in the advance of life may bring on serious disease. We are sorry that the author has subjected himself to unseasonable jests, by prosing upon absolute trifles; and adopting the irreverent idea of substituting a *stage* or *hustings* for a pulpit (p. 29), of which, in our opinion, the best improvement would be a fine gothic stall, like that of a Bishop or Dean in a Cathedral. As to the want of vestries, stoves, opening casements, &c. we are astonished that the several Ordinaries do not enforce them, as the expence would be only once and inconsiderable. A few active Rural Deans could (and ought to urge), all these things without scruple.

119. *The History and Antiquities of Hengrave, in Suffolk.* By John Gage, Esq. *F. S. A. of Lincoln's Inn.* Lond. pp. 263, 4to. 30 Plates.

TO the topography of the present day, little remains to be added but scenic description and useful statistics. Of the former desideratum we have had occasion to speak, under our Review of the "*Britannia*" of Mess. Lysons; and, for the latter, we refer our readers to Sir John Sinclair's account of the Scotch parishes. As to entertainment and instruction, Warton's "*Kiddington*" presents a fine exemplar of the aid to be derived from illustration of ancient subjects, and the work has been called a standard for books of the kind; but, through identity of the subjects, books so limited would soon become mere transcripts of one another. Mason's "*History of the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin*," is, in our opinion, a model for another species of topography. In notes he abstracts the deeds concerning the property of the establishment; in the text the respective history of the Institution, the Members, and the Fabrick; and, considering the narrow scale upon which Cathedral topography has hitherto been written, it is manifest that Mr. Mason's plan approaches to completeness. Here we shall digress a little. We think it a very great desideratum in our jurisprudence, often a serious public mischief, that it is not imperative upon all corporations and public bodies to print the whole of their deeds, and disperse copies among the members; for we have known ruinous litigations ensue from dishonest concealments, and to these we also owe the abuses of public charities. If the Sovereign, the Parliament, Judges, and Ministers are precluded from secrecy in their public acts and measures, we are at a loss to know upon what authority institutions of rank very inferior, claim privileges, which no honest man would desire to possess. Of Deans and Chapters, we may venture to say, that they would offer no objection to such a plan as that of Mr. Mason; but we will not say this of all other corporate bodies, as if property, held in trust, under concealment of the uses, was not from that moment rendered dependent for the due appropriation of it, upon the mere private character of the holder.

GENT. MAG. December, 1822.

We do not however think, that the future historians of our corporate institutions will ever obtain the permission, of which Mr. Mason has so ably availed himself, or that Parliament will ever pass a law, to compel public bodies to print their deeds; but we have gone into this view of the subject from another hope, namely, that future benefactors and founders may direct their wills and deeds of endowment, and declarations of their intentions to be made public through the press, as is done, under Inclosure acts, both by the county newspapers, and pamphlets for distribution. To return; there are many other works, in which Topography has been rendered useful and entertaining; to which works, from their presenting no suggestion of public bearing, we now forbear to allude, and therefore proceed to the book before us.

It may happen that there is, in regard to some particular places, a peculiar amplitude of subject and materials, which Taste and Judgment will use to the best advantage. This is the case in the present work; for the existing ancient household books, letters, and other private papers, Mr. Gage has worked up with singular felicity and elegance. The work is ingeniously classified, thoroughly explained, and exhibited in a form peculiarly gentlemanly; for a graceful manner may as properly be applied to telling a story, or explaining a transaction, as to any other matter connected with a dignified appearance and conduct. This, however, was to be expected; for Mr. Gage belongs to the family here historicized, of ancient baronets, who divide the honours of the line with the peers of the name, seated at Firle in Sussex. In decoration and embellishment, the work is kept up to an equal character with the interesting and elegant letter-press before commended; and we heartily pray that it may set an example to other ancient families, who have quantities of old materials in their evidence-rooms, to consult the honour of their houses, by giving them to the publick in a similar form. The feelings which such works gratify, and the virtues which they may excite and preserve, in the members of such houses, need not be mentioned. Rational family pride is only a covenant or bond, by which a man binds

binds himself to be respectable and ornamental to his line; and the family portraits are, in his mind, only the cuts of the book from which he learns how to become so.

Hengrave-house is an ancient mansion, built by Sir Thomas Kitson, between 1525 and 1538. It was in the style of a College, with all the gorgeous appendages of the æra, and a superb gateway, of unrivalled stone confectionary. The Hall was, as usual, opposite the Gate-house, for the sake of greater effect, upon passing into the Quadrangle. To the house were annexed offices, which show, that our ancestors carried on various trades for their necessary uses, within their own domain, a custom which regularly descended from the Romans, Britons, and Anglo-Saxons. There were houses for making candles, working hemp, &c. Besides the exquisite gateway (of which see the *Frontispiece*), there was a superb window in the Chapel of *twenty-one* lights, containing a series of scripture histories, beginning with the Creation, and ending with the Day of Judgment (p. 39).

Various new lights are thrown upon existing institutions, or antiquarian objects, in this elegant work, some of which we shall recapitulate.

Almshouses, it is known, were of very rare occurrence, previous to the Reformation. It appears from p. 5, that they were founded for decayed servants of the founder's family. Endowments for ringing the morning and evening bells were made, to excite the people to repeat the *Angelus* according to the custom in Catholick countries (p. 13, note). The grounds of the new house were laid out by Dutchmen (p. 17). In an Inquisition of the year 1264, the pigeon-house is valued at 5s. arable land at 4d. an acre, meadow and pasture at 12d.

Study at the Inns of Court was not formerly regulated as now. The Countess of Bath, writing to the Earl, says,

"I have thought good to stay your sone George Boucher, at an ynne of Chancery, whereby he may be entered into some knowledge, and afterwards to be set to the yens of coorte. I have talked with the principall of Furnifall's Ynn, and he will see that he shall apply his book; and also he shall have the controwlers chawomaa, and a very onest young gentleman to be his bedfellow." P. 156.

A useful veterinary practice is thus mentioned:

"To Adkyns of Bury, for setting of ii dogges lege, and for the keeping of them, vs." P. 192.

In the treatment of horses, the following novelties appear:

"For spice to give my M^r his geldings to drink, iiijd." P. 192.

"A drum is verie good for a stable to inure horses not to be fear'd. P. 219.

Silk stockings were enormously dear:

"Ann. 1583, payde for ii payer of silke hose for my La. Dercye, iiij*li*." P. 214.

Fatting capons was a sort of trade.

"To my m^{tes} as so much by her given to two maides who came out of Essex to teach the maids to fatte capons, xiis. viiid." P. 199.

A benevolent *Celtick* custom is now obsolete.

"Given on the marriage of Sir Ambrose Jermyn his man, vis. Circulars were sent to tenants to help make up a purse for servants at their marriage." Pp. 191, 193.

At the feet of the monumental effigies of Sir John Gell, K. G. and Philippa his wife, who died in 1557, are at *his* feet, a ram, the crest of his family; and at *hers*, the crest of Sir Rich. Guldeford, her father, viz. the trunk of a tree emitting flames of fire. P. 230. We are inclined to think that there were three distinct principles consulted in the use of these figures:—1. Assumption from crests, as a wyvern appears at the feet of a Lady, in "*Lysons's Britannia*," vi. ccxxxiv. 2. Allegorical, as Lions at the feet of Warriors, and a Dragon, from Psalm xci. v. 13, under a Bishop. Id. ccxxxiii.; and a lamb beneath the children of Lord Berkeley, in that Church. 3. From animals, domesticated or of the sporting kind, as *two dogs* at the feet of Ladies, and *two birds* accompanying Marg. Countess of Devon. Id. ccxxxiv. ccxxxvii.

We are perfectly aware of the *system* on this subject in the Antiquarian Repository, and other works, and annex no credit to those *opinions*; but in decency it becomes us to say, that we do not know our own hypothesis, just given, to be unexceptionable. Of the use of crests for this purpose*, the work before us furnishes sufficient evidence. The commonness of the Lion

* They seem to have accompanied arms upon the pannels of altar tombs. See Dalway's "*Herald. Inquir.*" 221.

and the Dog show that there was a fashion on the subject, which fashion could imply only symbolical ideas, referable, as has been most reasonably presumed, to the practices of War and Hunting, the leading avocations of a gentleman in those ages.

120. *A Glossary; or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs, &c. which have been thought to require Illustration in the Works of English Authors, particularly Shakspeare, and his Contemporaries.* By Robert Nares, A. M. F. R. and A. S. S. Archdeacon of Stafford, &c. 4to. Trip-book.

MR. NARES has confined his words and phrases to the time of Elizabeth, except where the writers of her age have affected the phraseology of Chaucer; and he holds, that there ought to be distinct Glossaries for each separate æra. (Pref. vi.) We are not, however, of that opinion, and think, that the whole might be included in one work, similar to the celebrated book of Du Cange. Our reason for so thinking is, that we have Latin, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman-French Dictionaries, from which three simple sources most of our words are deduced. Derivations from the British are very rare, and those from the Spanish and Italian have been, in the main, first Frenchified. That such a work would not be one of great difficulty, is evident from our possessing satisfactory Glossaries, with regard to most of our old authors; for in point of fact, our language previous to the revival of literature almost wholly consisted of Anglo-Saxon and French words. The pedantry which ensued, from the introduction of Greek and Latin derivatives, is well exhibited in "The English Dictionarie, or an Interpreter of hard English Words: enabling as well Ladies and Gentlewomen, young Schollers, Clerkes, Merchants, as also Strangers of any Nation, to the understanding of the more difficult Authors already printed in our Language, and the more speedy attaining of an elegant perfection of the English tongue, both in reading, speaking, and writing. The fourth edition, revised and enlarged. By H. C. [ockeram], Gent. London: Printed by Thomas Harper for Thomas Weaver, and are to be sold at his shop, at the great North dore of Pauls Church,

1632*." M

tion to 1

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not but acknowledge, that before me in this kinde have have not only fully finish thoroughly perfected." In exemption of this, he says, "the sec contains the vulgar woi whensoever any desirous of a curious explanation by a more refined and elegant speech shall looke into, he shall there receive the exact and ample word to expresse the same." Accordingly, instead of *taught*, we are directed to say *edoctinated*; instead of *spread abroad*, *debuccinate*; of steal, *suribe*, *tizise*; and many other absolute monstrosities of pedantry. However, his interpretations of words contain no such silly things, as Bailey's *thunder*, which he defines by a noise well known to persons not deaf. To this sort of pedantry, Shakspeare alludes in his *Love's Labour Lost*, &c.; and with regard to such words, as nobody speaks or writes, it still exists in the small pocket-dictionary of Entick. Horns Tooke said, that Johnson had inserted eighteen thousand words, which were never used; and we are satisfied that, scientifick and technical terms excepted, by the simple exclusion only of pedantry, one third of the words employed after the revival of Literature suffices for all the purposes of modern diction, in its fullest elegance. The perfection of a language consists not in a multiplicity of synonyms, which profusion only makes it a motley jargon, but in words that singly express compound action or mixed properties; such as are *stand for* "so tenir debout," one word instead of three; and this is the great merit of philosophical and very often classical words. For instance, a bird is known to have an interior membrane under the eyelid, which it draws over the eye at will. It is called the *nictitating* membrane, and here one word only conveys the meaning of ten or twelve. Thus also

* 16mo, in the possession of the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, who has a "MS Collection of obsolete words from the time of Chaucer to the beginning of the eighteenth century." The following is one article: *Blockheads*, *Burnegkephaloi* of the Greeks. *Od-trunslat. of Plutarch's Morals.*

parriede

parricide represents five words, a murderer of his parents. We have seen among school publications, having bought them for our children, vocabularies in sixteens, which absolutely contained every word in our language, used both in writing and conversation, and were only thin books. The fact is, that Englishmen use only a few words, which words they hack to death; and one especially, viz. poor GET, the greatest drudge and servant of all work ever known, compared with whom Scrubb led his life in the happy indolence of a pig. We cannot resist the opportunity of exhibiting this, by the very apposite illustration of Dr. Birch in his *Aristarchus*, who truly observes, that all events from the birth of time may be detailed without the aid of a single verb in the English language, the omnipotent GET excepted. P. 142.

"I HAVE GOT.

"I GOT on horseback, within ten minutes after I GOT your letter. When I GOT to Canterbury, I GOT a chaise for town. But I GOT wet through, before I GOT to Canterbury, and I HAVE GOT such a cold, as I shall not be able to GET rid of in a hurry. I GOT to the Treasury about noon, but first of all I GOT shaved and drest. I soon GOT into the secret of GETTING a Memorial before the board, but I could not GET an answer then; however I GOT intelligence from the Messenger that I should most likely GET one the next morning. As soon as I GOT back to my inn, I GOT my supper and GOT to bed; it was not long before I GOT to sleep. When I GOT up in the morning, I GOT my breakfast, and then GOT myself drest, that I might GET out in time to GET an answer to my memorial. As soon as I GOT it, I GOT into the chaise, and GOT to Canterbury by three; and about tea-time I GOT home. I have GOT nothing particular for you."

The fact also is, that while Englishmen diminish, as much as they can, the number of words, their Lexicographers increase them. In a nation, devoted to business, the former habit results from convenience; nor is even a long word patiently endured, if it has any relation to the common purposes of life. Thus the sneering reply to "is Lord Chol-mon-de-ley at home?" "yes; but he has a good many pe-o-ple with him;" and accordingly Chol-mon-de-ley is Chòmley; Marjoribanks, Marchbanks; and so forth; all upon the principle of the commercial letter, of which the merit consists in conciseness. Englishmen also force the accent upon the first syllable, as orientals

do upon the last. Thus we have heard an ignorant man call Toulon, Toûlon; and Récord is quite common instead of Rêcord.

A few words more. There are three works which exhibit the state of our language at three æras, in a very satisfactory form. The first is Robert of Gloucester. He wrote his *Chronicle*, says Warton, at a time when our language consisted almost entirely of monosyllables; and before its purity or simplicity was marred by the influx of foreign phraseology. His words are all Teutonic or radical, and frequently for twenty lines together do not afford five disyllables. The verbs have not their present inflections, as *came* in the preterite of come, and other peculiarities. Setting aside the orthography, the germ of nearly all his words being Anglo-Saxon, he is, generally speaking, more intelligible than Chaucer, there being only a few mixtures of Norman-French.

The next author is Chaucer. In "Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer," annexed to the fourth volume of his "*Canterbury Tales*," we have all the changes of the language minutely particularized, but French being taught at schools, from the Conquest till the time of Edward III. when it became "too much (says the Act 36 Ed. III.) unknown and disused," the consequence was, according to Tyrwhitt, that the French words imported were immediately or by degrees made subject to the Saxon idiom. He then sums up with this observation:

"Upon the whole, I believe, it may be said with truth, that at the time which we are considering, though the form of our language was still Saxon, the matter was, in a great measure, French."

The third author is Shakspeare, in whose time, in our opinion, the materials of the language were a Royal Exchange crowd, that tribe of all people, nations, and languages, which Archdeacon Nares has assembled; and we are sure that *we* feel no inclination to obstruct the innocent worship due to the image of Jupiter Shakspeare, which he has set up.

All we have intended by the preceding remarks, is to vindicate our own opinion, that a General Glossary of Obsolete Words is, as to execution, not an affair of serious difficulty in the hands of a scholar, there being only, with very rare exceptions, Anglo-Saxon,

Saxon, Norman-French, and Latin (a school acquisition) to be got up. A recondite and laborious part, not to be acquired but by reading con authors, because consisting in a measure of cant terms and slang, existing ready-done, in the Glossary before us. The Archdeacon proceeds in the manner of Johnson (the only one which is proper to authorize the various senses); and our great regret is, that he has entertained opinions which have deprived the learned world of a work, embracing all æras, and which, we doubt not, would have been worthy of classification with the immortal labours of Du Cange.

He has not, however, he says,

"Probability of length of life, to undertake such a task, and add, that enough has probably been done to encourage others to complete the undertaking; enough too for immediate use, till something more perfect shall appear. To diversify the work, I have not confined it to words, but have included phrases, proverbial sayings, with allusions to customs, and even to persons, when something of their history seemed necessary to illustrate my authors. I have made it also occasionally a vehicle for critical observations on the text of our general favourite, Shakespeare, especially in such passages as have been most disputed by his commentators. In short, the common reflection, that our admirable Shakespeare is almost overwhelmed by his commentators, and that the notes, however necessary, too often recal us from the text, first suggested this undertaking, the primary object of which was, to enable every reader to enjoy the unincumbered productions of the poet." *Pref.*

(To be continued.)

121. Malpas; or, *Le Poursuivant d'Amour. A Romance. By the Author of "The Cavalier."* 12mo. Longman and Co.

THE Novel before us professes, after the manner of the great Scotch writer, to give us a story, founded on the customs of the Middle Age. The æra which the Author has selected, is that of Edward the Second. The Poursuivant d'Amour is a gallant youth, deeply enamoured with a fair one, who returns his passion. The painful situation of her father compels her, however, to give her hand to another, whom she prevents from consummating the union by pretended insanity. The disappointed suitor turns pilgrim, returns, makes himself known, and kills the husband in the skirmish at Nottingham Castle, when Edward III. dragged Mortimer from the arms of

the necessity of a common manner; and author is success

122. Baker's of Northampton

(Continued from page 419.)

THE more we look into this truly valuable Work, the more we are convinced of the infinite labour which has been bestowed on its compilation. We shall now proceed to notice some of the many interesting articles contained in this portion.

The account of Boughton Green Fair (p. 36) will be read with interest, and the vignette etching of Boughton House (p. 35), Mr. Baker tells us, "is from a sketch made when I had scarcely entered my teens, and was one of the earliest indications of that predilection for antiquities which has progressively led to the present work."

The Church of Brington contains the stately monuments of the Spencers family, which are very fully and accurately described, and two plates, the munificent and unsolicited gift of the present Earl, further illustrate them. From Brington our Historian proceeds to Althorp; and we should with pleasure have extracted the account of the Spencers, as a favourable specimen of the Volume before us, had we not lately noticed this noble family so fully, in our Review of "*Ædes Althorpianæ*," (see p. 63); in the local history of which house Mr. Dibdin acknowledges his great obligations to Mr. Baker's Work; to which we must therefore, on the present occasion, refer the reader, assuring him that this article, and the elaborate Spencer pedigree, are deserving of attention and commendation.

Mr. Baker has given Memoirs of the two Sir Christopher Hattons, under Holdenby or Holmby, and a copious pedigree of the Holdenbys and Hattons of Holdenby; but his account of Holdenby House, memorable for the imprisonment of the unfortunate Charles the First, is confessedly one of the most interesting articles in the present portion. Mr. Baker's narration of this event is "compiled from the Journals of Parliament, and scarce pamphlets in the British Museum and London Institution;" but "to avoid too great prolixity, he has only slightly touched upon the political negotiations between

between the King and Parliament, and given the greatest prominence to those minute incidents and circumstances which, whilst they are more immediately associated with the place, are beneath the dignity of general history."

After briefly sketching the disastrous consequences of the decisive battle of Naseby, and the King's surrender of himself to the faithless Scotch army at Newcastle, he proceeds to narrate the resolution of the Lords and Commons to place the unhappy Monarch at Holdenby House, and with just indignation characterizes the preface to this resolution, "We your Majesty's loyal subjects" as "hypocritical."

The nomination of persons to be employed in the King's service by the Committee for receiving him being completed, a list of servants to attend him was proposed by the Committee of Lords and Commons, which is given at length.

"At their next sitting (5 Feb.) the Committee proposed that the Communion-plate, which was formerly set on the Altar in his Majesty's Chapel of Whitehall, consisting of 'one gilt shyppe, two gilt vases, two gilt ewyres (ewers), a square basoun, and fountaine, and a silver rod,' should be melted down to make plate for the King's use at Holdenby, there being none remaining in the jewel office fit for service; and at the same time they submitted the following estimate of the expences of his Majesty and his retinue at Holdenby for 20 days, commencing 13 Feb. and ending 4 March, inclusive, 1646-7.

His Majestie's diet of xxviii dishes, at xxxl. per diem.....	£.700
The King's voydy	32
The Lords' diet of xx days	510
For the clerke of the green-cloth, kitchen, and spicery, a messe of vii dishes	40
Dyetts for the Household and chamber officers, and the guard	412
Board wages for common household servants, pott-scowers, and turn-broaches	36
Badges of court and riding wages....	140
For Linnen for his Majestie's table, the Lords and other diets	273
For Wheat, Wood, and Cole.....	240
For all sorts of Spicery store, wax lights, torches, and tallow lights.	160
For Pewter, Brasse, and other necessaries incident to all offices, and for Carriages	447

£.2990."

But "the national finances becoming daily more deranged, the whole charge of the establishment, by a vote of the Commons (17 Mar.) was reduced to 50l. a day,—only one-third of the original estimate."

The Parliamentary Commissioners left Newcastle on the 30th of January, 1646-7; and on the 16th of February, the three Lords Commissioners thus announced their safe arrival to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Lords:

"My Lord, By the providence of God, which hath gone along with us from the first step to the last in this journey, the King is come well to Holdenby. Colonel Graves, who commanded the convoy, hath managed his trust with great care and vigilancy, and hath performed extraordinary duty in his own person, which we hold ourselves obliged to represent unto you. We have here 900 horse and dragoons, which quartering within a little compass, cannot but be very burdensome to the country; and therefore entreat your Lordship to move the Houses to give special directions for their pay. We are here now, after five weeks spent in this service, attending their further orders, according to the commands laid upon us in our first instructions. Our hope and earnest desire is, that our employment being come to this period, you will be pleased to move their Lordships to enjoin us to wait upon them at London; which we shall acknowledge as a very great favour done, to my Lord, your Lordship's faithful servants, Pembroke and Mountg.; B. Denbigh, Edw. Montagu."

"The King reached 'his princely manor of Holdenby on the 15th of February, having been something retarded by reason of white weather.' Many hundreds of the gentry of the county met the Royal cavalcade two miles on this side Harborough, and 'thousands and thousands' of spectators thronged the road, and hailed his Majesty with acclamations, 'causing many a smile from his princely countenance.' A guard of honour was drawn up to receive him at Holdenby; and he entered his palace, and his prison, through the great court gate, with all the state and pomp of royalty. When his Majesty's approach to his destination was announced at Northampton, there was great rejoicing; the bells rang, and cannon was discharged, 'inasmuch that a gallant echo made its appeal at Holmby.'"

After relating the proceedings of the Commissioners as to the regulation of the King's household, and their requiring the discharge of those persons remaining with him who were in his service

service at Oxford, Mr. Baker continues:

"No sooner was the King settled at Holdenby, than he dispatched a message to both Houses of Parliament (17 Feb.) for permission to have two or more of his Chaplains, viz. the Bishops of London, Salisbury, and Peterborough; and Drs. Sheldon, May, Sanderson, Bayly, Heywood, Beale, Fuller, Hammond, and Taylor, to attend upon him for the exercise of his conscience, and the assistance of his judgment, in deciding on the present differences respecting Religion. So little, however, were his feelings and wishes regarded by either of the Houses, that the Lords contented themselves with ordering, 'that the letter be taken into consideration 'to-morrow morning' (20 Feb.), and never resuming the debate; and the Commons—with simply ordering the letter to be read (20 Feb.), without moving any proceedings upon it. The King, anxious to be relieved from suspense and hope deferred, re-addressed (6 March) both Houses in the following pathetic appeal: 'It being now seventeene days since I wrote to you from hence, and not yet receiving any answer to what I then desired, I cannot but now againe renew the same unto you. And indeed, concerning any thing but the necessary duty of a Christian, I would not thus at this time trouble you with any of my desires. But my being attended with some of my Chaplaines, whom I esteeme and reverence, is so necessary for me, even considering my present condition, whether it be in relation to my conscience, or the happy settlement of the present distractions in Religion, that I will slight divers kinds of censures, rather than not to obtain what I demand; nor shall I doe you the wrong as in this to doubt the obtaining of my wish, it being totally grounded upon reason. For desiring you to consider (not thinking it needfull to mention) the divers reasons which no Christian can be ignorant of, for point of conscience, I must assure you that I cannot, as I ought, take in consideration those alterations in Religion, which have and will be offered unto me, without such helpers I desire; because I can never judge rightly of, or be altered in, any thing of my opinion, so long as my ordinary way of finding out the truth is denied me; but when this is granted me, I promise you faithfully not to strive for victory in Argument, but to seeke and submit to Truth (according to that judgment which God hath given me), always holding it my best and greatest conquest to give contentment to my two Houses of Parliament in all things which I conceive not to be against my conscience or honour, not doubting likewise but that you will be ready to satisfie me in reasonable things, as I hope to find in this particular, concerning the attendance of

my Chaplaines upon me.' The King rejected the request the same day—sented (8 March), and he sent to the King; the form of their negative, by 'if the King thinks fit to admit of his Chaplaines as have taken the covenant, they are inclined to give them leave.' The Commons treated the Royal application as before, with silent neglect."

We would gladly give the remainder of this very interesting narration, but our limits confine us to the ensuing extracts, which relate the particulars of two unsuccessful attempts to carry intelligence to the King whilst at Holmby:

"On the afternoon of the 9th of April, as the King was riding to Boughton to bowl, he alighted at a narrow bridge in the way (Brampton Bridge), at the further end of which stood Major Bosville, disguised in a countryman's habit, with an angle in his hand, as if he had been fishing, who was detected in privately conveying into the King's hand letters from the Queen and Prince (Charles). On his examination before the Commissioners, he deposed, that he was with the King at Newcastle, who, on the morning he was delivered up by the Scotch, entrusted him with a letter from the Queen, which he conveyed to her in France; and being charged with a packet in reply, he had lodged two nights in a furze bush, and three nights at the countryman's who had furnished him with his disguise, watching a favourable opportunity for delivering it into the King's hand; and if he had not succeeded, he had resolved to give it to the King in the presence of the Commissioners, though at the hazard of his life. The House of Commons ordered him to be sent for from Northampton by the Serjeant at Arms; but it does not appear how he was disposed of.

"About a month afterwards, another attempt to convey secret information to the King was detected. Mrs. Mary Cave, daughter of Mr. William Cave, of Stanford in Leicestershire, undertook to deliver to the King a letter in ciphers, which she received from one Browne, who had brought it from Mr. Ashburnham, at the Hague. To attain her object, she engaged a female friend, who resided in the neighbourhood of Holdenby, to visit the landlady of Captain Abbot, one of the King's Guards, and through the landlady's influence, to persuade the Captain to procure her the honour of kissing the King's hand; which having accomplished, she apprized Mrs. Cave of her success, and contracted with the landlady to receive her as a visitor, and endeavour through the Captain to obtain for her also the honour of an introduction to his Majesty,

jeasty, by which means she hoped to put the letter into his hand. Mrs. Cave came, and the Captain had good naturedly, but unsuspiciously, acceded to the request; when the landlady imparted the plot to her husband, who, though a royalist and favourable to the design, dared not run the risk of detection, and divulged the secret to the Captain. On the appointed day (11 May) the Captain, who had apprized the Commissioners of the circumstance, accompanied Mrs. Cave, who had no suspicion of having been betrayed, to Holdenby; and on her arrival she was carried into a room, but notwithstanding the most diligent search, nothing was found upon her. The letter was accidentally discovered a few days after behind the hangings of the room, where it seems she contrived to slip it, whilst she stood with her back to the hangings, conversing with the ladies who searched her."

The seizure of the King by Joyce, with all its extraordinary circumstances, is well detailed, and placed in a clear point of view.

Of the house itself we have the following concluding account:

"Some idea of the extent and magnificence of this mansion may be formed, from the capabilities it afforded for the reception of the Royal suite. 'The Court (says Sir Thomas Herbert) was accommodated with all things needful, both in reference to the King, and likewise to the Commissioners, their chaplains, gentlemen, attendants, and others, and all within the King's house, without straitning: and all the tables were as well furnish'd as they us'd to be when his Majesty was in a peaceful and flourishing state.' Sir Thomas was partially mistaken in stating that 'about two years after, that beautiful and famous structure was, amongst other his Majesty's Royal houses, pull'd down by order of the two Houses of Parliament, to satisfy the soldiers' arrears;' for by reference to the preceding manorial history, it will be seen, that it was standing when the estate was alienated by the trustees for the sale of the Crown lands; and the value of the house for building materials, and of the timber on the domain, being held out by them as alluring baits to the purchaser, tempted him perhaps to the work of destruction. Avarice makes no sacrifice to taste; and the axe was laid to the root of the groves, and the palace levelled to the ground, by the Yorkshire speculator; reserving only a portion of the attached offices, probably for his own habitation. From a careful inspection of the remains, aided by the personal and traditionary information of an old inhabitant, whose father and grandfather resided on the spot, I have been enabled satisfactorily to retrieve the original outline of this interesting mansion.

The principal front faced the East, and the two archways now standing were the lateral entrances to the principal court. The foundations of the central entrance my informant remembers being dug up close to the wall which bounds the adjoining field: the postern gate, at the North end of this wall, communicated with the stables and coach-houses, which ranged Eastward, nearly on the site of the cottages on the South side the green; Eastward of these was a large gateway, removed within these few years; beyond which were the malt-house, and probably the dairy already alluded to, and other buildings, the remnants of which are converted into a farm-house; the whole of the premises stretching considerably above a furlong in length. Part of the materials were removed to Northampton, where three houses which sprung from them may still be recognized*. The devastating process seems to have been arrested by the restoration of royalty, when the purchase was compulsorily relinquished; some of the surrounding trees and gateways were saved, but it was too late to restore the edifice, which, as observed by Evelyn, 'shewed like a Roman ruine, shaded by the trees about it, a stately, solemn, and pleasing view.' It now presents a still more striking and melancholy picture of departed grandeur, crowning the summit of a ridge of hill. Even the pyramid, and other fragments in Buck's view (1729) have now disappeared; the house inhabited by a farmer has been reduced from a double to a single roof; and the intervening space to the gateways is a shapeless mass of earth mounds and foundations. In front to the South were the gardens; and down a rather precipitous slope, the long parallel lines of terrace walks divided into stages by broad platforms, are still visible. At the extremities of the grounds are dry fish ponds and artificial mounts; and the air of desolation which pervades the whole, is finely contrasted by the rich woods and cultivated scenery of Althorp Park on the opposite hill. The two lateral gateways are of uniform design, and dated 1583."

The vignette shows the two lateral gateways and the present farm house, with "the long parallel lines of terrace walks divided into stages by broad platforms;" and we happen to know it is faithfully, though we cannot say very picturesquely delineated; but we are aware that criticism upon the etching should, under these circumstances, be spared.

* "Mr. Markham's, in St. Giles's-street, which was advertized in one of the early Northampton Mercuries by the names of *Little Holmby*; Mr. Munday's, in Gold-street; and Miss Rawcett's, in the Drapery." The





BIRTH PLACE OF THOMAS RANDOLPH THE POET AT BADBY, CO. NORTHAMPTON

The birth-place of the poet Randolph at Badby, of which the annexed Etching by Miss Baker (*see Plate II.*) is a faithful representation, forms the vignette at p. 261. The following extract contains a brief account of this once celebrated poet :

"Thomas Randolph, one of the most promising poets and dramatists of the 17th century, was a native of this village, and baptized here June 15, 1605. He was second son of William Randolph of Little Houghton, gent. steward to Edward Lord Zouch, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Smith of Newnham, and was born at the house of his maternal grandfather, in whose descendants it continued till within these few years. Its present state is represented in the accompanying vignette. It stands on a bank at the end of the lane leading to Dodford, and is now occupied by three or four poor families. He entered Westminster School as a King's scholar, from whence he was elected, in 1623, to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, and was incorporated Master of Arts at Oxford in 1631. 'He liap'd in numbers, for the numbers came,' and composed a poem on the incarnation of our Saviour, before he was ten years old; but, unfortunately, as he advanced into life, he adopted no profession, and associating with wits and men of pleasure, was seduced into habits of dissipation, which too often gave a vitiated direction to his Muse, involved him in personal difficulties, and prematurely terminated his existence, before he had completed his 30th year, whilst on a visit to his friend William Stafford, esq. of Blatherwick. He was buried there, March 17, 1634-5, and a marble tablet erected to his memory by Sir Christopher, afterward Lord Hatton, of Kirby."

Respecting the printing and embellishments, the Author's own address will render little comment necessary :

"Though far from completing Fawsley Hundred in this portion, he has considerably exceeded the quantity of matter contemplated in his original estimate. He has not only adopted a much smaller type than the other County Histories now in progress; but, in order as much as possible to economise space, has printed the incumbents and epitaphs (where practicable) in columns, and the pedigrees in a still smaller type, and in the most condensed form. He knows not whether it will be right or prudent to enlist this plea in palliation of his embellishments not being either so numerous or highly finished as he could have wished, but at least he can safely affirm that he has gone to the extreme boundary which a due regard to prudential considerations would warrant.

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Most of the vignettes and two of the plates are drawn and etched by his sister; they do not pretend to challenge competition with professional productions, but as the first efforts of one unaided by instruction, he trusts they will be received with candour, if not with approbation. To the unsolicited liberality of Earl Spencer he is indebted for the two very interesting views of the Brington monuments."

To the quantity of matter contained in each page, the solid and well-condensed form of the pedigrees, and the typographical execution of the work, as well as the quality of the paper, we think the most fastidious purchaser cannot take exception; and of the plates generally we think the public decision will be as favourable. Of those which are the production of the Author's sister, we think the plate of Fonts entitled to great commendation, and that the Catesby Brass promises much for that class of future embellishments. We are happy to enable our readers to judge of the efforts of Miss Baker's needle by the annexed pleasing specimen. It is a circumstance of no common curiosity and interest, that this lady is (we understand) the almost constant companion of Mr. Baker in his Antiquarian and Topographical journeys and researches, and that in the departments of Natural History and Heraldic Drawing, she is as valuable a coadjutor as her pencil and etching needle have proved her to be in the embellishments to the present portion of his Work.

123. Ocellum Promontorium; or, short Observations on the ancient State of Holderness. By Thos. Thompson, Esq. F.S.A. of Cottesingham Castle. 8vo. pp. 117.

WE have often thought, that the investigations concerning the Roman stations and roads in this island, have not been conducted in the proper manner. The custom has mostly been to copy Camden, or Gale, or Stukeley, or Horsley, or some eminent Antiquary; instead of doing what ought in our judgment to be first done, making an actual survey. In short, our opinions are these, and if they are good, they are easily improved upon, for *facile est addere inventis*. We submit to our learned Council of the Society of Antiquaries, whether it would be ineligible for a circular to be addressed to their several members dispersed in the

the different counties of England, giving instructions for the discrimination of Roman roads and British trackways, and requesting them to investigate by actual exploration, their several tracks and lengths, so far as such roads occur in their respective vicinities, and make such observations, and communicate such computed distances as may occur. When this is done, let a rude map be sketched of each county, and the stations in the itineraries be placed as if the computed distances and the Roman route concurred. By this means, the *desideratu* will soon appear; and two inferences will arise, either that the line of road or the itinerary is erroneous. If the straight line passes through the spot in dispute, i. e. goes further; and nothing appears within a reasonable distance from it, or on the spot, then all traces are destroyed, or the Itineraries are in error. But this must not be too hastily presumed. Etymology has been too much regarded in these enquiries. Three different languages have been spoken in this country, Welsh, Latin, and Saxon, all of opposite idioms. The Welsh names of places, like the chemical nomenclature, have always a definable meaning; the Romans latinized them, and the Saxons often gave names of their own. At the period in question, there were neither counties, hundreds, or parishes, and the districts were extensive. The same rule might therefore be observed, as in correction of a MS. not to admit a false reading till every other resource fails. By this means, something like a correct map of Roman Britain would be obtained, and by comparing it with the Domesday Survey, new occupancies, towns, and villages, would appear, and various results of high statistical and philosophical character be obtained. Thus far we have spoken, it is hoped, without offence to many learned men; for in many points of Archæology, to determine certain questions without survey, has the imperfection of describing dimensions without measurement. It ought to be recollected, that there is no science but Heraldry which admits of delineation from mere verbal description; and yet we are satisfied, that by the aid of a few simple principles and nomenclature, a classification might be made of architecture, furniture, utensils, pottery, and costumes, because it has partially been done by

Linnæus in Natural History, where variety is infinitely greater than in affairs of Art; indeed, we hope that something of the kind will be attempted in Mr. Fosbroke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities, now in the press, at least as to certain subjects.

Into this discussion we have been led by the Work before us, which, in the main, professes to determine the antient site of *Ravenspurne*, at the mouth of the Humber (now swallowed up by encroachments of the river), which the Author believes was a Roman station (p. 14).

Mr. Thomson adds, concerning the antient state of Holderness, other matter on the principle of relieving dry statements, which matter is auxiliary to his main point, that of placing *Pætorium* and *Præsidium*—not at Patrington, but Ravenspurne. The present book is merely one of showing out honours at eight in long whist. Mr. Thompson plays a good hand; why not give a rubber; a History of Holderness at once; instead of promising us mere historic facts?

Now to a particular passage. Upon the book of the *Dux Britanniarum*, copied (p. 105) from Selden's *Titles of Honour*, is the following inscription:

“FL. INTALL. COM. ORD. PR.”

which *Pancirollus* reads, as Selden (p. 125). *Ainsworth*, as Mr. Thompson (p. 106), “*Felix Liber injunctus Notariis Laterculi continens mandata ordinè Principis or Primierii, (Pancirollus) primi (Ainsworth)*. To us this explanation appears errant nonsense; and though we shall not commit ourselves, we shall add the meaning of the Sigles, for the convenience of those who may be inclined to make the attempt.

FL. stands for *Filia, Filius, Flamen, Flaminus, Flavia, or Flavius*.—Gerrard, p. 224.

It is to be remembered that *Flavia* (*Cæsariensis*) was a province of Britain.

INTALL. does not occur in the *Siglaria*; but *intalliatæ terræ*, in *Duncange*, means lands held on certain conditions.

COM. is rendered by *Comes*, or its cases, or *Communitas*.—Gerrard, p. 113.

ORD. is *Ordo, Ordinis*.—Sel. 442.

PR. is *Pater, Præfectus, Præses, Prætor, Prætorius, Primipilus, Princeps, Prioribus, Proconsul*.—Id. 478.

In the decline of the Empire, there were *Comites* of every thing; and we doubt not but *Com.* and *Ord.* referred to some case of the words *Comes* and *Ordo*.

We go no further.

124. *An Address to the People of England in the Cause of the Greeks, &c.* By the Rev. T. S. Hughes, *Author of Travels in Sicily, Greece, and Albania.* 8vo. pp. 44.

THE Dominion of Turkey is that of HELL, and he who does not think so is, in the emphatic language of Mr. Hughes, (p. 7) "a traitor to humanity, and a traitor to his God;" for nothing can be more manifest, than that to suffer such a nation to be in the situation of a governing power, is to legalize and consecrate Diabolism. Instead of the Christians being slaves to the Turks, the latter should not be permitted to remain independent; but be forcibly subjected to the Government of Laws and Civilization: we do not mean by a foolish Crusade or a Russian interference, but by the successful Insurrection of the suffering Christian Population. We do not mean, by speaking thus, to sanction *rebellion*; for we conceive that the term is only applicable to resistance of a Government of Law and constituted Authority, in which opinion we are supported by eminent Political writers. Men with the habits of the Turks are wild beasts, and of course ought to be domesticated, but that cannot be while they exemplify the romance of Swift by yahooping their superiors. However impolitic may be any armed interference on our part, it is most certain, that in Machinery and Capital, we cannot be rivalled for ages, and that our superiority in various wares and commodities is so great, that we can almost always find a tolerable market, if our commercial conduct is judicious: and, moreover, a nation in a state of civilization must be much richer than one that is barbarous, because security of property and person favours accumulation of wealth; and what *we* decline, the *Americans* will take up. Assured, as we are, that an Hereditary Constitutional Monarchy is the best mode of Government, it does not follow that we are to excommunicate those who do not adopt this happy political arrangement, no more than to decline intercourse with a neighbour

who prefers *ennuyeuse* celibacy to social matrimony. It may be, that the object of Mr. Hughes in this fine and eloquent address, which does honour to his head and his heart, (namely, a subscription in favour of the Greeks,) may not be perfectly unobjectionable; but we confess, that we see more political good likely to result from adopting than from declining such a measure; and, under any circumstances, say heartily, in regard to our suffering fellow Christians, may God bless them. Amen!

125. *Moscow, a Tragedy in five Acts, founded on recent Historical Events.* By the Rev. H. Cresswell, A. B. Vicar of Creech St. Michael, in the County of Somerset. 8vo. pp. 68. Baldwin.

MR. CRESSWELL has formed a Tragedy from the Conflagration of Moscow, with which he has interwoven the interesting episode of the unfortunate but weak Paulowna, narrated by La Baume. Considerable ingenuity is exhibited in getting up the plot of this Drama. In the notes are two anecdotes which will interest our Readers.

"The Author, conversing a few weeks since, concerning the burning of Moscow, with a Russian Gentleman of distinction, who stands high in the favour of the Emperor Alexander, and who was present at the assembling of the Nobles, &c. in the Kremlin, was informed by him, that the Count Rostopchin had, in reality, little or nothing to do with the burning of the city;—that so far from his own house in Moscow having been destroyed, it is even standing, uninjured, at the present moment." p. 66.

The other note relates to a discovery:

"The writer of this has discovered, that Shakspeare was a Freemason; let every brother, therefore, of the third degree, who is not in possession of the works of the Immortal Bard, buy them; let him SEARCH, and he will find the TRUTH of the above assertion." p. 67.

126. *A Refutation of every Argument brought against the Truth of Christianity and the Revealed Religion,* by Thomas Paine, in the first part of his *Work*, called the "*Age of Reason.*" By W. Grisenthwaite. 8vo. pp. 310.

THE Work before us exhibits false reasoning in Paine; and that often very shrewdly and ably; but from the dryness of the style, it is not in an attractive

tractive form; this is a real misfortune in a book intended to effect a good which can only be produced by an extensive circulation. It is not completely to the purpose, merely to expose the errors of the man. The position assumed is quite distinct from Paine's method of treating it. Deism has a plausibility, founded, it is true, upon ignorance, but the satisfactory exposure of that ignorance is not so much the province of Metaphysics and Theology, as of Philosophy. Any other method is like curing diseases by charms. This is a cancer; and to that the knife only can be applied with reasonable hopes of success.

127. *Petition au Parlement de L'Empire Britannique.* 8vo. pp. 59.—*Sur l'imposition publique des Savans à privilèges—Document pour la Petition au Parlement Britannique.* 8vo. pp. 72.—*Deposition made, under oath, by an Ecclesiastic, to attest the Spoliation of a Learned Foreigner, by the British Board of Longitude.* pp. 8. 1822.

IT is well known that the Board of Longitude has offered pecuniary rewards for discoveries connected with the purposes of the Institution, and that Learned Societies do actually weigh the merits of individuals pretty much according to their worldly rank or influence. A M. Wronski charges *Dr. Young* (Secretary to the Board) with having stolen a new theory of refractions, belonging to him, the said M. Wronski, in virtue of which he had expected pecuniary compensation; but received instead exceedingly ill treatment. This is an *ex parte* statement; but we conceive that *Dr. Young* will feel himself bound to elucidate it satisfactorily, and to afford to M. Wronski the means of compensation, if he has really sustained injury. Execrable Statesmen would be they, who do not see the necessity of upholding the national character, and the honour of its government. One word more. Administrations do adopt suggestions of ingenious men, without acknowledgment. Where is the necessity for this? They cannot give pecuniary compensation; but they can profess a willingness to receive communications from learned and ingenious men, refer such communications to a body of Commissioners, sworn to be impartial, and award a medal, or

titular addition of honours, to the communicator, and this under the understanding, that such honours should never be bestowed upon the job principle. By such means Government might gain much in useful knowledge and valuable friendships.

128. *A Description of the changeable Magnetic Properties possessed by all Iron Bodies, and the different effects produced by the same on Ship's Compasses, from the position of the Ship's Head being altered. With Engravings.* By P. Lecount, Midshipman in the Royal Navy. 8vo. pp. 55. Longman and Co.

IT appears that all Iron bodies in a ship, as the guns, &c. have a power of affecting the ship's compass, in such a manner, as, under certain circumstances, to embarrass, if not to endanger the mariner (see p. 6). There is a polarity in all Iron, and, says Mr. Lecount,

"Though these poles in iron have no attractive power for other iron, yet they exert their influence on compasses, agreeably to the common laws of polarity in magnets; viz. that opposite poles attract, and similar ones repel."

"The effects of this on compasses will, of course, be more or less, according to the number of these poles in a ship." p. 21.

Now as hardly any attempts have been made to lay down properly the first laws of Magnetism; and, as in the way they are now given in the best writings on the subject, they are directly contrary to truth in one half of the world (see p. 5), we shall only say, that Mr. Lecount treats his subject in the philosophical way in which it ought to be treated; viz. by experiments and tables. It is not common to see military or naval men engaged in scientific inquiries, but from their experience aiding their talents, such conduct may be of high national benefit.

129. *Poems for Youth.* By a Family Circle. Part II. 12mo. pp. 76. Baldwin and Co.

THIS little Volume consists of *Amaryllis*, a Pastoral Masque, and several Sonnets and small Miscellaneous Poems; amongst which appears an old acquaintance, the beautiful "*Butterly's Ball*;" which would lead us to look to Liverpool for the ingenious "*Family*"

"Family Circle." We transcribe one Sonnet:

MY COTTAGE.

"My Cottage! in thy calm and happy shade,
I image days of purity and peace,
From the world's busier scenes a blest release,
Where every care may from my memory fade.
The little rivulet—the wild of flowers—
The deep seclusion of the embowering wood,
And the high thoughts which feed on solitude,
With books and music shall beguile the hours;
Nor shall that heart-enjoyment be forgot,
A brother's love can shed on every scene,
His cheering smile shall brighten that lone spot,
His kindness be what it has ever been:
And nothing but the thought of days gone by,
Shall ever fill my bosom with a sigh."

130. *The Welsh Nonconformist's Memorial; or, Cambro-British Biography; containing Sketches of the Founders of the Protestant Dissenting Interest in Wales. To which are prefixed, an Essay on Druidism, and Introduction of the Gospel into Britain. With an Appendix, including the Author's Minor Pieces, and his Last Views of the Christian Religion. By the late Rev. William Richards, LL. D. Edited, with Notes and Illustrations, by John Evans, LL. D. Author of the "Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World."* 12mo. pp. 502. Sherwood and Co.

WE have had frequent occasion to mention Dr. Evans as a conscientious Dissenter, and an industrious and intelligent Writer.

In the present Volume he has exhibited his usual diligence; and the "Cambro-British Biography" of Dr. Richards, a work left unfinished by the Author, could not have fallen into more proper hands; and it now forms a valuable addition to the Lives of the Nonconformists.

Of Dr. Richards, some satisfactory "Biographical Memoirs" were published by Dr. Evans in 1818; which we are glad to see announced as preparing for a new and enlarged Edition. Dr. Richards added to the character of a pious Divine that of a diligent and skilful Antiquary.

In a long and affectionate Dedication to the Rev. Dr. William Rogers, of Philadelphia, the Editor, speaking of Dr. Richards, says,

"His principal Writings were the 'History of Lynn,' in two large octavo volumes. There he himself, the centre of a choice circle of friends, resided near half a century, and finished his course September 13, 1818, in the 69th year of his age. In this elaborate production his vigorous mind had room to dilate itself. Here he put forth his energies to advantage. The autumnal stores of his knowledge are poured forth in profusion. The contents of the present publication also possess an intrinsic worth. It is a treasure of biography: I was determined that it should see the light. Like the *Sibylline leaves*, I have gathered the *Sketches* together with an hallowed vigilance. In this collected form the volume may occupy a niche in the theological library. A solemn legacy to his beloved countrymen, the work is transmitted to them with an inviolable fidelity. The APPENDIX furnishes the reader with his *Minor Pieces*, the valedictory, as well as occasional effusions of AN HONEST WELSHMAN. Calling no man master on earth, he knew full well that one is our Master, even CHRIST. Standing aloof from the petty obliquities of sectarianism, he derived his views of Revelation from the Sacred Writings alone. His last sentiments will please no party, for he identifies himself with no party."

Then addressing himself to Dr. Rogers, the Editor adds,

"Nor must I, my dear Sir, omit to observe, that the *Diploma* conferred upon the Author through your kind interposition, by the respectable College of RHODE ISLAND, as a recognition of his merits, did honour to their discernment and liberality. Alas! that this mark of respect from his transatlantic brethren should not have reached this country till he had become an inhabitant of the house appointed for all living. On the very day his diploma was signed, he testified his dying regard to THE INSTITUTION whence it emanated by the bequeathment of his own collection of books. The coincidence is remarkable. The parties personally unknown to each other, and at an immense distance, were cemented together by the expansive sympathies of their common Christianity. The distinct recess assigned the bequest in the Collegiate Library (such is the information of Dr. ASA MESSER, the intelligent and liberal President of the Institution) commemorates the generosity of the donor, as well as the gratitude of BROWN UNIVERSITY."

The Lives by Dr. Richards are those of Vavasor, Powell, Mr. Wroth, William Erbury, Walter Cradock, Morgan Lloyd, Ambrose Mostyn, John Evans, Rowland Nevet, A. M. Thomas Quarrel, Henry Maurice, Henry Williams, Hugh Evans, Thomas Evans, Henry Gregory,

Gregory, Jeukin Jones, Morgan Griffiths, Henry Rees, Charles Winter, Thomas Llewellyn, LL.D. Morgan Jones, LL.D. and family, Jas. Owen, Wm. Jones, Jonathan Roberts, Ellice Rowlands, Hugh Owen, and Dr. James."

To these Dr. Evans has added, "Notice of Mr. Isaac James's History of the Bristol Nonconformists—English Academy at Abergavenny—the Rev. Miles Harris, of Pont-y-Pool—the Rev. Morgan J. Rhces, and his Epitaph, at Philadelphia—and History of Welsh Associations, by the late Rev. Joshua Thomas, of Leominster."

Prefixed is an elaborate "Dissertation on Druidism," by Dr. Richards; and in the Preface a brief Description of *Stonehenge* in its present state.

To the whole is added a copious Appendix on various important subjects.

131. *Memoranda of Leamington Priors and its neighbourhood; with Views of the Principal Objects in that fashionable Spa.* Royal 8vo, pp. 30.

THE immediate feature of this elegant publication consists of seven spirited etchings of what the publisher conceives to be "the principal objects" in Leamington,—a salubrious spot, which has arisen within these very few years, from an humble village, to be the rival of Bath, and still more so of Cheltenham; to the nature of whose baths those of Leamington are perfectly congenial, and supposed to be more abundant.

It was Mr. Merridew's intention to have accompanied these plates with a particular description of each, "but finding that such a plan might subject him to the animadversions of those whose establishments were not included in the views engraved," he has very prudently availed himself of the epistolary form, and given the desired information in the words of an intelligent visitor at Leamington, to his friend at Dublin.

The Letter-writer is sprightly and animated. His remarks on the wonderful rise and progress of the immense buildings at Leamington, in general are judicious, and his suggestions for their still further embellishment deserve attention.

With the surrounding scenery the letter-writer is quite enamoured.

"A picturesque tourist," he says, "would

have a great scope; indeed, I scarcely ever saw a neighbourhood in the whole course of my rambling life, which, without being marked with any of the stronger features of nature, affords a finer opportunity to the artist. A fertile soil shoots up noble trees; and the gentle undulations of the land offer all the combinations of which such materials are capable in their most pleasing varieties. The cottages too are very ornamental—I mean the real *bona fide* habitations of the lower classes—indeed they seem to have been built with an eye to the sketch-book. There are some delightful villages around Leamington, composed almost entirely of these humble dwellings. One, I think they call it Whitnash, struck me as peculiarly beautiful. On approaching it, you suppose yourself entering a grove, for every building, even the Church, is so

"Bosom'd high in tufted trees,"

that at a little distance they are all lost in the foliage.

"The pleasures of a residence at Leamington is also greatly enhanced to me by its being surrounded with objects which have a history as well as a name. A ride of half an hour carries you to KENILWORTH CASTLE, the scene of so many events in real history; but still more interesting, in my view, from the splendid poetical edifices which has been constructed on its site. Merely considering this mass of stately ruins as a picturesque object, it is one of which I could talk (nonsense I dare say) by the hour. To me, and I care not who knows the fact, it is one of the highest enjoyments of life, to sit, on a fine summer's day, looking through the broken arch and decayed tracery of some noble window, and marking the dark green of the huge and uncouth shadow cast by the pile above my head, contrasted with the brightness of the verdure which receives the full sunshine; and then again, to rest my eyes on the sombre tints of the mouldering walls, with no sound but the cawing of the rooks, or the rustling of the breeze through the matted foliage of the ivy with which they are covered as with a tapestry.

"From Kenilworth to Warwick, the road is full of interest. *Blacklow Hill*, where Gaveston, the favourite of Edward the Second, was beheaded, lies to the right; and farther on, to the left, is discerned, overhanging the Avon, the celebrated *Guy's Cliff*, a fine, irregular pile of building, to which the most refined taste has lately been adding new traits of beauty: there they shew the stranger the cell in which Guy, the hero of my childhood, wasted the evening of his days in the fashionable asceticism of the times. Every reader of the history of that renowned champion will, without any more topographical knowledge than may be gained by the study of his "*Life*," be aware,

aware, that I must now be approaching Warwick and its Castle.

"The first view of *Warwick Castle*, is an epoch in a man's life. In the first place, it is a Castle,—a real baronial ancient Castle; the date of its foundation lost in the depths of antiquity, containing in its armour, its pictures, and its furniture, a history almost independent of books. It is, indeed, a noble structure, lifting its lofty towers, gray with age, above the broad masses of foliage which conceal, and the falls of the Avon which lave its base. Here they shew you the armour of Elizabeth. I have no doubt it is the same she wore when she made her glorious speech to her army, assembled to guard the Coast against the Spanish Armada; there you see (the times having changed) the doublet of Brooke spotted with blood, who was shot at the siege of Lichfield Cathedral, fighting against all that it might have been expected one of such a house would have held dear. The story is curious; you may read it in the note to Marmion."

A neatly-engraved title-page gives a Vignette of Lord *Aylesford's Well*.

"At the conclusion of the letter-press, the publisher has given a list of the Hotels, Baths, Boarding Houses, Libraries, Places of Worship, &c. &c. arranged alphabetically, which he hopes will prove of utility to visitors."

132. *The Letters of Julius*, Vol. I. 8vo, pp. 188.

THE Author, in a letter to Sir Francis Burdett, says, "*if my voice can be of any avail, you shall not dictate to the Electors of Westminster whatever candidate suits your pleasure, purpose, or family connexions.*" P. 164.

We should be exceedingly glad to see Sir Francis and many of his leading friends, passing their lives quietly at their country seats, and we doubt not, but it would be better for the nation if they were thus *otio dediti*; but to suppose that men of their vast fortunes, and the idols of enormous factions in their respective districts and elsewhere, can be *written down* by newspaper squibs, is the height of madness.

Writers for Ministry should, in our opinion, confine themselves to the strongest possible defences of their measures; and confutation of the objections of their opponents. Also to such communication of private favourable anecdote as circumstances draw out. But as to ministerial and opposition writers pairing off in conspiracies to slander the leaders of either party

opposed, we consider it a most foolish and most dangerous practice. It is most foolish, because it is sure to be confuted, and bring on prosecution; and most dangerous, because there are millions, who believe, that persons in elevated life are the most wicked people upon earth, and these, such slander renders more open to proselytism from Jacobins, and more hostile to their betters.

The Letters before us have chiefly appeared in the Morning Post. The writer has great versatility of talent, and much elasticity of mind. He is full of figure and illustration, and that very often happily conceived. The motive for styling his Letters those of Julius, is evident, but the days are gone by, when even new Letters of Junius, or any other writings, would seriously affect either Ministry or Opposition.

133. *A Celestial Atlas, comprising a systematic Display of the Heavens, in a Series of Thirty Maps, illustrated by scientific Descriptions of their Contents, and accompanied by Catalogues of the Stars, and Astronomical Exercises*. By Alexander Jamieson, A.M. Author of a *Grammar of Logic, and intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, and polite Literature*. 4to, pp. 64. Whittaker.

ALTHOUGH we may be but little versed in the universal canons of the art whereby this Atlas has been brought into being, and may consequently decline entering into any critical disquisition on the subject, we can duly appreciate the laborious research, and scientific investigation which must have attended the progress of this work through a long series of years.

In thirty highly-finished Plates, we find a copious display of the Celestial Constellations; each Constellation being completely developed in all its points, and at one view; so as to render the study of the science easy to beginners, by offering, as it were, but one idea to the mind at one time.

The true lovers of science are ever desirous of its extension, and will find themselves overpaid for many a weary hour, by having facilitated a path to knowledge, whereby the ardent, though less gifted student, may participate in some of its delights. This pleasure, at least, must be Mr. Jamieson's, and we wish him every enjoyment of so laudable a feeling. But above all, in pursuing the

the noble science of Astronomy, how are we led to admire, and adore, the infinite wisdom, power, and goodness, of the Almighty Creator!

134. MIDDLETON'S *Ecclesiastical Memoirs*.
(Concluded from p. 432.)

We will select three of the most enlightened, from the memoir of this decade. The first is the Rev. William Romaine, M.A. born at Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, on the 25th of September, 1714, educated at Hertford and Christchurch College, Oxford, and remarkable for his attention and proficiency. He was successively Lecturer of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, in 1748; of St. Dunstan in the West, in 1749; and Rector of St. Anne, Blackfriars, in 1764. Here he laboured thirty years.

"He was firmly attached to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and made it a principal endeavour to gain her an interest in the hearts of his people, that her authority might be revered, and her services understood and esteemed. Constrained by the love of Christ, and enabled to rejoice in a sense of covenant mercy, it was his delight to be engaged in the great work of exhorting sinners to flee from the wrath to come, and of building up believers in the faith and hope of the Gospel. His powerful addresses, filled with divinity drawn from the pure and original fountains of Scripture, and sanctioned by the opinions of martyrs and confessors, were heard with avidity by immense crowds of citizens; while his venerable aspect, engaging manner, and pathetic delivery, won their affections and commanded their respect. He continued his lecture at St. Dunstan's, advocated the cause of many charities, and visited, in the summer, either the North or West of England, where the pulpits of affectionate friends were gladly opened for his reception. The cause of true Religion was also greatly promoted by his admirable treatises on the "Life, Walk, and Triumph of Faith."

The Rev. Henry Foster, his assistant, caught the mantle of his master, and followed his steps. This gentle-

* This work was much read. A gentleman of London who wanted it, seeing a divine by his side, looking in at a bookseller's shop-window, said, "Sir, can you tell me where I can meet with Romaine's Walk of Faith?"—"Sir," replied the Clergyman, pulling a book out of his pocket, "I am the author, and there is the work, at your service." This led to an agreeable acquaintance.

man was born in 1745, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; was entered at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1764; received orders in 1767; and held successively the Lectureships of Ethelburga, Blackfriars, and St. Antholin, Watling-street.

"While Mr. Foster was labouring in these portions of his Lord's vineyard, the Rev. Martin Madan testified of the truth as it is in Jesus, with great acceptableness, in another quarter. He was a man of taste, literature, and science, of conversational talent, and elegant criticism in poetry and music. He was allied to some distinguished families, and brother to the Bishop of Peterborough. His popularity, however, as a preacher, was owing to the faithfulness of his doctrine and the benevolence of his character. He quitted the bar, to which he had been brought up, for the Church, and evinced his disinterested desire of usefulness by officiating as Chaplain, without emolument, at the Lock Hospital, a merciful Institution, which had been greatly promoted by his own exertions. Some religious persons were scandalized at a work which he published, in his latter days, entitled 'The Typhthora; or, a Treatise on female Ruin,' in which he maintained both the duty and expediency of assimilating the English law on seduction to the Mosaic, and compelling a seducer to marry his victim, even though he should be already in the married state. However objectionable might be his theory, it is due to his memory to observe, that he never intended to recommend polygamy in the abstract, but conceived that such a regulation would act as a powerful check to that profligacy which ensnared so many females, whose subsequent misery he was constrained to witness at the Hospital which was the particular scene of his ministry."

But we must have done with this portion of the Memoir, which contains very sensible remarks; and, as the last class, the Evangelical, is written with evident inclination towards that party, and *con amore*, our Author takes a wide range, and diverges through town and country to pick up his subjects, to whose ability, zeal, and usefulness, he does ample justice.

The last Section gives a short account of the state and proceedings of the venerable "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," which concludes this Decade.

"Samuel Percival, a gentleman of Cornwall, having piously bequeathed 1000*l.* for the propagation of Christian knowledge in foreign parts, that sum was appropriated, with a wise attention to the exigency of the case, to the Protestant mission in the East Indies.

Indies. The grant was blessed by Providence. Christian Frederick Swartz, a man of apostolic feeling and character, a German by birth, and a Lutheran by profession, having gone out as a missionary to India, under the protection of the Danish Mission College, was directed by his patrons to establish himself at Trichinapoly, under the English Society; which, merging the minor consideration of the difference between the Anglican and Lutheran confession, gladly availed itself of his services, and co-operation with other excellent Missionaries, which it already supported in the Southern portion of the Indian Peninsula. In 1766, on the 18th of May, a church was dedicated to Trichinapoly, whose erection was owing in great measure to the influence of Colonel Wood, who highly esteemed Mr. Swartz. His missionary labours were crowned with so much success, that he found it necessary to employ several native converts as catechists; and the good man rejoiced to exercise his ministry under the fervours of an Asiatic Sun, while he beheld the tears of gratitude flow down the cheeks of a sable audience to a crucified Redeemer, whose almighty power was present to turn the Hindoo from his carved images, as the European from the more subtle idolatry in the chambers of the heart.

"It was the privilege and honour of this Society, not only to give or sell at reduced price, the Bible, the Testament, and the Prayer Book, besides such tracts as were deemed useful to the poor and needy in general; but also to circulate the Scriptures of truth among his Majesty's forces in the army and navy; and thus to present the most precious of all boons to our brave veterans and hardy tars, at a time when, if we except an association of a limited extent patronized by Mr. Romaine and some other pious individuals, no institutions of a similar nature existed among the members of the national Church.

"Nor must we omit to notice the Christian benevolence which dispersed gratuitously a large impression of the Testament, the Liturgy, and several religious works, in the vulgar tongue of the Isle of Man, which was soon followed by an edition of the Old Testament in the same dialect. This work of mercy was peculiarly acceptable to Dr. Hildesley, the Bishop of the island, who, with his Clergy, had zealously promoted the measure, in pity to the poor and ignorant natives; and, by a happy coincidence, this extension of their spiritual privileges took place when the sovereignty of the island was sold to the British Monarch by the Duke and Duchess of Athol; a civil transaction of great importance, inasmuch as the distinct jurisdiction of this petty royalty had the indirect effect of encouraging crime, and was found very incon-

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venient for the purposes of public justice, and injurious to the revenue, by affording unfair protection to a flagitious horde of debtors, smugglers, and outlaws."

The copious extracts we have already given, whilst they will show the interest we have taken in the work, reluctantly compel us to refer our readers to the remaining portion of the volume, which will be found well worthy of an attentive perusal.

135. *Bibliotheca Heraldica Magnæ Britanniæ. An Analytical Catalogue of Books on Genealogy, Heraldry, Nobility, Knighthood, and Ceremonies, with a List of Provincial Visitations, Pedigrees, Collections of Arms, and other Manuscripts; and a Supplement, enumerating the principal Foreign Genealogical Works.* By Thomas Moule. 8vo. pp. 668.

IF the present be a publishing age, and authors beyond number set before us deserts of blackberries and hedge-nuts, in the form of poetry, moral essays, and politicals, i. e. things perfectly trite and common-place, we yet have to oppose to these school-boy exercises, unwisely committed to print, many splendid and useful publications. Among these *useful* books, we rank elaborate works on the subjects of Genealogy and Heraldry.

As Luxury increases, Wealth will rise, as the sole means of supplying it, to an estimate far beyond its real value; in short, Luxury will become the superabundance of agricultural product, and Wealth the money required and not to be adequately obtained. A moralist might reasonably conjecture, that the present pecuniary change of affairs was intended to teach us, that under the present luxurious modes of living, children cannot be respectably settled, and girls well married; at least, in nine instances out of ten, without fortunes, utterly impossible for most parents to provide. Of this cruel operation of luxury and expence, as now solely constituting figure in life, experience sufficiently convinces us; and we have to add to these evils, a disregard to ancient institutions, founded on wisdom. It is perfectly natural and very beneficial for men to think, with Adam Smith, that *novi homines* should have character, as the only substitute for wealth, and, if possible, *both*, in order to acquire weight in society, and comfortable modes of subsistence; but it is certainly neither natural

natural or right, that they should thence despise poor relatives, or undervalue the pretensions of long patronage of the publick, which hereditary rank and ancestral riches incontrovertibly imply. Let us suppose, that England was treated like India, and that the founders of many of our noble families had retired with their accumulations to France or Italy, as being finer climates, what would have been the indemnification to the nation, unless indeed it were, with the Irish absentees, to recommend the people to seize the property of the Clergy, as if commutation was any accession of wealth.

"The rich," says Burke, "are only bankers for the poor, and the longer they have been so, the greater benefactors they have of course, been."

"Family pretension," says Johnson, "is only hereditary wealth; nor is wealth any thing else, than an accumulation of past labour, which removes the possessor from the necessity of competing with others, and, by employing those others, often enables them, if they please, to place themselves in similar situations of ease and independence. The influence arising from property is perfectly just, for it is a condition unavoidably imposed by the giver upon the receiver; and, legal, moral, or religious points excepted, every man has a right to use his own for his own gratification. If he chuses to breed hares and pheasants, at his own cost, upon his own estate, no man has a reasonable ground for disputing that right. Yet, abuse of the tenacity of landed proprietors for their game, and ridicule of genealogical and titled pretensions, are among the hacknied clamours of the day, as if the former was any other than a legitimate exercise of the right of property; and the latter could possibly be more, than a justifiable claim to station, founded upon services rendered to society.

We will digress a moment, to illustrate the position that the rich and saving are, simply as such, Philanthropists. We think, that the greatest benefactors to the nation are the Fundholders. We think, that their prudent savings have not only prevented requisition, possibly subjection, by conquest, but fed a power and expenditure, which has elevated the nation into grandeur, and the population into

profitable employ and proportionate amelioration. Thus far we have gone, in confutation of certain popular errors, with regard to privileges and honours, claimed by property, and which we solemnly believe must ever exist, by whatever appellations the proprietors may be called. Such appellations are merely stamps upon coin; recognitions of a certain rank in society. Washington would not have been elevated by the title of Duke, nor a Lord in a workhouse be raised in condition by exaltation to an Earldom. In short, we consider titles, *in general*, to be mere indications of the power of spending larger annual sums of money, according to their gradations. Thus a Baronet, we should conceive a man who can afford to spend from three to 10,000*l.* a year; a Baron, Viscount, and Earl, from ten to 30,000*l.*; and a Duke from 20,000*l.* upwards.

Under these circumstances, we see no reason, founded in common sense, for holding up to neglect and contempt, heraldic and titular honours. The Cross of the Bath, or the Star of the Legion of Honour, is both a stimulant and preservative of gallant conduct; and the title of Baronet or Peer may cause a man to be munificent and patronizing; certainly does cause him to support the commerce of the country by a liberal mode of living, which mode he deems due to his rank; nor does a common gentleman place a coat of arms upon his carriage, without thinking also, that there are certain low vices and mean habits, in which he must not indulge. These are only a few, out of many reasons, which may be urged in defence of titles of honour; but it is unnecessary to say more, because, if a man has any distinguishing qualifications, he will be sure to possess a reputation accordant to them; and a title of honour is no more than a natural and unavoidable result, legalized in a different form. With regard to Pedigrees, they are absolutely title-deeds. Sir Joseph Ayloffe sums up their utility in the following words;

"Pedigrees, regularly deduced, contain memorials of past transactions and events; operate to the detection of frauds, forgeries, and impostures; clear up doubts and difficulties; establish marriages; support and defend legitimacy of blood; ascertain family alliances; prove and maintain affinity and consanguinity; vindicate and corroborate

rate the titles of lands to their possessors, and are of essential use in settling claims and rights of inheritance, by furnishing effectual evidence*."

It is therefore to be numbered among our *Desiderata*, that the Heralds' College does not receive further powers, as an office of genealogical records, which might easily be effected by rendering it open only to pedigrees, authenticated by such evidence as is sanctioned in courts of law. It is singular, that such a change, or rather improvement, did not suggest itself upon the extinction of *Inquisitiones post mortem*. Here, however, we stop. The Grand Rebellion, in the main, extinguished the exercise of the ancient rights of the College of Arms, nor could they with common political prudence be revived, unless in controul of the usurpation of titles, conferred by the crown, when a proclamation might issue from the office, and appear in the Gazette, exposing the imposture.

Before we close our introductory remarks, we beg to observe:—1. That in the White Tower are various Chancery records, of which the contents are unknown, and which the late Mr. S. Lysons assured us would illustrate the history of the ancient families of this kingdom, beyond any other documents whatever. 2. That there is in the College of Arms, a MS. entitled "*Abstracta Escaetrium*," containing all the genealogical notices annexed to the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, which might be published in one or two volumes, 8vo. 3. That the science has received much injury from foolish deductions, e. g. one collection of royal descents makes the maternal foundress of a sovereign house to be "Caliope one of the nine muses."

As to the work before us, the title explains the contents. The notice of each book is accompanied with suitable comments; its scarcity and recent sale-price, and occasionally biographical accounts of the author. In general, all the editions are noticed chronologically, with proper accounts of their variations, but we do not find the republication of the "Decree about the controversie of Precedence," London, 4to, 1614, noticed in pp. 81, 82, only the first edition of 1612 (p. 75); and again (p. 622), mention is made of the

second edition of the *Genealogia Boiarum Ducum*, fol. 1620, but not of that in 1605. These omissions are, however, trifling, and are counterbalanced by the meritorious feature, that very few of the books recorded in this Catalogue are to be found in those of the great libraries of an early date. For instance, a hundred works are mentioned here prior to the year 1620, of which not more than eight or ten are found in James's Catalogue of the Bodleian Library, published in that year. The Bibliomania of the present day has certainly made wonderful recoveries.

We shall now proceed to the work; and shall begin with the Preface. Our author says,

"Heraldry had its origin with the feudal system, and is one of the appendages to that rude combination which has never been abolished; but in reference to the necessary distinctions of rank, its evident utility in society is still acknowledged."

Upon this passage our partiality for every relic of antiquity must yield to a decent regard for veracity, and a reverence for superior contrivances. Heraldry had not its origin with the Feudal System. Similar arbitrary characteristics existed in almost all nations; but they did not become hereditary till the period mentioned. Coats of arms then answered the modern purpose of inferior titles, as the Croix de St. Louis, &c. and the soldier was permitted to transmit his honours to his posterity. Had uniforms been then in vogue, as *military* distinctions, coats of arms would not have existed; but when armour was worn, it was deemed sufficient for the officer to bear his coat-armour, and the soldier his badge*. Uniform for the Navy only commenced in 1752, with Admiral Mostyn†. Before the invention of gunpowder, the armour was the distinction of the gentleman, that of the soldier being the public property; and the gentleman of course fixed upon it, or connected with it the bearings of his chief lord, for most of the Ordinaries betray this origin. The Heraldry was only a pedigree in pictures, which exhibited the pretensions of the superior

* On the subject of Armories, see a curious illustrative plate in vol. lxxiii. part i. p. 230. part ii. p. 609.

† Pennant's "Whiteford."

* Pref. to Edmondson's "Heraldry," i. 89.

tenant. When the feudal system was abolished, the other fell with it, and heraldry, as heraldry, became a mere affair of custom.

(*To be continued.*)

136. *Time's Telescope for 1823; or, a complete Guide to the Almanack: containing an Explanation of Saints' Days and Holy-days; with Illustrations of British History and Antiquities, Notices of obsolete Rites and Customs, Sketches of Comparative Chronology, and contemporary Biography. Astronomical Occurrences in every Month; comprising Remarks on the Phenomena of the Celestial Bodies, with an Account of indispensable Astronomical Instruments; and the Naturalist's Diary; explaining the various Appearances in the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. To which are prefixed, an Introduction on the Habits, Economy, and Uses of British Insects; and an Ode to Time, by Bernard Barton. Published Annually. 12mo. pp. 360. Sherwood and Co.*

WE have now had the gratification of approving the design and execution of this useful Annual Work for 10 succeeding years; and can safely assert that the present Volume is inferior to none of its predecessors. Novelty has been so studiously considered, that each Volume is almost entirely a new work, being preceded by a different Introduction, treating on some particular Science or branch of Natural History. The subject selected on the present occasion is on the habits, economy, and uses of British Insects, which Essay will be found well compiled, and particularly interesting to juvenile readers, though calculated to afford information to readers of all ages. Some remarks on Astronomical Instruments, accompanied by cuts, are also given; with Popular Reflections on the Starry Heavens. Many interesting Biographical articles are interspersed, under the days on which the individuals noticed have died. The Poetical Selections are numerous, and judiciously introduced. We are happy to recognise several by the truly Christian Poet, Mr. Bernard Barton: one of which we shall select as a specimen:

To the Winds.

"Ye viewless minstrels of the sky!
I marvel not in times gone by
That ye were deified:
For, even in this latter day,
To me oft' has your pow'r, or play,
Unearthly thoughts supplied."

"Awful your pow'r! when by your might
You heave the wild waves, crested white,
Like mountains in your wrath;
Ploughing between them valleys deep,
Which, to the seaman rous'd from sleep,
Yawn like Death's op'ning path!"

"Graceful your play! when, round the bow'r
Where Beauty cull's Spring's loveliest flow'r,
To wreathe her dark locks there,
Your gentlest whispers lightly breathe
The leaves between, flit round that wreath,
And stir her silken hair."

"Still, thoughts like these are but of earth,
And you can give far loftier birth:
Ye come!—we know not whence!
Ye go!—can mortals trace your flight?
All imperceptible to sight;
Though audible to sense."

"The Sun,—his rise and set we know;
The Sea,—we mark its ebb and flow;
The Moon,—her wax and wane;
The Stars,—man knows their courses well,
The Comets' vagrant paths can tell;—
But You his search disdain."

"Ye restless, homeless, shapeless things!
Who mock all our imaginings,
Like spirits in a dream;
What epithet can words supply
Unto the bard who takes such high
Unmanageable theme?"

"But one:—to me, when Fancy stirs
My thoughts, ye seem HEAV'N'S MES-
SENGERS,

Who leave no path untrod;
And when, as now, at midnight's hour,
I hear your voice in all its pow'r,—
It seems the VOICE of God."

137. *Lysons's Magna Britannia.*

(*Continued from p. 430.*)

WE pursue our extracts and remarks.—Every body has heard that the office of Coroner was formerly held by persons of rank. The following custom shows the strange neglect of reason among our ancestors.

"Stannary Courts were held in Lidford Castle till nearly the latter end of the last century, till about which period a separate Coroner had, from time immemorial, been chosen for this parish; and it was the invariable and very extraordinary custom, to elect the oldest man in the parish, whatever were his rank or situation in life." P. 318.

In p. 380 we have the account of one Thomas Axe, a Parish Clerk, who left a legacy, in case the Longitude should not be discovered within ten years after his death (on or about 1691). Under the Parish of South Pool, is the following paragraph (p. 420).

"In

"In the Parish Church, on the North side of the chancel, is an altar-tomb, with a representation, in front, of the Resurrection; which serves also as a monument for Thomas Bryant, Rector of South Pool and Portlemouth."

Mr. Lysons adds, in a note, there can be no doubt that this monument was meant to answer the double purpose of that ordered by Thomas Windsor, esq. to be put up by his executors at Stanwell in Middlesex, as appears by the following extract from his will, 1479.

"I will that there be made a playne tombe of marble of a competent height, to the intent that yt may be the blessed body of our Lord and the *sepulchre* at the time of Estre, to stand upon the same, with myne arms, and a convenient scriptur to be sett about the said tombe," &c. See *Middlesex Parishes*, p. 257, 258.

We had occasion to advert to a similar paragraph in Whitaker's *Richmondshire* (see our Review of that work, vol. xcii. part ii. p. 137). Dr. W. applies the simple fact of a plain table tomb, ordered to be erected for the additional purpose of serving for a stand or pedestal of the wooden box, called the Sepulchre, to the Arched Monuments in Chancels, which Mr. Gough conceives to be the tombs of founders of the Church; and he supposes the Sepulchre not to have been moveable, but a stone coffin beneath the slab. The following passage will show the matter in its real light. We have seen the Sepulchre painted on the walls of Parish Churches, possibly that worship might be paid to the painting, because they had not the box, or shrine, of which we have spoken.

"On the morning of Good Friday, on the North side of the Quire, nigh unto the High Altar, was set up a Sepulchre, covered with red velvet, embroidered with gold. It contained an image of Christ, with the cross in his hand, to represent the Resurrection, the Host being enclosed in chrystal upon the breast of the figure. Upon Easter Day it was taken out of the Sepulchre, paraded in state and procession, &c." See *Antiq. of Durham Abbey* by Pat. Saunderson, pp. 16, 17.

The Parish of Staverton abounds in orchards, which, in a full-bearing year are supposed to produce about eight thousand hogsheds of cyder. There are 32 pounds and presses in the parish (p. 455). Now if these orchards be stocked with the apple, which bears the famous *cockagee*, the prime cyder of Devonshire, each hogshhead is worth

at least 4l. and the enormous pecuniary return of the year would be 32,000l. ! But even admitting that the trees are not all, or in the main, of this profitable fruit, the value of orcharding is still conspicuous.

We find the following incongruous monuments.

"In the Parish Church [of Stowford] are monuments of the family of Harris. That of Christopher Harris, esq. who died in 1718, has his effigies in marble, *habited as a Roman Emperor*. p. 466. In the Parish Church of [Tamerton Foliot] is the monument of Copleston Bampfylde, esq. *æt.* 10, (second son of Sir Copleston Bampfylde) 1669, with his effigies, represented in a gown and band, with a large bushy wig, his hand on a book." P. 472.

This, for a boy of ten years old ! It has been observed, that the son of Napoleon, the *ci-devant* King of Rome, used to be habited, when only four years old, like a puppet, or man in miniature. So much for French taste, which we sadly fear is limited in costume to the decorative part of dress, not the fashion of it.

In p. 484 we have the superstition of the bird with the white breast, the unwelcome harbinger of the dissolution of one of the family.

In p. 502 is the following passage, concerning Ford Abbey.

"It appears by a note of Thos. Hearne's, that about a century ago there remained a gallery, called the Monk's Walk, with small narrow windows, and the cells of the Monks."

We have the honour of knowing Mr. Gwynn, and have twice partaken of his hospitality in visits of a few days each at this superb seat. The pretended gallery (for we are persuaded no other could be meant) is the Dormitory of the Monks, existing in the greatest perfection, according to our reading, of any remains of the kind. It has a series of lancet arches, resembling those of which there is an engraving in the *Antiquarian Society's Plates of Durham*, every window being intended to light a distinct cell, which was formed by a wainscot partition at Durham: and the same fashion, for bed-rooms of servants, is still preserved at Ford Abbey, in regard to two or three of these windows. — All the Monastic Fishponds also exist in a complete state, full of water, and are so numerous and so singularly situated, that the effect is novel and curious.

We

We shall close our remarks with the following presentment of the Manor Court of Rackenford.

"Item. One Richard Tailour, on the 12th day of March, with swords, staves, and daggers, at Great Rackenford, made an assault, and was there lying in wait to destroy himself against the peace of our Lord the King. The offender was fined 2s." P. 425.

138. *A New England Tale; from the Second American Edition. Revised and Corrected by the Author.* 12mo. pp. 294. John Miller.

IF we had not taken up this little volume with the recollection of the valedictory paper of the elegant Author of the "Sketch Book" strong in our minds, we are sure that we should not have laid it down without a very favourable impression of the talents that have produced this *New England Tale*.—We are desirous, however, of this opportunity, most cordially to offer those kindlier feelings towards America and her writers which Mr. Irving bespeaks for them so eloquently well, and to reciprocate those *amicabilities* which he has shewn for our country and for us. We feel that both sides have much to forgive and forget, and greatly do we lament that the hour of reconciliation should be retarded, and that unfriendly prejudices should be still encouraged by the contemptuous sneers and the bitter sarcasms of the first Literary Journal in the world*.

The graphic talents of the Author of the volume before us are of no common order. Her "*New England*" story has been extremely popular in her own Country, and we shall be greatly mistaken in our anticipations if it be not equally well received here. It has a healthy spirit pervading it, which is highly favourable to its longevity, and we can safely recommend it to our female readers as a work of good taste and sound morals; inculcating forcibly, and illustrating admirably, those difficult lessons of genuine practical religion, submission to the Divine appointments, and the necessity of sacrificing every selfish feeling and indulgence on the altar of Christian duty.

* We allude to the Quarterly Review, every Number of which teems with sarcastic bitterness towards America and her literature.

139. *Illustrations of the Enquiry respecting Tuberculous Diseases.* By John Baron, M. D. Physician to the General Infirmary at Gloucester. London, pp. 233. With five coloured Engravings.

THE professed objects of our Miscellany are such as always to limit the analyses of works of law or medicine. We may have had many occasions to regret the rigour of this exclusion, and not in any more than in this instance. Dr. Baron's Enquiry was noticed in this Magazine, with greater confidence in the final establishment of his doctrines, than in any other criticisms, and it gratifies our judgment to perceive how satisfactory are these Illustrations of his system. It is well known that the medicability of Consumption, and that the history of the series of morbid changes in the lungs, in that disease, has been obscure and uncertain from the early æras of medicine to the time present. Of this obscurity, the learned abstracts of opinions, published by the distinguished Dr. T. Young, afford proof. We most conscientiously aver that the perplexity, touching these points, is in these Illustrations made clear by demonstration of the morbid changes and of the corresponding symptoms, as satisfactorily as in any discovery which observation and induction have attained for the science of medicine: and, that the series of organic changes and concurrent symptoms are so described, as to distinctly mark those cases of Tubercular Phthisis, which admit of recovery, and which do not. It is therefore most important to all, who are interested about a disease, of which the mortality has augmented from 45 to 65,000 annually in these dominions, to take heed to Dr. B.'s counsels and illuminations. It is well that there exists a period in Tubercular Phthisis, when scientific treatment may avail, and that Dr. B. has effected so much.

This work, by the tenor of its reflections, as well as by the superior example of its style, exhibits so forcibly the indispensable uses and advantages of an "enlightened philosophy," of sound reasoning, and of logical writing in inquiries after truth, that it must tend to promote most needful reforms in these respects, at a time when, especially, such enquiries are pursued loosely, dogmatically, and unphilosophically, as well as injuriously.

140. MR. GOLDSMITH'S *Observations on the appointment of Mr. George Canning to the Foreign Department*, prognosticate great good from the accession of Mr. C. to office. The most curious part of this pamphlet is the affirmation, (p. 15. seq.) that owing to our intercourse with Austria and the German Potentates, literary men have been banished the society of the great. Of the folly of excluding information and talent from communion with power and command, which has much to gain by the former, there can be no question; for it is equivalent to separating sense from education, and consultation from business. Frederick of Prussia and Buonaparte were bright examples of the wisdom of opposite opinions.

141. DR. R. THOMAS, of Salisbury, the author of the "Modern Practice of Physic," anxious to preserve the health of his fellow-men, (although to the detriment, as he says, of his fraternity, or at least of their pockets,) has published a very judicious and systematic Essay on the *Way to preserve Health; with a Treatise on Domestic Medicine*. We may safely recommend the volume to the attention of families; but we very much doubt if it will ever supersede Buchan's excellent Treatise on the same subject; though in some points, particularly in the classification of different medicines, this is superior.

142. MR. ALGAR'S *Sermon, enforcing the claims of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*, is a luminous display of the uti-

lity of that highly-respectable Institution. The judicious propagation of Christianity is the real salt of our Saviour, which preserves society, both as to principle and action, in a sound and wholesome state.

143. MR. PRATT'S *Beauty of the Liturgy of the Church of England*, compiled from *Bisse's Beauty of Holiness*, is good in intention and execution. The merit of the Liturgy is universally acknowledged; and the materials with which it is constructed are explained in a very edifying form.

144. A Work has been recently published on the *Present State of England in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance*, by JOSEPH LOWE, esq. which, at this particular time, is well adapted for general perusal. It is dispassionately written, and presents a just and accurate view of the present state of Agriculture, Population, Finance, Exchanges, &c. Indeed the volume forms so complete a summary of Statistics, that we shall probably take the opportunity of extracting a few papers, on the different heads of political Economy, in our succeeding numbers.

145. *The Boarding School, or familiar Conversations between a Governess and her Pupils*, is calculated to induce the young mind to entertain virtuous and honourable sentiments. The character here portrayed of Mrs. Adair, together with anecdotes of her various pupils, forms an entertaining story.

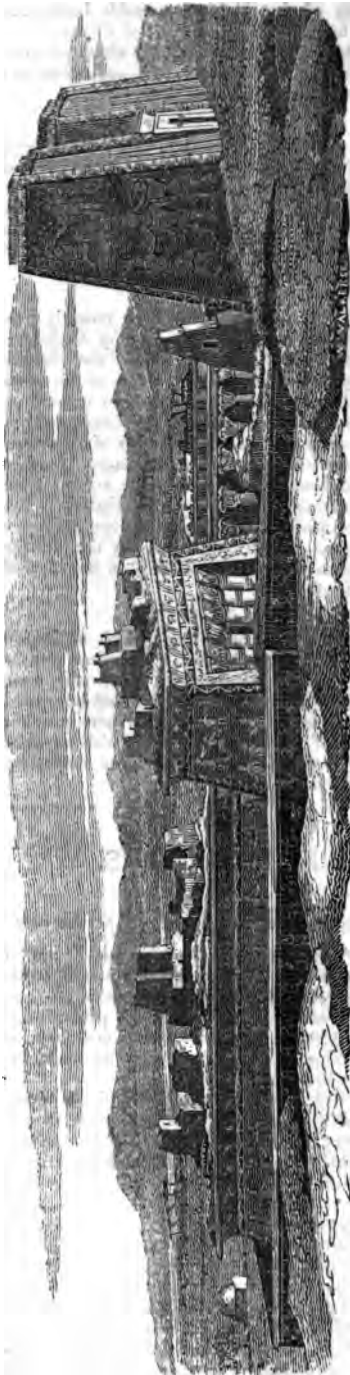
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

MR. FOSBROKE'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANTIQUITIES, AND ELEMENTS OF ARCHEOLOGY.

Devoted as we are to every pursuit connected with "olden times" and the "days of yore," we cannot but hail with satisfaction the publication of the first Number of this long-expected work. We have been favoured with a private perusal of the first forty pages, intended for publication on the first of January; and we now embrace the earliest opportunity of introducing them to the notice of our numerous readers. We experience considerable gratification in stating that the author has kindly permitted us the use of any wood-engravings, suited to our pages, with which the work is illustrated. We therefore propose to introduce a short notice under this head, of each monthly number, accompanied occasionally by an interesting embellishment. We hope to effect this by being permitted to peruse the sheets antecedently to publication. Thus our remarks and the corresponding numbers of the

"Encyclopedia of Antiquities" will be issued on the same day. This will deviate, in some degree, from our usual plan; but the satisfaction which we are persuaded, the subject will afford to our antiquarian and archæological readers, will, we trust, be a sufficient apology.

To descant on the utility of the present undertaking, would be altogether unnecessary; we shall therefore begin by noticing the leading subjects of this Number. The Author proceeds chronologically by Chapters, beginning with the most remote periods. Chapter I. commences with the earliest architecture of antiquity, the "CYCLOPEAN MASONRY;" this is illustrated by two specimens of the earliest style, and a representation of the Gate of the Lions at Mycenæ, mentioned by Pausanias. "These Lions, or more properly, Lionesses," says the author, "are the only existing specimens



mens of the sculpture of the heroic ages, and they are worthy of particular attention. The lions are rampant, like heraldic supporters, resting their fore paws upon a short column, while the hind feet stand upon the architrave of the gate. Behind them is a semicircular pillar, which may be called Doric; but it diminishes from the capital to the base, which consists of a double torus." The remainder of this Chapter contains a brief summary of the Indian and Phœnician styles of architecture.

In the second Chapter the author enters upon the various styles of EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE. The annexed view of the *Ruins of the Temple of Apollinopolis Magna*, one of the most ancient and opulent cities of Egypt, is introduced as a Vignette to the head of this Chapter. It is an interesting illustration of the massy and stupendous effect of Egyptian architecture—a shadow of the gorgeous but mouldering piles of antiquity. We will introduce Mr. Fosbroke's own words,

"EGYPT has been called by the learned, 'a building nation;' but their style is heavy, because it was borrowed from India, (whose columns, as being in caves, were massy,) and because they built for eternal duration. They did not know the Orders, as reduced to proportions; for, through want of timber for roofing, they were obliged to use stone; and such heavy coverings occasioned them to adopt very numerous, short, and solid columns. The general character of Egyptian architecture is obvious at a simple glance. It astonishes by massy grandeur. It simply consists of enormous blocks, thick columns, walls narrowing upwards with immense impending cornices, but no pediments, because, as it never rains in Egypt, there was no necessity for these, or roofs. Towers are in the form of truncated pyramids; and the capitals of the columns are continuations of the shaft, carved with leaves; for the first improvement upon the Indian plan was taken from the vegetable kingdom. The earliest Egyptian column was simply a stalk of the lotus, topped by its calix: the base of the column (at least at Hermopolis) was the foot of the same plant, at its issue from the root; the part nearest the shaft being a bundle of lotus stems. At Philæ, where occurs the finest style of the last era of Egyptian power, the capitals of the columns are the most beautiful, the most ingeniously composed, and the best executed of all those, which Denon saw in Egypt. The lotus is the ornament, which reigned every where; and it is interlaced with infinite grace in the volutes of the Ionick and Composite capitals. In short, the calix of a flower above a bundle of its stalks suggested the form of the column, base, and capital.

"Some of Denon's numerous specimens have an archaeological or illustrative bearing. The capitals presumed to be the most ancient, though in fact only the Doric elongated, may have been derived from the tuft

of the palm before development. Another shows the origin of the Ionic volute, the caulicoles of the Corinthian capital, and the guttæ of the Doric entablature. A third is only a prolongation of the column."



1. is the capital from whence Denon presumes that the Ionic volute originated. No 2. 3. 4. are the most ancient capitals.

"Every thing done in Egypt was upon a grand scale, suited only to gods and kings. Therefore their buildings are especially characterized by forests of columns—avenues of sphinxes, lions, or rams, all colossal—large moles with immense colossal statues in front of them,—obelisks—gateways, preceded by avenues, and detached from the moles which flanked them.

"The objects to be noticed in Egyptian Architecture are, Temples, Palaces, Tombs, Pyramids, Obelisks, and Colossal Figures."

Of these respective heads the chapter fully treats, and concludes with the following just remarks:

"Egyptian architecture is grand, but it is also sepulchral and gloomy. It may be called the mountainous country of Archi-

tecture, mere rock and quarry, unrelieved by tree, shrub, or verdure. It is a style which evidently wants something, and always looks incomplete and unfinished. A Hero may excite esteem as well as admiration, but a Giant only surprises; and the Egyptian massiness, compared with the Grecian Dorick, is a mere colossal Magog by the side of the Farnesian Hercules."

GRECIAN AND ROMAN ARCHITECTURE, illustrated by specimens of Doric columns, and an interior view of a Roman Temple at Balbec, occupy the third and fourth chapters.

In the frontispiece to the Work are represented the Gallery at Tiryns; an Ionic column at Athens, the finest in the world; Grecian Caryatides, architectural ornaments, &c.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

(From the Newcastle Chronicle, October 26.)

George Gibson, Esq. of Reedsmouth, has lately presented to the Society of Antiquaries of this town, a curious and interesting collection of Roman antiquities, found about three months ago, upon that gentleman's estate of Housesteads, on which, as is well known, is the celebrated station supposed to be the ancient *Borcovicus*, one of the stations *per lineam valli*. As the workmen were searching for stones in a small knoll in the field at the bottom of the hill on which the station stands, and close adjoining to the West side of a round hill called the Chapel hill, a stone, which partly appeared above the surface, resisting their efforts to raise it, they found it necessary to clear away the soil around it. In doing so, they soon discovered that the stone in question was an altar standing upright; and being presently induced by other appearances to extend their search, they proceeded with the utmost caution to clear away the ground to a considerable extent, and to some depth. When this was effected they found that they had opened an area or chamber about 12 feet square, and surrounded by walls

about 4 feet high on the inside, but not level with the surface of the ground. The sides faced the four cardinal points of the compass, and towards the northern end of the East side was an opening evidently intended for an entrance. In the western side was a rectangular recess, occupying nearly three-fourths of its length. About two feet in front of this recess, and so placed as to afford a free passage round them, were standing, with their faces to the East, a curiously sculptured stone, and two noble altars in excellent preservation, one on each side of the stone, and resting against it. Each of the altars bore an inscription "*IN VICTO MITRÆ SÆCULARI*," cut in bold and fine-shaped characters. The upper part of the stone was broken off, but luckily the fragments were lying near it, and these being fitted to their places, the stone has been restored to nearly its original shape, and sufficiently so to ascertain its nature and design. The lower part of the stone presents merely a plain uninscribed tablet, about 20 inches high and 2 feet broad. In the upper part of the stone an opening is cut in the shape of an egg, with the smaller end downwards. This opening is over-arched and nearly encircled by a band about

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10 or 12 inches broad; on this band are sculptured, in relief, the several Signs of the Zodiac; and it is worthy of remark that the summer signs are much larger than the winter ones. Within this opening there is placed the upper half of a small human figure (no doubt of *Mithras*), resting with its lower extremity on what appears to be a hemisphere, which lies in the smaller end of the egg with its flat surface upwards. Upon the head of the figure, and supporting as it were the centre of the band on which the Zodiac is sculptured, is something which is evidently too large and projecting for a cap, and has the appearance of another hemisphere inverted. The figure has originally had arms, but these are now lost; the hands however remain, carved in bold relief, upon the inner edge of the band, one on each side opposite the other, from which it is evident that the arms of the figure have been extended. In the right hand, which is in the sign Gemini, is a sword; and in the left, which is in the sign Virgo, there is a lighted torch. The whole of this stone, with the exception of the arms of the figure, and a small part of the centre of the band, has been recovered; only one sign of the Zodiac (Cancer) is wanting. Behind, and near this stone some other sculptured fragments were found, particularly two large cross-legged Phrygian figures, such as are usually seen as the attendants of *Mithras* in the bas-reliefs representing him killing the bull*. These figures have evidently belonged to such a bas-relief (which probably occupied the recess behind the altars and Zodiac) as a fore leg of the bull yet remains beneath one of them, and they both have the appearance of having been broken off a larger stone. It is much to be regretted that the whole of this stone has not been recovered; since, without doubt, it must originally have been a very fine representation of *Mithras*, the figures being above two feet high, cut in bold relief, and displaying much spirit and skill in their design and execution; from a fragment of the right shoulder, a hand grasping a sword handle, and part of the drapery of the Phrygian dress, which have been found, and which without doubt have formed part of it, the figure of *Mithras* must have been nearly as large as life; the leg of the bull is also of corresponding size. —Each of these figures bears a torch, crossing their bodies in a slanting direction, and with the flame elevated; the left hand of one of them is resting on something which appears to be a caduceus.—The minor scul-

ptured fragments were, the horn of a bull, and a rude figure, supposed to be a scorpion, &c. In other parts of the chamber there were four or five other smaller altars found, only one of which was inscribed ("SOLI, &c.") This altar was standing in the north east corner, near the entrance; and besides a short inscription, there was carved on its capital a bust of the sun, with rays encircling the head. From this account it is evident that there can be no doubt that the chamber thus opened had been a temple, or part of a temple, dedicated to *Mithras*, the worship of whom, as is well-known, was performed in caverns and subterraneous temples; with which the half-sunk state of the chamber accords satisfactorily enough.—The whole of these relics, with the exceptions of one of the large altars, and that inscribed "SOLI," have been presented by Mr. Gibson to the Antiquarian Society of this town, and are now in their possession. Such an addition to the numerous and valuable Roman antiquities, found at Housesteads, Carrvorran, &c. which they before possessed, cannot fail to render their collection one of the most curious and interesting in the kingdom.

DISCOVERIES AT ODESSA.

Since the foundation of *Odessa*, and the prodigiously rapid increase of the population in the Southern provinces of *Russia*, near the Black Sea, a multitude of interesting discoveries have been made. Every day unknown medals, beautiful Greek inscriptions, disclose to us a vast number of facts and curious particulars, which we might seek in vain in ancient authors. We may hope to become a little better acquainted with the numerous Greek colonies, which, founded entirely with commercial views, formerly covered all the nations of the *Euxine*; and we shall learn the yet unknown revolutions of the Greco-Scythian kingdom of the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, which maintained itself for nearly eight centuries, amidst the barbarous tribes of Europe and Asia, which threatened to invade it. The discoveries lately made in those countries, by *M. De Blumberg*, Colonel *Stempkowski*, and others, have furnished *M. Raoul Rouchette* with means to compose a very learned work, called "Greek Antiquities of the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*," 1 vol. 8vo. *M. Stempkowski* has also published a "Notice of the Medals of *Rhadameadis*, an unknown King of the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*."

A very rare and curious silver coin of *William the Conqueror* was lately discovered in the neighbourhood of *Exeter*: on the obverse is a half figure of *King William*, with full face, and drawn sword, the legend, "WILLELM RE;" on the reverse, "GODPINE ON PERTM."

[Qy?—Is not the inscription on the reverse GODRIC ON HIFGT?—see it figured in *Ruding*, Pl. I. fig. 12. Edit.]

* Several of these bas-reliefs will be found engraved in *Montfaucon's Antiquities*, vol. I. in the chapter on *Mithras*. Engravings of the present altars and figures, with a copious dissertation and description, are intended to be published in the forthcoming part of the Society's Transactions.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

OXFORD, December 7.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the ensuing year, viz.—For Latin Verses—"Ars Geologica."—For an English Essay—"On Public Spirit amongst the Ancients."—For a Latin Essay—"Conditio Servorum apud Antiquos."

The first of the above subjects is intended for those Gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best composition in English Verse, not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines, by any Under Graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—"Stonehenge."

The whole number of Degrees in Michaelmas Term was—D.D. one; D.C.L. two; B.D. four; B.C.L. four; M.A. thirty-seven; Hon. M.A. one; B.A. ninety-six. Matriculations, 133.

Ready for Publication.

Councillor Lillienstern, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, has published a very singular work, in which he attempts to prove, argumentatively and methodically, that the predictions respecting Anti-Christ are now on the eve of being accomplished. Anti-Christ, he asserts, will appear in 1823; his arrival will be succeeded by ten years of religious wars; after which the millennium, as he assures us, will commence in 1836!

The First Part of a New Self Interpreting Testament, containing many Thousands of various Readings and Parallel Passages, &c. By the Rev. Mr. PLATTS.

Relics of Literature. By STEPHEN COLLET, A.M. with a Frontispiece of Autographs of eminent Characters.

Thoughts on the Anglican and American Anglo Churches. By JOHN BRISTED, author of the "Resources of the United States of America."

The Victorious Kalendar, showing at one view a victory gained by the British arms on every day in the year, the date of the year, the place where the battle was fought, and the name of the officers commanding.

Fifteen Years in India, or Sketches of a Soldier's Life; being an attempt to describe persons and things in various parts of Hindostan, printed from the Journal of an Officer in the Public Service.

A new edition of the Saxon Chronicles, with an English translation, and notes, critical and explanatory. By the Rev. J. INGRAM, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and late Saxon Professor in the University

of Oxford. A new and copious Chronological, Topographical, and Glossarial Index, with a short Grammar of the Saxon Language, and enlarged Map of England during the Heptarchy, will be added.

Views of Ireland, moral, political, and religious, comprising the following subjects:—Education, religion, national character, church establishment, tithe, church of Rome in Ireland, Presbyterian, the Union, Rebellion, &c. By JOHN O'DRISCOL, esq.

A Series of Views of the most interesting Remains of the Ancient Castles of England and Wales. By WOOLNOTH and TOMBLESON.

The concluding Part of Mr. BRAYLEY'S History of Westminster Abbey and Henry the VII's Chapel. A Series of Portraits of the Deans of Westminster, to accompany these Memoirs.

Indian Essays, on the Manners, Customs, and Habits, of Bengal.

Mr. D'ISRAELI'S new Series of the Curiosities of Literature.

Notes during a Visit to Egypt. By Sir FREDERICK HENNIKER, bart.

Vestiges of Ancient Manners and Customs, discoverable in Modern Italy and Sicily. By the Rev. JOHN JAMES BLOUNT, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late one of the Travelling Bachelors of that University. 8vo.

Odes of Pindar, translated from the Greek, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By the late ABRAHAM MOORE, esq.

A Collection of Poems on various subjects, from the pen of HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS. The volume will also contain some Remarks on the present State of Literature in France.

The Revived Architecture of Italy. Selected from Palaces, Churches, and other Edifices, in which the Architecture of the Ancients has been most successfully appropriated to domestic purposes. By G. L. TAYLOR and EDWARD CRESY, Architects. Also, by the same authors, Architectural Antiquities of Rome: consisting of Views, Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Ancient Edifices in that City.

The First Part of the Cabinet of Portraits, with biographical Sketches. By ROBERT SCOTT, author of the "History of the Reign of George the Third."

Dr. FAITHORN on Diseases of the Liver and Biliary System.

Outlines of Character. By a Member of the Philomathic Institution.

The Second Number of "The Liberal" will contain, we understand, the dramatic poem of Lord Byron's called "Heaven and Earth;" the subject is the same as that of Mr. Moore's "Loves of the Angels," published nearly at the same time.

Pre-

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. HORSOR is about to publish an Illustrated Prospectus of his Panoramic View of London from the summit of St. Paul's, containing various Engravings, shewing the superior advantage of the Cathedral as a central point of view; including a Geometrical Section of that edifice, &c.

Original Views of the most interesting Collegiate and Parochial Churches in England. By Mr. J. P. NEALE; with Historical Descriptions.

Pulpit Orations, Lectures, and Sermons, delivered in the Caledonian Church, Hatton Garden. By the Rev. E. W. IRVING, A. M.

Diary of a Journey through Southern India, Egypt, and Palestine, in the years 1821 and 1822. By a Field Officer of Cavalry.

Martin Luther on the Bondage of the Will. By Mr. VAUGHAN.

Historical and Philological Disquisitions; humbly inquiring of the Learned whether the Hellenistic Style is not Hebraic but Latin-Greek; whether the many new words in the Elziver Greek Testament are not formed from the Latin, &c.

An Accurate Table of the Population of the British Empire in 1821; specifying all the Cities and Boroughs in Great Britain, with every other parish or place containing 2,000 Inhabitants or upwards, &c.

Mr. T. E. EVANS is engaged in translating a Collection of the Constitutions, Charters, and Laws of the various Nations of Europe, and of North and South America, with Historical Sketches of their Liberties and Political Institutions. From the French of Messrs. P. A. Dufau, J. B. Duvergier, and J. Guadet.

Don Carlos, a Tragedy, translated and rendered into Verse, from the German of Schiller, and adapted for the English stage.

Messrs. CICHETTI and CARAVITA, Professors of Italian in the Royal Academy of Music, will shortly publish in Italian, with an English Translation, a Work entitled "L'Utile Opuscolo," Moral Maxims, &c. Also by M. Caravita, Thirty Original Letters, with Answers on various subjects of Criticism and Amusement.

Prosimos, by a VETERAN; or, the Lucubrations of Humphrey Ravelin, Esq. late Major in the ** Regiment of Infantry. 8vo.

The Theory and Practice of Music, professionally analysed. By J. NATHAN, Author of the "Hebrew Melodies." Royal 4to.

Tales of Old Mr. Jefferson, of Gray's Inn, collected by the Young Mr. JEFFERSON, of Lyon's Inn.

Sequel to an Unpublished Manuscript of Henry Kirke White's; designed to illustrate the Contrast afforded by Christians and Infidels, at the Close of Life. By the Author of "the Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom Displayed," &c.

The Antiquities of Free-Masonry. Com-

prising Illustrations of the Five Grand Periods of Masonry, from the Creation of the World to the Dedication of King Solomon's Temple. By Rev. GEORGE OLIVER, Vicar of Clee. &c.

The Shipwrecked Lascar; a Narrative founded on fact.

The Noble Pilgrim, a Novel. By W. GARDINER. Also, Edward Williamson, a Narrative. By the same Author.

Amongst the novelties of literature, Mr. ACKERMANN is about to commence a Spanish Quarterly Magazine, with the title of *Variedades o Mensagero de Londres*, the first Number of which is expected to appear in the course of January 1823. In this Miscellany every thing that can tend to inflame party spirit will be carefully avoided, and it will be equally adapted for circulation in Old Spain, and in her late Colonies. Each Number will contain about one hundred royal 8vo. pages, and be illustrated with twelve coloured engravings.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES.

Capt. J. Betham has brought from Madras a collection of curiosities illustrative of the manners and science amongst the natives of India, consisting of agricultural implements, carriages, Masulah boats, catamarans, musical and warlike instruments, a collection of drawings of the costumes of the various casts, carved and painted figures of the different trades, Hindoo deities, Pegue weights, female ornaments, a few valuable manuscripts, (particularly an Armenian version of the New Testament, 570 years old,) some ancient coins, and other curiosities; forming all together an Asiatic Museum, which we are led to expect he intends to have exhibited. He has also brought home an Indian Cosmorama, consisting of 104 extremely curious historical drawings.

GREEK AND EGYPTIAN MANUSCRIPTS.

Mr. Casati, a traveller who recently returned from Egypt, has brought several ancient manuscripts; among which are two in Greek, and one in Greek and Egyptian. The first, which is sixteen feet six inches in length, and seven inches in breadth, contains a deed of sale drawn in the Thebais, on the 9th day of the month of Epiphi, and in the 4th year of the reign of Cleopatra, and of her son Ptolemy Soter II. which corresponds to the 25th of July, of 118 years before Christ.

THE MERMAID EXHIBITING IN LONDON.

The following judicious remarks, by J. Murray, F. L. S. lately appeared in the Hereford Journal:

"SIR,—On my arrival in London, I hastened to see the so-called *Mermaid*. My mind had been made up on the subject, but I was determined to have ocular proof of the

the conclusions I had formed. This compound organic form is the very personification of ugliness. The *capitol*, that of an *Ape* (the long-armed Baboon), exhibits in its cerebral developements, the full measure of animal propensities; while its frontispiece is singularly void of the organs of intelligence. The first thing which struck me was the utter incongruity of the piece. The *fish part* should have been at least *quadruple* the size it is, for such a superstructure. It is therefore the "*Discordia rerum non bene junctarum*." Fairburn has published a print of this *nondescript* by Cruikshank—it possesses, however, this *important fault*, the fish part is here in some conformity with the superimposed mass—a condition *totally overlooked* in the thing itself. The history of the *Brute* is not very credible.—It was found cast on shore on the north of China, after a storm, by some Malay fishermen, and was purchased by its present possessor for 1,200*l.* at Batavia. The exhibitor told me, he conceived that were it artificial, the artist would have endeavoured to make the thing more sightly. Now it occurs to me that it is perfectly of a piece with the conduct and character of the inmates of China. They are exceedingly fond of monstrous shapes. The *Baboon* seems to have been *purposely* put to a violent and cruel death in order to obtain this *hideous caricature*. According to Dr. Morrison, young children are frequently kidnapped for the purpose of making them a "*Koo-Shoo*." Their limbs, trunk, and head are moulded into a variety of strange and unnatural forms, and their eyes are not unfrequently put out! —So much for the Empire of the *Celestials*, and the character of that *mild and harmless Religion* which some persons, *even* in Christendom (proh pudor!) affect to advocate. This might be expected from the Infidel to whom all religions are alike contemptible and absurd, or from *Him* whose Pegasus seems winged with the fires of Pandemonium; but it ill becomes the sublime altitude of a Christian Philosopher.

"It appears to me most strange that Dr. Phillip should have so committed himself with respect to this incongruous compound, and equally so that Dr. Reece Price should have sanctioned the belief of its being a *natural production*, by his opinion*. It has been even said that Sir Everard Home conceded as much; but I cannot believe it, Sir E. is much more cautious than this amounts to. That the fabric is neatly put together, must be freely admitted; but I am confident that I can trace the *curved lines* of its junction in a great part of its circumference; and this with the naked eye, for a *lens* is of little use (though also employed), seeing the hideous form is encased in glass; nay more, I egregiously deceive

myself, if I did not perceive *two or three of the stitches* by which it has been sewed together. The *continuation of the vertebral joints* under the membrane of the *simia* is sufficiently ingenious, and may startle, *prima facie*; but the *cutis* seems to have been merely thrown back for the introduction beneath it of the vertebrae of the fish part. I am afraid that I may be misunderstood in the outset of this hurried communication (which I fear is scarcely worthy your notice), but it is in perfect accord with the legitimacy of the Inductive Philosophy. The *temperature of the blood of the mammalia and pisces* (properly so called) is utterly irreconcilable with such an association, and there is a fearful *salutis* between the ape and the fish, not merely in their habits and manners, but the medium of their abode.

"The conclusion swells into a *physical impossibility*, when we consider the researches of Prevost and Dumas on the structure and condition of the blood, not merely varying in size but in *form*, in conformity with the class, order, and genus—for instance, in some the globules are circular, and in others elliptical. Death, for example, always ensued on the transfusion of the blood of a bird (elliptical) into that of a quadruped (circular). It follows therefore that *two perfectly distinct Systems* of circulation should exist—an opinion utterly untenable, unless indeed we adopt some such idea as that advocated by M. Vaucher on the phenomena of the fall of the leaf. He conceives that the leaves are merely *soldered* to the twig—a very good idea when applied to the *Mermaid*, but in discord with the junction of the leaf, as the most careless observer can discover the continuity of the vessels. The phenomena of animals that are merely amphibious, have nothing to do in this question. The late Sir Jos. Banks facetiously observed, that he would not believe in the existence of the Mermaid, until he saw her with a *comb* in one hand, and a *looking-glass* in the other. I consign the *Mermaid* with the *Sphinx* and the *Centaur*, to the creation of a fabulous age†,—to the non-entity whence first they sprung. "*La Nature des tems qui ne sont pas plus, étoit étreint par les mêmes loix que la nature d'aujourd'hui*."

"To wave all allusion to the Syrens of *Capre*, &c. the creation of fancy and of poesy, it is quite amusing to read of the mermaids seen in *modern times*.—That exhibited in London (*Asiatic* also) in 1775, was curious enough. The lips were round like that of a *codfish*! the ear was that of an *eel*! though disposed as that in the human subject; behind these again were the gills, which appeared frizzled! rolls there were instead of hair, which might be mistaken for short curls! a beautiful membranaceous

* See p. 461.

† See the Paper in p. 516.

fin, terminating pyramidically, rose majestically from the temples, and formed a *tout ensemble*, like a lady's head dress!! I have omitted the description of all that was *merely human* about the thing.—The "Mermaid" of Mr. Toupin, of Exmouth (Aug. 11, 1812) was prettily plumed with *FEATHERS!* (*risum teneatis, amici!*), and the sounds it emitted were compared to the wild melodies of the Eolian harp!—The *mer-children*, however, found on the shores of the Isle of Man, were not quite so musical—their cries were that of a *kitten!* (young *Seals* no doubt). The *skin* of that seen off Caithness was *pink*, and the *hair* of a *sea-green* colour.

"The truth is, what Fancy in her sportive creation has supposed to be *Mermaids*,

have been merely peculiar species of the *Phoca* (Seal), basking on the tangled rock, or emerging occasionally from the 'briny flood.'—Far be it from me to limit the power and wisdom of the Geometer of the Universe, in the structure of his wondrous and his beautiful creation; but there is such a thing as incongruity—a *zenith* and a *nadir*,—though we may talk of the 'concordia discors.' Seeing that the *drowned* is now a 'Ward in Chancery,' might not the Chancellor with great propriety issue his *fiat* to ascertain definitely, through Sir Astley Cooper, or Mr. Joshua Brooks, whether this 'Mermaid' is, what it purports to be, a *Maid of the Ocean?*"

Yours, &c.

J. MURRAY."

SELECT POETRY.

THE SHEPHERDS' VISITATION.

(See *St. Luke, Chap. II.*)

SCENE—JUDÆA.

'TWAS Night. Abiding in the field,
Their flocks from prowling wolves to shield,

And tend them while they slept,
Shepherds their careful post maintain'd.
At rest alternate some remain'd,

While some strict vigil kept.

When one, more active than the rest,
His comrades eagerly address,

Who, stretch'd upon the ground,
Appear'd to his astonish'd sight,
(Still bent to view the spreading light)
All lost in sleep profound.

FIRST SHEPHERD.

Wake! Brother Shepherds: wake! behold
The curtains of the sky unfold.

An Angel form appears.
Cloth'd in what majesty divine!
His flowing vestments how they shine!
Be still my rising fears.

SECOND SHEPHERD.

Brother, I answer to thy call,
Tho' much these awful signs appal,
For mortal eyes too bright.
Lustre beyond the morning ray,
Or e'en the splendours of mid-day,
Breaks thro' the clouds of night.

THIRD SHEPHERD.

How faintly gleams the silver Moon,
Tho' now so near her highest noon,
Thro' Heaven's wide arch she sails!
The circling Constellations fade,
As when o'er deep nocturnal shade,
The orient Sun prevails.

FIRST SHEPHERD.

But see with what a smile of love,
Our apprehensions to remove;—
All terrors to dispel;

The Heavenly visitant extends
His arm, and beckons us as friends.
This surely argues well.

ANGEL.

Fear not, ye Swains of humble mind,
Glad tidings for your ears design'd,
From God's high courts I bring.
This special privilege is yours,
Which singleness of heart procures:
—To hear what Angels sing.

To learn from them, His wondrous plan
Of Mercy to his creature man,
And these first fruits to share.
Then give the glory to his name,
And spread abroad the matchless fame
Of his paternal care.

To David's city speed your way,
For know, to you is born this day
A Saviour, Christ, the Lord.
The Babe ye shall discover there,
To welcome him your hearts prepare,
Taught by the Prophet's word.

Tho' now in swaddling clothes array'd,
And in a lowly manger laid,
Where brutes their food obtain,
Heaven's height his sovereign sway shall
own,
His station on his Father's throne,
For ever shall remain.

SECOND SHEPHERD.

Hark! how a bright celestial train,
Proclaim him Lord in solemn strain,
And hymns of triumph raise;
Salute our ears with sounds of joy,
And all their noblest powers employ,
To celebrate his praise.

THIRD SHEPHERD.

And see the Angelic Host draw near,
Their swelling Anthems yet more clear,
His future glories sing;

Thus

Thus while they gratify our sight,
Their sweetest harmonies unite,
To greet their Heavenly King.

CHORUS OF ANGELS.

Glory to God, in Heaven above,
And thro' the Earth may Peace and Love
Among Mankind prevail;
So shall the Saviour's boundless reign,
Bring every blessing in its train,
—This promise shall not fail.

Blansford.

MASON CHAMBERLIN*.

AD FONTEM DROGONIS†,
(LOCKSWELL SPRING),

In aqua Wiltoniensi, qui per septem-
centenos annos cursum deolverat sine no-
mine obliuioſum, antiquo nomine et historia
nunc primo divulgatis.

Fies nobilium tu quoque FONTIUM. Horace.

PURE fount, that welling from this airy
hill

Dost wander forth into the nether vale,
Thou, to the passenger dost tell no tale
Of other years, but thus, continuing still
Thy secret way, a lone, unnotic'd rill,

And almost silent as the clouds that sail
Above thee, calm, and reckless of the
noise

The changing world may keep, dost on-
ward glide;

But could'st thou speak to the grey clouds
that ride

High o'er thy lowly track, or had'st a
voice

Like Him, the Preacher in the wilderness,
Yes, thou should'st say to all, "That
mortal pride

"Fleets like the passing rack, but not the
less,

Virtue and wisdom shall, like thee, abide."

Say more—"Time was, when from this
wild'ring wood,

Towers, pinnacles, and battlements arose
Clustering, and the due bell at evening's
close

Sounded afar; for here secluded stood

* Author of the "Path of Duty," &c.
reviewed in our Magazine for 1819.

† The Abbey at Lockswell, founded by
the Empress Matilda, and her son, after-
wards King Henry I., before it was re-
moved to Stanley, in the parish of Stan-
hill, was here situated.—An examination of
the original Grants has now, for the first
time after so many centuries, established,
beyond a doubt, the name and place of the
first Abbey, where this remarkable spring,
anciently called Drogonis fons from Drogo,
the chamberlain (Camerario) of Matilda,
has its rise, in the wildest part of the forest
of Chippenham.

MATILDA's earliest Abbey;—mark the
spot!—

Here where no turmoils of mankind intrude,
It rose—it vanish'd—and deep solitude
Possess'd the woods again;—old TIME for-
got,—

[name;
Hast'ning to further spoil, its place and
Since then, e'en as the clouds of yesterday,
Seven Hundred years have well nigh pass'd
away,

[same,
But my pure fount, thro' changing years the
Tho' the tall towers that grac'd its hallowed
side

Left not a wreck, and mortal music died,
Still lifts its 'small still voice' like peni-
tence,

Or humble praise.

"Thou, pass, admonish'd, hence,
Happy, thrice happy, if, thro' 'good or ill,'
CHRISTIAN, thy heart responds to my for-
saken rill." Wm. L. BOWLES.

* * * An Account of the Abbey of St.
Mary de Drownfont and the singular foun-
tain in Lockswell, in our next.

RETROSPECTION.

'T'WAS eve, and the Sun to the West had
retir'd,

The songsters they echo'd their notes
thro' the grove;

When the beauties of Spring new joys had
inspir'd,

I stray'd with Eliza, the maid of my love!

The murmur was heard of the distant rill
falling; [soon shone;

While pale Luna her fullness in splendour
The dove to her mate in the coppice was
calling, [alone,

And there Philomel sung her sad strain all

From tumult obtrusive we quickly retir'd,

To enjoy the still hour, then we sought a
retreat; [attir'd,

And thy walks, lovely Wrotham's, with beauty
An asylum afforded that wish to complete.

The sweets of wild flow'rets the soft zephyr
courted, [flight;

As o'er the green foliage they wafted their
Around the lov'd maiden the lambkins fond
sporting,

While she, smiling, caress'd them with
tender delight.

Then adieu for awhile to the green shady
bowers, [entwine;

Where tendrils of wild-flowers in circles
To enjoy thee again—grant me, O ye
powers,

Now my bliss is complete—for Eliza is
mine! T. N.

‡ Founded by the Empress Matilda be-
fore the Abbey at Stanley.

§ The seat of George Byng, Esq. M. P.

A SONG,

A SONG,

*Written for the annual Celebration of Mr.
Pitt's Birth-day, and sung at the City
of London Tavern, 25th May last.*

The Words by Mr. STOCESDALE HARDY.

The Music by Mr. CLIFTON.

FOR Pitt! the Patriot dear,
Once more a grateful Lay,
Commemorates the year,
Which hail'd his natal day;
And as we chaunt the Song,
May Spirits hov'ring round,
Convey the strains along,
And upwards bear the sound.

Chorus.—Illustrious name! enroll'd on high!

Thy Country still will pay,
A Tribute to thy Mem'ry,
On this thy natal day!

For Pitt! his Country's pride,
His Country's Saviour too—
To noblest Thought allied,
To ev'ry Friendship true—
A Garland now we'll wreath,
Tho' Cypress strews the way,
And o'er his Tomb will breathe
Once more a grateful Lay.—*Chorus.*

For Pitt! his Country's friend,
And Guardian of her name,
Britannia long will send,
A Tribute to his fame!
And bending o'er his grave,
As Britain's Genius mourns,
The Stanza we will have,
Whene'er this day returns!—*Chorus.*

To Pitt! Rebellion's foe!
And Order's steadfast friend;
Who laid the Standard low
Which menac'd Britain's Land;
We'll dedicate this hour,
When Albion's sons combine,
And grateful incense pour,
Around the Patriot's shrine!—*Chorus.*

PITY.

O DEW-EY'D Pity! let thy tender care
Swell the unspotted breast, and centre
there; [power,
Breathe into human hearts thy soothing
In times of woe, in Sorrow's darkest hour,
Who ne'er can melt at Anguish, ne'er can
feel

Adown his cheek the tear of Pity steal,
Is Nature's outcast, rebel to her law,
A treach'rous friend, and a perfidious foe.

The sympathetic power is kindly given
To erring Man—but still the care of Heaven,
That man to man might gen'rous aid extend
And meet in each a brother and a friend.
And is there one that would for worlds resign
The living joys of Sympathy divine?

'Tis sweet, to wander in the moonlight glade,
Bask in the sun, or court the cooling shade;
'Tis sweet in Nature's varied lap to view
Herbs of soft green, and flowers of every hue;

'Tis sweet to hear the bird's love-warb'd tale
Rise on the wind, and echo in the gale:
But sweeter far the melting tears that flow
From Pitt's eye at sight of human woe.
Go, friends of Virtue, taste the joys refin'd,
And soothing pleasures of a pitying mind;
Go, search the poor man's shed, nor spare
to grant

A kind relief to penury and want.
Alleviate Misery on its bed of straw,
Assuage each pain, and mitigate each woe;
Pour healing balm into the wounded breast,
And gently lull life-wasting care to rest;
Invite the aged labourer to repose,
Worn down with toil, and bending o'er his
woes;

By bounteous acts of sympathy beguile
Affliction's pangs, and let the cottages smile.
And when this pageant world shall be no
more,

When all this busy, flutt'ring scene is o'er,
A future change shall brighter glories bring,
Shall ope the portals of eternal spring,
And life and Nature only fade away,
To wake to rapture in celestial day!

Halsall, Lancashire.

PALE Ev'ning has come
With dewy tears weeping;
Beneath the green billow
Aurora is sleeping.

O! now for the softest
Most delicate numbers
To chaunt a light vesper
To beauty's bright slumbers.

Shall I bring the lute's sadness
On the breeze gently stealing,
Or the Lyre's loud measures
In energy pealing?

No; their tones loudly swelling
Thy slumber would frighten;
But the notes I will bring thee
Thy visions shall brighten.

Yes, the music of hearts
Is the softest, the truest,
And it peals its soft wishes
When life's joys are fewest.

Oh! how gaily it sounds
When the bosom is swelling,
And to Beauty's kind ear
Youth the soft tale is telling.

Oh! how gaily it sounds
When two hearts are united,
While in love's sweetest bondage
Their fond vows are plighted.

Oh! for me may such Music
Wake ever in gladness,
And chase from my bosom
The dull frown of Sadness.

And when beauty has faded,
Which was once gay and shining,
May this Music still soften
Pale life's dim declining.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Whatever doubts existed some time ago on the subject of war between France and Spain, they have been greatly lessened, if not wholly removed, by the subsequent arrivals. Every day has, in fact, brought fresh assurances to the friends of peace. The Duke of Wellington's arrival at Paris has given a still more pacific aspect to the affairs of Spain. The King of France has declared his determination to abide by the Councils of the Duke of Wellington:—hence the Gazette of France infers the continuance of peace. Among other explanations of the violent change which is supposed to have been effected in the minds of the more violent Royalists, including some of the Royal Family of France, it is asserted in Paris that Ferdinand has expressed a disposition to imitate, in the only way in which he can, the most distinguished of his predecessors, by exchanging his diadem for a cowl.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

All the accounts from Madrid concur in describing the active military operations of the Cortes: fresh corps are incorporating with great activity. They are to be rendered moveable, and placed on a war footing; to form garrisons, and to be ready to take the field as quickly as possible. The public functionaries are every where responsible for the strict and immediate execution of the orders for the new levies. The garrisons and divisions of reserve are to be formed of these recruits, incorporated with the troops now employed in operations on the frontier. Mina is to be appointed General in Chief of the three armies in Catalonia, Navarre, and Arragon.

Advices from Tarragona state, that the troops of Mina have assassinated 50 priests and monks; and this atrocious deed has been repeated in various parts of Catalonia. The bodies of two monks had been found on the coast, who had been bound back to back and thrown into the sea. Menreza has also had to deplore the murder of several ecclesiastics of his church.

The Regency of Spain set out on the night of the 28th ult. for Estavar. After a combat which took place before Puyceda, a great number of the superior officers of the Regency departed for the interior. The Constitutionalists pursued the Army of the Faith to the very extremity of the frontier.

The Queen of Portugal has refused to

swear obedience to the Constitution. On being menaced with expulsion from her kingdom, her Majesty replied, that she would consent to it, provided that the dower which she brought to the King was returned to her.

THE NETHERLANDS.

An Ordinance has been issued by the King of the Netherlands, directing that as Flemish is the language of the arrondissements of Brussels and Louvain, all public functionaries who, by the 1st of January 1823, are not masters of that language, shall be displaced; that all public pleadings, proclamations, arrests of Government, civil contracts, and acts, shall, from the time above specified, be drawn up in Flemish. This ordinance will be highly satisfactory to the great mass of the inhabitants of the countries specified; but as it is fatal to the numerous French who are employed in the courts, bureaux, and offices of Brussels, it is of course most clamorously decried by them and their adherents; and a hot paper war was commenced on the subject.

ITALY.

Since the Congress has broken up, some intelligence has transpired respecting the future fate of Italy, by which it appears that the influence of England at that Assembly has not been beneficial to Spain alone. Piedmont is to be evacuated by the Austrian troops in three equal portions—in January, in May, and in August, of the approaching year. Of the Austrian force in Naples, about half is to be withdrawn immediately, and a more moderate rate of contribution for the support of the remaining half to be promptly adopted. The final evacuation of this kingdom is, however, deferred to that period when it “may be considered safe and expedient.”

On the 17th of October, the superb Church of St. Peter, at Venice, was struck by lightning. In one moment the cupola was in flames, and fell with a dreadful crash. The whole edifice was reduced to a heap of ruins. This Church, next to the celebrated one of St. Mark, was the finest at Venice.

GREECE.

Advices from Corfu, dated October 25th, would lead us to believe that the affairs of the Greeks in the Eastern parts of Greece are in a favourable state. Napoli and Corinth are closely pressed, and the condition of the besieged

besieged is so desperate, that it was expected they would soon surrender. The latter place contains 5000 Turkish troops, being the remains of an army of 25,000 which entered the Peleponnesus. "The Greek flag," say these accounts, "flies on the lower part of Napoli; and in the upper fortress (Palamida), about 5000 Turks of both sexes are shut up, of whom only 1500 bear arms." The last attempt of the great Turkish fleet, commanded by the new Capitan Pacha, to relieve the fortress having failed, it is hoped that want of provisions must soon force it to surrender, especially as the Greeks proved on that occasion, that with their slight merchant vessels, they are able, even on the open sea, to oppose a valiant and successful resistance to the combined Turkish, Egyptian, and African Naval force. It is observed, that the English Government, for some time, had adopted a different system towards the Greeks, in some measure opposed to that they before followed: and it is even affirmed, that the Greeks have received indirectly support from that quarter. The Members of the Greek Senate intended to fix their residence for a time in Tripolizza, where several of them have already arrived.

EAST INDIES.

Accounts from Bombay, dated July last, describe an elephant hunt that had just taken place near Kashurge, a town on the province of Agra. This wild animal had only one tusk, and had taken up his abode in a wet dyke, from which he issued whenever so disposed, destroying men and beasts as they came in his way. The principal inhabitants caparisoned 12 elephants for the purpose of killing him, and vast numbers of armed people attended to assist in his destruction. The hunters commenced a heavy fire on the animal, and drove him from the ditch; in his retreat, he was slain by a ball entering his eye. On opening him, no less than 80 balls were found in his head. He had been a resident of the ditch upwards of

four years, and had killed during that time about fifty of the inhabitants.

AFRICA.

A serious difference has arisen between the Regency of Algiers and the United States of America, in consequence of a mistake relative to etiquette. The American Consul, taking a ride on horseback out of the gate of the city, met the Aga (or Chief Minister). The custom in such a case is to alight, and suffer the Minister to pass. The Consul, however, ignorant of this custom, rode on: he was immediately attacked, pulled from his horse, and very ill treated. He demanded satisfaction for this outrage, which the Dey refused. The Consul, in consequence, drew up an account of the insult which he had received, caused it to be signed by several European Consuls, and embarked the next day for Mahon.

AMERICA.

The accounts from Havannah represent the City to have been in a miserable state. "It is infested," says a New York Paper, "with a band of thieves, who commit depredations of the most atrocious character. It is mentioned that no family can go to rest at night without alarming apprehensions. The ruffians are so numerous and so bold, that the Police were obliged to call the inhabitants to their aid. The banditti were armed with weapons to assault and strike the fatal blow. "Piracies," it is added, "continued to be carried on against all lawful commerce, and American vessels suffered with those of other nations."

By accounts from Nassau of the 18th ult. a sloop, manned with a midshipman and 23 men from the Tyne British ship of war, for the purpose of cruising against pirates, fell in with a piratical schooner and felucca; beat off the former, and captured the latter. Part of the crew jumped overboard and were drowned. The loss on board the sloop was two men killed, and the midshipman and seven men wounded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Dublin papers give an account of a most disgraceful riot produced by the appearance of the Lord Lieutenant at the theatre of that City, on the night of Saturday the 14th inst. It appears that the tumult was preconcerted; for a number of offensive placards were dispersed through the house at the very commencement of the performance, and the entrance of the Lord Lieutenant gave the signal for the first burst of hisses. As the play proceeded the disturbance became more outrageous,

until at length a bottle, and a fragment of a watchman's rattle, were flung from one of the galleries, in the direction of the viceregal box; the peace officers then interfered, and, as it seems, all the most active rioters (including those who threw the above-mentioned missiles) were taken into custody. The whole number of persons engaged in the tumult is said to have been less than 40; and those in custody are persons of the lowest rank—a servant, a journeyman carpenter, a working shoe-maker, &c.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—Sir John Sinclair has addressed a letter to the owners and

and occupiers of land in Great Britain, on the necessity of petitioning Parliament for an increased currency. In this letter Sir John says, "I cannot concur with those who are of opinion that want of protection is either the sole, or even the principal, source of our calamities. We have a complete monopoly of the market for *cattle and sheep*, and yet both are proportionally lower in price than grain. Can this fact be controverted? The great cause, therefore, must be, *the change of currency*; for where circulation is abundant and accredited, no nation can be reduced to that miserable state, in respect to prices, which we at present experience."—The Baronet contends, that "the addition to the currency in paper during the late war, by augmenting prices, essentially promoted the power and prosperity of the country; and the diminished circulation now, owing to the return of a metallic currency, is the principal source of all the calamities which we now experience; and the pressure of which nothing but a change of system can relieve."

Sir T. B. Lethbridge, bart. has at this time no less than 13 farms on his hands for the want of tenants. Very liberal abatements from former rents have been proposed, but such is the state of agriculture at present, that the amount to be abated is less a matter of consideration than whether it is prudent to engage to pay any rent at all! Several large farms in *Somersetshire*, which a very short time ago made a respectable figure on the rent-roll, are now pronounced to be unavailable for profit at a pepper-corn rent.

NEW GENERAL TURNPIKE ACT.—It may be useful to Trustees, &c. of the Turnpike-roads to be informed, that the Act of the 3d George IV. cap. 126, which received the royal assent on the 6th of August last, repeals all the former Acts, and consolidates the several regulations into one Act, which takes effect on the 1st of January, and that the 37th and 53d sections enact, that on or before the 1st of January, 1823, the Trustees are to put up, on a table of tolls (painted with black letters on a white ground) the name of the gate or toll-house at which the same be affixed, and a list of the several gates, which are wholly or partially cleared by the toll paid at the gate at which the table is put up; and that the tickets delivered upon paying the toll, are to express the name of the gate at which the same is delivered, and also those of all other gates freed by such payment. The tolls on wheels of different breadths are revised, and are to be expressed in the new tables of tolls. The provisions of local Acts, which have been, or may be passed, are to be subject to the regulations of the present Act; and several other provisions are established which require the early at-

tention of the Trustees, &c. of the Turnpike-roads in general.

Dec. 5th and 6th.—Considerable damage has been done throughout the country by the severe gales. At *Liverpool*, two daughters (11 and 13 years old) of Mr. Dixon, of *Everton*, were killed by the falling of the chimneys. The mother of the servant of Mr. Yates, in the same town, was killed in a similar manner; the daughter escaped by leaping from a window. Mrs. Worrall, of *Upper Islington*, was buried in the ruins by a similar accident, and brought out a corpse; her two daughters were severely hurt. In *Strand-street*, a woman was killed. Nearly 20 vessels were driven on shore; the *Ellesmere* and *Rumcor* steam packet was run a-ground, and nine persons lost. At *Manchester*, a great number of houses newly erected in *Charlton-row* were blown down. In *Shrewsbury* and its neighbourhood, the effects, though great in point of damage to buildings, chimneys, glass, furniture, trees, &c. did not extend to loss of life, or any great personal injury. The *Holyhead* mail-coach was upset in the Principality by the violence of the wind. Ninety trees were blown down in *Powis Castle-Park*. A poor man was found dead in a ditch by the side of the road near *Wellington-under-Dinmore, Herefordshire*; he had been blown into the ditch by the violence of the wind, and was unable to extricate himself.

WINTER HOME CIRCUIT.

Dec. 9. Mr. Baron Graham and Mr. Justice Bayley opened the new commission at *Hertford*, noticed in p. 460. In the Criminal Court, Mr. Baron Graham addressed the Grand Jury (of which Lord Viscount Cranbourn was foreman) on the necessity of more frequent gaol deliveries, and said, that in consequence of urgent representations to Government, the present has been thought by His Majesty's Privy Council a fit and seasonable opportunity of making the desired experiment. "But," said the learned Baron (on stating his objections to this new measure), "there is another important consideration, and it is one which you will be well able to appreciate. If this is to be the precursor of three permanent annual Assizes, will Gentlemen of your description be content to leave your homes at a season of the year devoted to comfort and repose? What good effect can possibly be produced from this measure? Men of the first importance in society, some of them representing their countrymen in Parliament, look forward to this natural and seasonable period of the year for leisure and enjoyment; and it cannot reasonably be expected that they will forego that leisure and those pleasures, in order to attend a Christmas Assize, at some distance, perhaps, from their homes."

At *Chelmsford Assizes* Mr. Baron Graham charged the Grand Jury, and addressed them with topics similar to those on which he dwelt in his charge to the Hertfordshire Grand Jury. He expressed his opinion against the necessity of this extra circuit at this season of the year, attended as it was with so much inconvenience to the Judges, to the Grand Jury, and to the Yeomanry of the County, who, he said, would regret being obliged to leave their homes at a period devoted to comfort and joy, for the execution of a painful and sometimes melancholy duty. "Such an occupation of Christmas (said the learned Judge) will be a stain upon the religion of your ancestors, of which it is a most interesting commemorative era; for from the earliest time, when first the sacred light of Christianity dawned upon the world, this season of the year has ever been devoted to joy and pleasure; and the inhabitants of a Christian country will never be reconciled to a *Christmas execution*, in the place of a *Christmas carnival*."

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Royal Palaces.—Workmen in every department are employed in preparing the splendid rooms of St. James's Palace for his Majesty, where hereafter he intends to hold his Court. The old tapestry, long the valued ornament of George the Third, has been taken down, and the walls are decorated in the most varied manner. Some of the most choice and valuable of the pictures in his Majesty's Collection are to embellish and adorn the rooms. The first Court is to be held there on St. George's Day.—Considerable improvements are going on in the state apartments of Windsor Castle, for the residence of the King. For many years the Castle has been suffered to go into decay, and, except those rooms occupied by the late Queen and her daughters, all the rest were uncomfortable, and many of them in a ruinous condition. Those apartments, especially the room in which his late Majesty died, are to remain sacred and undisturbed. Here is still the simple old bed on which the King breathed his last—the large armed chair in which he so often sat, and the shattered harpsichord with which, during his illness, he so frequently amused himself. This room is to be kept locked, and the adjoining rooms, in which the King occasionally took exercise, are to be locked up likewise.—In Buckingham-house is arranged, in the octagon room, and the adjoining apartments, the Royal library, which contains a magnificent collection of books in every branch of literature. Mr. Armstrong, the under-librarian, has recently been selecting and throwing out the duplicates: many of them are very scarce and valuable. It is not known whether his present Ma-

jesty will ever reside here. For the present he has allotted apartments in Buckingham-house to some of his old and faithful domestics. The new buildings, for stabling, &c. now going on, are in lieu of those at the King's Mews, which must come down.

His Majesty has, we understand, formed a resolution to reside some part of every year, in future, at *Windsor Castle*, the eastern end of which is now fitting up more particularly for his reception. We are glad to hear that the Lodge originally built for the Princess Augusta, and used occasionally as a residence by the late King, is to be immediately taken down. It has long been a great eye-sore to the Castle, and by its removal a direct communication will be made from the long walk to the grand entrance of that noble pile of building. The extreme dampness of the Cottage is said to be a principal inducement with his Majesty for this change, much illness having been occasioned among the members of his household from that cause.

A Meeting was lately held at the City of London Tavern, and resolutions agreed to for the formation of a Society for the improvement of the spiritual and temporal condition of the watermen and others engaged on the Thames. This class of persons for whom the appeal was made consists of about 9000, mostly with large families.

A true bill has been returned by the Middlesex Grand Jury, on an indictment preferred by the Constitutional Association against John Hunt, for a libel in the "*Liberal*," called the *Vision of Judgment*.

The practice of robbing graves to supply surgeons with subjects for anatomy is carried to an extent truly revolting. It is said that upwards of 2000 subjects are yearly furnished to the various hospitals, &c. in London.

A List of duties paid by the various Fire Offices of London, for the Quarter ending June 24, 1822:

Sun	£28,638	14	6
Phoenix	14,929	18	1
Royal Exchange	11,673	18	1
County	8762	6	8
Imperial	7154	9	0
Globe	6434	13	6
Union	3741	17	4
Atlas	3611	15	3
Eagle	3524	19	4
Guardian	3497	10	8
Westminster	3447	10	3
British	3267	0	6
Albion	3226	19	0
Hand in Hand	3097	7	3
Hope	2960	7	1
London	1676	16	11
Beacon	156	1	0

£109,801 4 5

A Ser-

A Sermon was lately preached at the parish church of St. Anne's, Soho, by the Rev. H. G. White, M. A. for the benefit of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear. It appears that since the establishment of the Charity in 1816 upwards of 3750 patients afflicted with Deafness and other diseases of the Ear, have been received, the greater number of whom have been cured or relieved; to which may be added several cases of Deaf and Dumb, in which much effective aid has been administered. It must be gratifying to know that the benevolent views of the Charity are not confined to the inhabitants of the metropolis, but extends its aid to every individual; and in those unfortunate instances which do not admit of professional assistance, Acoustic Instruments are gratuitously supplied.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

About twelve o'clock this night, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Walker, feather-bed and mattress manufacturer, No. 60, High Holborn, two doors above Hand-court, and next door to Mr. Taylor's architectural library.—In a few minutes the house was in a blaze, and very soon after, Mr. Taylor's house, and that on the other side of Walker's, No. 61, were in a similar situation, and nothing of any value were saved from either, such was the rapidity of the devouring element. Four other houses catching fire, were much damaged. Mr. Smith, the occupier of the wine-vaults adjoining to Hand-court, had been for some time unwell, but the shock given to him by the intelligence of the danger was so great, that he expired in the arms of some persons who were conveying him up the court to a place of safety. The loss occasioned by the destruction of the Architectural Library was very considerable, as it was the principal house in town devoted to the publication and collection of architectural works. We are happy to hear, however, that the valuable copper-plates were saved. Mr. Walker was not insured.

Court of Chancery, Thursday, Dec. 12.—In the Matter of Lord Portsmouth.—The question of Lord Portsmouth's state of mind having frequently been discussed, the Chancellor on this day gave judgment. In the course of his observations, the Lord Chancellor said, that the Commission was to inquire into the soundness of the mind of the party, though originally the province of the Court was only to inquire into *idiocy*: but it has been long settled, that if the party is found to be incapable of managing his affairs, then the person holding the office of Chief Commissioner of Lunatics (for he did not dispose of this case as Chancellor) issued a Commission; and if he issued a Commission to inquire into the soundness of the mind of the party, and if a Jury should find that the party was incap-

ble of managing his affairs, that would not be sufficient to give the Chief Commissioner any further power over him, unless that finding was preceded by a finding that the party was of *unsound mind*; and, in support of this doctrine, his Lordship quoted a considerable number of cases from the decision of Lord Hardwicke; for he could not of himself take upon him to declare whether the party was of unsound mind or not, but to ask that question of the country, that is, by a Jury. He then went over the substance of the affidavits of the physicians, and observed, that if it had not been for the *caveat*, he should have issued a commission for the inquiry some time ago. However, although this petition was presented by Mr. Newton Fellowes, the brother of the Noble Lord, his Lordship said it did not belong to him, at present, to call Mr. Fellowes the *heir apparent to the Earldom*. There was a great variety of solemn instruments executed by the Noble Lord; and at first, when this application was made to him some years ago for such a commission as this, he thought that, upon a perusal of all the affidavits, there was a great deal of evidence of *eccentricity of conduct*, but, upon the whole, the evidence was in favour of *sanity*, and the evidence of hardship and of ill-treatment was extremely scanty; therefore, then, he could not grant the commission, but the question was now, whether matters were altered so as to call for a new inquiry? He wished it to be understood, that he gave no opinion upon the alleged sanity or insanity, cruelty, adultery, or impotency. He decided upon neither of these points; for he may be impotent, and not be an object of a commission; he may be treated with cruelty, and not be a subject of a commission; he may have an adulterous wife, and not be a subject of a commission. Whether any of these facts existed, he gave no opinion; for he would not prejudice the question with any opinion of his upon either of the points: the only question with him was—whether or not there was ground for inquiry whether the noble Lord's mind was *sane or not*?—He then took a view of the affidavit of Dr. Bankhead, and he observed that the learned Doctor did not appear to embrace the question to be examined into: as to that of the other physicians, the whole of the medical evidence preponderated greatly in favour of *unsoundness of mind*. He then observed upon all that had been said of what happened at different parts of England and Edinburgh, and all which had been solemnly denied on oath, upon which he would say nothing, for he would not touch the character of any individual; but the question was, whether there was ground for inquiry into facts? upon these grounds he was of opinion that the commission should issue. With respect to all other points, of security of the noble Lord's person, &c. he

he would say, in the course of this week, what should be done; but it was his duty to say, upon the whole of the case, there was ground for issuing this commission. His Lordship concluded by directing a Commission to issue, for the purpose of inquiring into the state of Lord Portsmouth's mind; which, for the purpose of saving expense, was directed to be held in Middlesex. His Lordship, however, did not now decide who were to be the Commissioners to make the inquiry, but he said he would do so in the course of the week.

Monday, Dec. 16.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge held a special general meeting, which was very numerously attended, in Bartlett's Buildings, to take into consideration the measures to be adopted in consequence of the decease of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. Resolutions were entered into, expressive of the deep sense the Society entertained of the services performed by his Lordship, and their earnest hope of the vacancy being supplied by those who would further the great object in view, so ably begun by him. The last letter his Lordship had written to the Board, having expressed a desire that some exhibitions or scholarships should be attached to the Missionary College, the meeting voted the sum of 6000*l.* to be placed at the disposal of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the endowment of such scholarships; and that the sons of Missionaries should have the preference; and that, in respect to his memory, they should be called Bishop Middleton's Scholarships. Another resolution the Society came to was, to erect a monument to his memory in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and the members of the Society are every where invited to contribute to it.

CHRISTMAS WAITS.—Charles Clapp, Benjamin Jackson, Denis Jelks, and Robert Prinset, were brought to Bow-street Office, by O. Bond the constable, charged with performing on several musical instruments in St. Martin's-lane, at half-past twelve o'clock this morning, by Mr. Munroe, the authorized principal Wait, appointed by the Court of Burgesses for the City and Liberty of Westminster, who alone considers himself entitled, by his appointment, to apply for Christmas-boxes. He also urged that the prisoners, acting as minstrels, came under the meaning of the Vagrant Act, alluded to in the 17th Geo. II.; however, on reference to the last Vagrant Act of the present King, the word "minstrels" is omitted; consequently they are no longer cognizable under that Act of Parliament; and in addition to that, Mr. Charles Clapp, one of the prisoners, produced his indenture of having

served seven years as an apprentice to the profession of a musician to Mr. Clay, who held the same appointment as Mr. Munroe does under the Court of Burgesses. The prisoners were discharged, after receiving an admonition from Mr. Halls, the sitting Magistrate, not to collect Christmas-boxes.

Saturday, Dec. 21.

A monument to the memory of the late Mr. Percival was opened in Westminster Abbey. It represents him falling at the moment of assassination. Bellingham, his assassin, is introduced. The likeness of the late Minister is considered excellent.

This morning at two o'clock a fire was discovered in one of the upper rooms at Long's Hotel, Bond-street. Its violence was such as to prevent the least possibility of securing any part of the valuable property. The building was entirely destroyed.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

A Tale of other Times, or which is the Bride?—This opera is founded on a French Melo-drama, called the Forest of Hermannstadt. Zumerski is sent by his sovereign Sigismund, the reigning prince of Lithuania, to the Swedish Court, as his proxy, to fetch home his intended bride, Phedon; but the ambassador, incited by ambition, substitutes his own daughter, Oswena, for the Princess, and confines the latter in the deserted ruins of an old castle. This plan is defeated in part, by the agency of Hermann and Jutta, who had taken shelter from the storm in the same ruins; and still more by that of Carolstein, the only one of all the Princess's attendants that escaped the sword of the Tartars, hired to their destruction by Zumerski. This opera has certainly some dramatic interest; but its tedious length occasioned at times some disapprobation. It was, however, announced for repetition.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 3. *Maid Marian*, an opera founded on the beautiful little novel of the same name, by Mr. Peacock. The principal character is Robert Fitzbooth, Earl of Huntingdon, being chiefly founded on the metrical legend of Robin Hood. The scenery was extremely beautiful, and the piece was well received.

Dec. 11. *The Huguenot*, a tragedy, by Mr. Shiel. The scene is laid at Orleans. The chief character is Adolphus Polignac, the convict, or Huguenot, acted by Macready. The piece was favourably received by a very crowded House, and announced for repetition amidst tumultuous applause.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Right Hon. William Downes, created a Baron of the United Kingdom, in token of his Majesty's approbation of his services as Chief Judge in Ireland for a number of years.

War-office, Nov. 22. 4th Regt. of Drag. Guards: Major A. F. D'Este, to be Major, vice Ogilvie, who exchanges.—11th ditto: Brev. Lieut.-Col. W. Ogilvie, to be Major, vice D'Este, who exch.—64th ditto: Brev. Major A. H. Dickson to be Major, vice Bailey, who retires.—3d Royal Vet. Bat.: Col. Sir G. H. B. Way, to be Col.; Lieut.-Col. A. Coghlan, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Hooper, dec.—Brev. Capt. E. R. Storey, to be Major in the Army.

Whitehall, Nov. 26. Rev. John Wallace to the church and parish of Abbay Saint Bathans, in the presbytery of Dunse, co. Berwick, vice Rev. Alex. Anderson, dec.—George Ballinghall, M.D. to be Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.—Dr. Wm. Knight to be one of the Regents or Professors of Philosophy in the Marischal College, Aberdeen.—Charles Skene, M.D. to be Professor of Medicine in the Marischal College, Aberdeen.

War-office, Nov. 29.—4th Regt. of Right Drag.: Lieut.-Col. N. Wilson, to be Lieut.-Col.—10th ditto: Capt. V. J. Græme to be Major.—20th ditto: Lieut. Col. T. Bunbury, to be Lieut.-Col.—84th ditto: Col. J. Maitland, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet—to be Majors in the Army: Capt. Sir J. W. H. Brydges, R. Haddock, R. C. Mansel, and A. J. Cloete.

Whitehall, Dec. 3.—To be Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—Major-Generals—Sir William Kerr-Grant; James Campbell, late 94th Reg. Foot; Lionel Smith, 65th Reg. Foot; Theophilus Pritzler, 18th Reg. Light Dragoons.

Dec. 4. Hon. F. R. Forbes, appointed Secretary of Legation, at Denmark.

Dec. 6. 88th Reg. Foot: Brevet-Major R. N. Nickle, to be Major.

Dec. 16. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, of Blackhall, Bart. to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Renfrew, vice Lord Blantyre, resigned.—John Cay, Esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the Shire of Linlithgow, vice Joshua Henry Mackenzie, Esq. appointed a Lord of Session in Scotland.

War-office, Dec. 20. 1st West India Reg.: Major J. Cassidy to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet-Lieut. Col. G. Fitzclarence to be Major, vice Cassidy.—Cape Corps (infantry:) Lieut.

Sir T. Ormsby, Bart. vice Carpenter, who retires.—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. A. Walker, Governor of St. Helena, to have the rank of Brigadier-General in that Island only.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. St. Lawrence (son to Bishop of Cork), Ross Archdeaconry.

The Hon. and Rev. — Howard, son of the Earl of Carlisle, Succentor Canonorum and Prebendary of Holme, in York Cathedral.

Rev. G. Turnor (Vicar of Wragby) to a Prebendal Stall in Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. R. G. Andrews, M. A. (Master of Grantham School), Hough-on-the-Hill V. Lincolnshire, vice Hon. and Rev. R. Cust, resigned.

Rev. T. Atkinson, St. Edmund the Martyr R. Exeter.

Rev. D. Cresswell, D. D. Enfield, V. Middlesex.

Rev. R. Davies, Dixon V. Monmouthsh.

Rev. T. Davies, jun. Landough, Cogan, and Leekwith, consolidated livings, near Cardiff.

Rev. R. Eastcott, Ringmore R. Devon.

Rev. G. A. Greenall, Orford Perp. Curacy, Kent.

Rev. H. Palmer, Broadway Perp. and End. Curacy, Somerset.

Rev. H. R. Pechell, M. A. Fellow of All Souls College Bix R. co. Oxon.

Rev. R. R. Smith, Adderbury V. Oxon.

Rev. W. B. Yeomans, Bucknell R. Oxon.

Rev. G. M. Musgrave, appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Besborough.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

John Hope, esq. to be Solicitor-general for Scotland, vice Wedderburne, dec.

Andrew Murray, esq. Sheriff Depute of Aberdeenshire.

William Thomas Phillips, M. A. appointed Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, vice Thomas Dunbar, M. A. resigned.

Rev. A. Nicoll, B. C. L. Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, to be D. C. L.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

University of Cambridge.—Wm. J. Banks, esq. vice Smyth, dec.

Derbyshire.—Francis Mundy, esq. vice Mundy, dec.

Shropshire.—J. C. Pelham, esq. vice Powell, dec.

Sligo County.—Hon. Col. Henry King, vice O'Hara, dec.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Mrs. T. Wilkins, of Carisbrook, a son.
At Alpha-house, Brompton, the wife of
Capt. Curtis, a son.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Kaye, the lady of the
Bishop of Bristol, a son.

Nov. 15. At Belton-house, co. Lincoln,
the Countess Brownlow, a dau.

Nov. 23. The wife of Lieut. Thomas
Hevis, R. N., a son.

Nov. 25. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mrs.
Anthony Compton, of Carham Hall, near
Coldstream, a daughter.

Nov. 26. In Montague-place, Mrs. Wm.
Sargent, a son.—At Woolton Basset, the
wife of Rev. T. H. Ripley, a son.

Dec. 4. Mrs. Wm. Fox, Russel-sq. a dau.

Dec. 5. At Dulwich, Mrs. Joshua Black-
burn, a son.

Dec. 6. In Southampton-buildings, the

wife of C. Phillips, esq. barrister, a son.
Dec. 9. At Gorhambury, the Countess of
Verulam, a son.—Mrs. B. W. Scott, Isling-
ton, a son.—At Kensington, Mrs. R. Walpole,
a son.

Dec. 13. At Norfolk House, St. James's,
the Countess of Surrey, a dau.

Dec. 14. At Clifton, Mrs. Charles A.
Elton, a son.—Mrs. Davies, of Great Comm-
street, a dau.

Dec. 17. At Wing Vicarage, the wife of
Rev. James Main, a dau.—In Guildford-st.
Mrs. J. H. Booth, a son.

Dec. 21. In Bruton-street, Lady Elsom
Lowther, a dau.

Dec. 23. In Welbeck-street, the wife of
Geo. Ormerod, esq. of Chorlton, Cheshire,
a dau.

Dec. 24. At Richmond, Mrs. H. Ellis, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. E. J. Lloyd, esq. of Manchester,
barrister, to Eliza, dau. of W. Rigby, esq.
of Oldfield Hall, Cheshire.—Capt. Cam-
eron, 53d reg. to E. T. Pinnix, dau. of E. P.
esq. of Emsworth.—John Featherston-
hangh, esq. of Isleworth, to Miss Clark, of
Sion-place.—J. Chowns, esq. of Welches,
Herts. to Anne, only dau. of T. Lieusley,
esq. of Long Leadenham.—H. Selwood,
esq. barrister, to Miss E. Parsons, of Bath.
—At Cheltenham, Major Hill Dickson,
64th reg. (son of the late Archdeacon of
Down) to Caroline Emma, dau. of T. Stough-
ton, esq. of Ballynorgan, Kerry.—At
Avely, W. J. son of Sir John St. Aubyn,
bart. of Clowance, Cornwall, to Ann Dorothy
Barrett Lennard, dau. of Sir T. B. L. bart.
—At Tottenham, John Forster, esq. of
Lambeth, to Catherine-Matilda, dau. of late
Thos. Cooper, esq. of Riverhead.—At
Naples, Lord Wallscourt, to only dau. of
W. Lock, esq.

Aug. 6. At Matlock, Rev. John Hurt,
son of Charles H. esq. of Wirksworth, to
Mary, dau. of Adam Wolley, esq. of Matlock.

Oct. 22. At Barbadoes, Lieut.-col. Amwyl,
of the 4th reg. foot, to Senhouse, dau. of
J. Barrow, esq. of the above Island.—23.
At Avely, Dr. Nevison, of Montague-sq.
to Juliana, second dau. of Sir Thos. Barrett
Lennard, bart.—28. At Florence, Sir
Chas. Style, bart. of Wateringbury, to Isa-
bella, dau. of Sir G. Cayley, bart.

Nov. 2. At Woolwich, Rev. Wm. Phelps,
Rector of Cuckington, to Mary, dau. of
Rev. J. Messiter.—5. At Frome, Paul,
son of B. Austie, esq. of Devizes, to Jane,
dau. of Geo. Kingdon, esq. of Frome.—7.
At Llanfoist, Chas. Porter, esq. of the
Nythe, near Tewkesbury, to Eliza, dau. of
J. Wright, esq. of Kelvedon Hall, Essex.
—At North Stoneham, Wm. Gibbs, esq.

of Iichenor Park, Sussex, to Charlotte, dau.
of — Gater, esq. of Swathling.—11. Rev.
S. C. Smith, M. A. Rector of Denbury, to
Lucy-Maria, dau. of Rev. C. Collyer, of
Gunthorp Hall, Norfolk.—18. At Maiden
Church, Cornwall, George Gilbert Curry,
M.D. F.R.S. of Half-moon-street, to Mary,
only child of the late John Dennis, esq. of
Alverton, Penzance.—19. At Bristol,
Rev. Wm. Seaton, of Wandsworth, to Mary-
Anne, relict of late Charles Morgan, esq. and
sister to Sir J. Owen, bart. M. P.—21.
At St. James's Church, Rev. Thos. Scott
Smyth, of St. Austle, in Cornwall, to Georg-
ina-Theophila, dau. of Sir T. J. Metcalf,
bart. and sister to the present Sir C. Met-
calf, bart.—23. At Little Missenden,
James Caulfield Browne, esq. son of the
Hon. Mrs. Browne, of Amphyll, to Isabella,
only dau. of John Mello, esq. of London,
banker.—26. At St. Margaret's, West-
minster, George Hodgson, esq. of Newcastle-
upon-Tyne, to Anne, only dau. of the late
John Hodgson, esq. of Buckden.—27. At
Southampton, Benj. Cowie, esq. of Pinner
Lodge, to Laura-Emily, youngest dau. of
late Wm. Bridges, esq. of Laverstoke.—28.
At Mount Catherine, Hon. Thomas Browne,
brother of the Earl of Kenmare, to Cath-
arine, dau. and co-heiress of late Edm. O'Gar-
laghan, esq. of Kilgory, co. Clare.—29. At
Barslow, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Mary, only
dau. of late J. Willis, esq. of Hackney.—30.
H. W. R. W. Halsey, esq. of Henley Place,
to Mary Noel, dau. of And. Seirling, esq. of
Pirbright Lodge, Surrey.—Rev. George
Browne, of St. Alban's, to Grace, dau. of
late T. Riddell, esq. of Hull.—27. At
W. Wright, M.D. of Shipston-upon-Sourey,
to Martha-Anne, dau. of Abraham Kirkham,
esq. of Peckham.

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

OBITUARY.

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OBITUARY.

REV. THOMAS FANSHAW MIDDLETON,
D. D. F. R. S. BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

July 8. At the Presidency of Calcutta, after a short but severe illness, in the 53d year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, D. D. F. R. S. His Lordship was in the full possession of his health on the preceding Tuesday, when he visited the College. On the day of his death, he was considered to have passed the crisis of his disorder, and to be out of danger; at half past seven he was thought much better than before, but at eight he was seized with a violent paroxysm of fever, and at eleven o'clock he expired, to the great grief of all who had the honour of his acquaintance.

Dr. Middleton was born in Jan. 1769, at Kedleston in Derbyshire, and was the only child of the Rev. Thomas Middleton of that place. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, under the rigid discipline of the Rev. James Bowyer, who has been not inaptly termed the Busby of that establishment. Here he was contemporary with Sir Edward Thornton, our present Ambassador to the Court of Sweden; the Rev. George Richards, D. D. F. R. S. author of the *Aboriginal Britons*, and Bampton Lectures; and Mr. Coleridge the Poet, from whose fertile pen has issued a just tribute of gratitude to the zeal and ability of their tutor.

From Christ's Hospital he proceeded, upon one of the school exhibitions, to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1792; M. A. 1795; and B. and D. D. in 1808.

In March 1792, after taking the degree of B. A. and being ordained Deacon by the then Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Pretyman), he entered upon his clerical duties at Gainsborough. In 1794 he was selected by Dr. John Pretyman, Archdeacon of Lincoln, and brother of the Bishop, to be tutor to his two sons; and it was probably to this circumstance that he was indebted for the future patronage of the Bishop, who presented him, in 1795, to the rectory of Tansor, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the promotion of Dr. John Potter, to the See of Killala, in Ireland. About this time he published a periodical essay without his name, entitled, "The Country Spectator."

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In 1797 Dr. Middleton married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Maddison, of Gainsborough, and of Alvingham, co. Lincoln.

In 1798 he published, "The Blessing and the Curse; a Thanksgiving on occasion of Lord Nelson's and other Victories;" and in 1802 obtained from his former patron, the consolidated rectory of Little Bytham, with Castle Bytham annexed, which he held with Tansor by dispensation.

In 1808 Dr. Middleton established his reputation as a scholar by the publication of his celebrated "Treatise on the Doctrine of the Greek Article, applied to the Criticism and the Illustration of the New Testament;" and the following year, "Christ Divided, a Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln."

In 1810 he began to act as a Magistrate for the county of Northampton; but in 1811 resigned his livings in that county, upon being presented by the same generous patron, to the Vicarage of St. Pancras, Middlesex, and Putterham, Herts; and shortly after took up his residence at the vicarage-house, Kentish Town.

In April 1812 he was collated by the Bishop of Lincoln, to the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon; and in the autumn of the same year, he directed his attention to the deplorable condition of the parish of St. Pancras, in which he found a population of upwards of 50,000 persons, with only the ancient very small village church, which could not accommodate a congregation of more than 300. On this occasion he published "An Address to the Parishioners of St. Pancras, Middlesex, on the intended Application to Parliament for a New Church," 8vo. Dr. Middleton caused a Bill to be brought into Parliament, for powers to erect a new Church, and by this measure rendered himself an object of malignant hostility, especially to the Dissenters, by whose zealous perseverance the Bill was lost in the debate upon the second reading.

In 1813 the Rev. C. A. Jacobi, a German divine, having been appointed one of the Missionaries to India, Dr. Middleton was requested to deliver, before a Special Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a Charge

to

to the new Missionary previous to his departure.

About this time the friends of the establishment of Christianity in our Eastern dominions, were very active in prevailing upon Government to establish an Episcopacy in those vast regions; and Lord Castlereagh, in a debate on the renewal of the East India Company's charter, adverted to the expediency of such an establishment. It was subsequently enacted, that the Company should be chargeable with certain salaries, to be paid to a Bishop, and three Archdeacons, if it should please his Majesty by his Letters Patent, to constitute and appoint the same. In the autumn of 1813 Dr. Middleton received an order to wait upon the Earl of Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Control, by whom he was recommended to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as the new Bishop of Calcutta. He was consecrated on the 8th of May 1814, at Lambeth Palace, the Archdeacon of Winchester having preached the consecration sermon. On the 17th of the same month he attended a Special Meeting of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, to receive their valedictory address, delivered by the Bishop of Chester; on the 19th he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and on the 8th of June took his departure for Bengal.

Upon his arrival in India, Dr. Middleton was mainly instrumental in founding the Mission College at Calcutta, for the following purposes: 1. For instructing Native and other Christian youth in the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, in order to their becoming Preachers, Catechists, or School-masters; 2. For teaching the elements of useful knowledge, and the English language, to Mussulmen and Hindoos, having no object in such attainments beyond secular advantage; 3. For Translating the Scriptures, the Liturgy, and Moral and Religious Tracts; 4. For the reception of English Missionaries on their first arrival in India, for the purpose of acquiring the languages.—Towards the erection and endowment of this College, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, have each contributed 5,000*l*.

Under any circumstances, the death of such a man as Dr. Middleton, would be a great loss to the profession of which he was so distinguished an ornament; but at the present time, when the Dissenters are making gigantic efforts to

overturn the Church Establishment, it has caused a chasm that will with great difficulty be filled up.

THE DUKE DE SERENT.

Lately. The Duke de Serent. He was born at Nantes in December 1736, and was only five years old when he lost his father, the Duke de Rerfills. At 16, Louis XV. made him a standard bearer in his gens d'armes of Dauphiny. In 1754, when only 17, he married Felicite, daughter of the Duke d'Olonne Montmorency-Luxembourg, then 15 years old. The Duke de Serent having become ensign during the campaign of 1757, and having attracted the notice of Marshals Castre and De Bellisle, they requested for him the regiment of Royal Cavalry, which favour was justified by the manner in which he disciplined his regiment, and the bravery he displayed in successive combats until the peace in 1764. Louis XV. having seen the regiment manoeuvre in the camp of Compeigne, was so pleased that he promoted the Duke to the rank of *Marechal-de-Camp*. The Duke was at length obliged to quit the service in consequence of an event that endangered his life;—he was accidentally poisoned. The Duke henceforward devoted himself to studies not less beneficial. He tried upon his children the experiment of a new system of education. The happy effects of this system were so apparent in his own children as to determine the Count d'Artois to make him Governor of his sons.

He thus explained his plan to the Count d'Artois:—“Your Royal Highness's children are arrived at an age, when their intellect admits of vast studies, and is capable of more extended ideas. Descended from Francis the First, and the grand-children of Louis XIV. they may find in the ages of those two Monarchs examples of every talent, and models of every virtue. It is necessary that, from intercourse with places, they may acquire a knowledge of men and of things; it is necessary that they should travel over a great part of the kingdom. Splendid recollections will become useful lessons to them, and the sons of France should know their country. This journey will be to them a course of tactics, of gunnery, of geography, and history. *Franche Compté*, which still resounds with the name of Louis XIV. will make them acquainted with the exploits of their immortal ancestor. They will perceive that nothing can resist a great man who wishes to create a splendid age. Toulon and Brest will speak to them of Duquesne and Duguey-

Dugny Trouin; Toulouse, of Riquet; Strasbourg, of Crequin; Valenciennes, of Vaulan. They will learn at Metz how Conde saved France. They will visit with reverence Sedan, the country of Turenne. Then stopping at a neighbouring village, they will form their minds to a knowledge of tactics in one of our best schools of artillery; and I will read to them the History of Bayard on the ramparts of Mentiers."

The Duke de Serent was chosen in 1784 and 1785 a Member of the Deputation of Nobles selected to support the interests of Brittany. He opposed the *Cours pléniers*, and was sent into exile.

At the commencement of the Revolution he joined the fortunes of the Prince, and of his angust pupils. Immediately before leaving France with them he received the commands of Louis XVI. who, while presenting to him his young nephews, said, "I confide them to you as your own children; save them from those evils by which I am menaced."

In exile, as well as at Court, he continued to give the Count d'Artois proofs of unbounded zeal and devotion. He is not yet forgotten at the Court of Sardinia. The King of Spain conferred on him the rank of *Grandee*. Marie-Antoinette requested for him the Order of the Holy Ghost, which was conferred on him by Louis XVIII. His two sons, Sigismund and Bernardin, in defending the Royal cause, met with a cruel but glorious death on the coasts of Brittany.

Being thus deprived of their children, the Duke de Serent and his virtuous wife gave up the whole of their attentions to the Princes, to whom their lives had been so long devoted. The Duchess had been the inseparable companion of Madame, and the Duke continued one of the firmest props of legitimacy. He always supported with firmness the principles of Religion and Morality.

He was a Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, a protector of the Arts, an emulator of the ancient chivalry; and all the monuments by which it is recalled, were the objects of his solicitude. He was also Governor of Rambouillet, and that town is indebted to him for the establishment of a Christian school for the indigent classes.

EARL OF MOUNT CASHEL.

October 27. At his seat, Moore-Park, near Kilworth, co. Cork, after a very short illness, in his 53d year, the right hon. Stephen Moore, Earl of Mount Cashel, Viscount Mount Cashel, Baron Kilworth. The Earl was born March 19, 1770; succeeded his father Stephen, the late Earl, May 17, 1790; married

Sept. 19, 1791, the Lady Margaret King, eldest daughter of Robert, Earl of Kingston, by whom he had issue, 1. Stephen, Lord Kilworth, born August 20, 1792 (who succeeds to his father's title); 2. Robert, Captain in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, severely wounded at the glorious victory of Waterloo; 3. Edward; 4. Francis, died young; 5. Richard; 6. Helena-Eleanor, married February 9, 1813, Richard Robinson, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. Sir John Robinson, bart. of Rokeby Hall, co. Louth; 7. Jane-Elizabeth, married July, 1819, William-Yates Peel, Esq. M. P. for Tamworth, brother of the Right Hon. Robert Peel, Secretary of State; 8. Elizabeth-Anne. The deceased Earl was a nobleman of very amiable character, and took great interest in the agricultural improvement of his native county; by his death, a vacancy occurs in the representative peerage of Ireland. He was the eldest son of Stephen, first Earl of Mount Cashel, by the Lady Helena Rawdon, sister to Francis, Marquess of Hastings, K. G. and grandson of Stephen, Viscount Mount Cashel, and Baron Kilworth, the first peer. The Earl's ancestors have been seated in Ireland from the reign of James I.; they were sprung from the very ancient house of More, of Linley Hall, in the parish of the More, in Shropshire, who have enjoyed their estate there in lineal male succession from the time of the Norman Conquest. Their ancestor, Thomas de Moore, came over with William the Conqueror, had a considerable command at the battle of Hastings, and is enrolled in the list of those who survived that memorable day.

COUNTRESS DUNDONALD.

Sept. 18. At Hammersmith, to the unspeakable grief of her venerable Lord, and inconsolable mother, the Countess of Dundonald, daughter of F. Plowden, Esq. barrister-at-law. Her ladyship has left a daughter aged two years and a half.

LADY TRELAWNY.

Nov. 18. At Trelawny, Cornwall, after a long and lingering and painful illness, Anne Trelawny, lady of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Baronet.

If to be assured of the eternal happiness of those whom death has taken from us, can minister any consolation to our selfish sorrows, then may the friends of this most amiable and lamented lady dry their tears, in perfect confidence that she has exchanged a state of earthly suffering for one of unspeakable felicity, at the feet of that Saviour whose word

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was her delight, whose precepts she humbly endeavoured to practice, and through faith in whom she meekly endured to the last her severe visitation without murmur or complaint.

Indeed her whole life was marked by unaffected piety, ever active benevolence, and an unwearied and exemplary discharge of every moral, domestic, and religious duty.—In her lips was no guile.

Let those then who remain to deplore their irreparable loss be consoled and encouraged by her bright example, while they remember, that to such only are addressed those heavenly words, "Well done, thou good and faithful Servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

PROFESSOR TRALLES.

Nov. 19. Whilst on a visit to this country to purchase instruments for the Russian Government, aged about 60, Professor Tralles, Professor of Mathematics in the University, and Secretary of the Mathematical class of the Academy, of Berlin. He was a native of Switzerland, and was formerly Professor of Mathematics at Berne, where he became acquainted with Mr. Hassler, late Astronomer under the treaty of Ghent on the part of the United States of America, with whom he undertook an accurate trigonometrical survey of Switzerland, first at their own, and afterwards at the public expence. The French Revolution prevented the execution of the whole of their plans, but the French have, however, partly continued their surveys. When France invited other nations to send Commissioners to assist the Committee of Weights and Measures, which were designed for universal adoption, the Swiss Republic sent Mr. Tralles, as the Dutch sent Mr. Van Swinden (the only two foreigners who assisted): and as a compliment to them, these two were requested to draw up reports of separate parts of the committee's labours. Mr. Tralles afterwards became a Member of the Academy of Berlin, in which Academy the vacancies are filled by the existing Members, the Government approving or rejecting the choice. When an University was established at Berlin in 1813, Mr. Tralles became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in that University, and delivered lectures to the students. In this situation as Academician and Professor he continued till his death. He married a Swiss lady (the sister we have understood of Sir Francis d'Ivernois), who is now living, and by whom he has left some children.

There are several of his Papers in the *Memoirs of the Berlin Academy*; prin-

cipally on mathematical and geodetical subjects. Geodesy was always his favourite pursuit. He was buried on November the 23d, in the church of St. Andrew, Holborn; and his funeral was attended by the Prussian Ambassador, Consul, Vice-Consul, and by several English gentlemen who respected his talents.

STEPHEN BABINGTON, Esq.

May 19. At Tannah, from the effect of an accident which occurred while assisting, with his characteristic humanity, to extinguish a fire, in his 32d year, Stephen Babington, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, son of Dr. Babington, of London, and grandson of Stephen Hough, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, the amiable and excellent friend of every charity in this Metropolis.

Mr. Babington was educated at the East India College, at Hertford, where he highly distinguished himself. He arrived in India in 1808, and was successively Private Secretary to the Governor, Secretary to the Government, Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Concan, and fourth Judge of the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut. As a Judge, his patience, his unruffled temper, his long suffering with the ignorance and even with the inevitable vices of those among whom he had to administer the laws in mercy, were quite exemplary. They acquired him in the first instance the confidence, and finally, combined with his unwearied benevolence, the love of all around him. He became venerated as the father of his district, where his advice was a law with persons of every rank. His cool and unimpassioned judgment, his wide and accurate range of observation, his singular rectitude of understanding in all he did or thought, his sound and liberal views of public law and policy, became daily more visible; and excited the respect, not unmixed with surprise, even of many who had long known him, but who had not detected the uncommon powers of his mind under the veil thrown over them by his modesty and by the simplicity of his habits. Young as he was, he rose rapidly without envy to the very first rank in the esteem of his fellow servants, and he had hardly attained the high station that was his due, when he was torn from his friends and his country by an untimely fate. He had for some time been engaged in superintending a revision of the Regulations of the Presidency of Bombay, for which his temper of mind and the extent of his knowledge eminently qualified him. The sense entertained of his merits in that task by a Government that knows how to appreciate excellence, may be discovered by the terms

terms, in which his loss is commemorated, and now forms his best eulogium.

Extract of a Letter to the Court of Sudder Adamhut; dated the 29th May 1892.

"The Honourable the Governor in Council has received intelligence of the death of the fourth Judge of your Court, Mr. Babington, while on circuit at the Northern Concan on the 19th instant, and directs me to express to you his sense of the loss which the Service has sustained by that melancholy event.

"Mr. Babington's intelligence, patience, and knowledge of the natives, eminently qualified him for his judicial duties; and in the more important task of revising the code, his views were as sober as extensive; his temper both firm and candid; and his judgment of what was due to the Government, was not sacrificed even to his characteristic tenderness to his people."

It is still more difficult to do justice to his private than to his public virtues. A mild and cheerful benevolence pervaded and tempered the whole of his character. He was perhaps somewhat inclined to indolence, unless when he had a friend to serve or a duty to perform. His character then seemed to be changed, and all his faculties were lighted up with ardour and activity. He had nothing of selfishness in his composition; and what, in one of his warm attachments and ardent feelings is even more rare, he seemed hardly to know what resentment meant. The disagreeable occurrences that met him in life, he softened by good-humoured raillery, and disarmed by temper. He probably has not left a single enemy behind him. He died as he had lived, imbued with a sober and sincere sense of religion; and though called away from the prospects of honour and reputation that were inviting him, the endearments of an affectionate family to which he was fondly attached, and the affection of friends by whom he was tenderly beloved; he resigned them all as became a good and brave man, with unalterable firmness; not certainly without regret, but without repining.

The estimation in which a man is held may sometimes be known by slight incidents. Mr. Babington at the time of his death, was only on a casual visit to Tannah in the discharge of his duty as Judge of Circuit. It was singular that so circumstanced, he should have received his last summons in the midst of those among whom he had passed so many years respected and revered. The natives of India are generally accused of coldness of temper and of ingratitude.

If such be the case, his singular virtues had the power to dissolve even their indifference. The inhabitants of Tannah, from the time he sustained the fatal injury, remained in crowds near the house of his friend Mr. Marriott to which he had been carried, waiting with the keenest anxiety for intelligence regarding him, and messengers passed backward and forward to report the state of his health till he had breathed his last. The crowd then silently dispersed, but in the evening, watching the hour for his funeral, they assembled to the number of several thousands, and followed his remains to the grave with every demonstration of respect and sorrow.

We are concerned to have to add, that on Oct. 30, while pursuing his professional studies at Paris, aged 33, died David Babington, Esq. fourth son of Dr. Babington, of Aldermanbury, and brother to the late lamented Stephen Babington, Esq. whose death is above recorded.

M. ECHAVERRIA.

Sept. 12. At Dieppe, M. Jose Tiburcio Echaverria, one of the Commissioners from the Republic of Colombia to the Court of London. He was born in the city of Maracaibo, capital of the province of that name, and now part of the Republic of Colombia. He was descended from a distinguished family, and educated in the Royal University of Merida, a bishop's see in the same province. From his youth he was distinguished by a great clearness of judgment, a strong and manly mind, and an extremely feeling disposition. After concluding his studies with a considerable degree of *eclat*, and obtaining the degree of Doctor of Laws, he went to the city of Santa Fé de Bogota, where he was admitted as an Advocate, and received a diploma to practise in all the Courts, not even excepting the Royal Audiencia.

He was fond of his country, and proud of being born a South American. At an early age, he felt the wrongs his countrymen endured, and in 1810, when the revolution burst forth in New Granada, he made himself remarkable by the ardent zeal he displayed to save his native land from the grasp of the French, and to promote its freedom from the foreign and domestic yoke under which it groaned. When the new Government was subsequently established, he was appointed in succession President to several of the Courts, and during the period of its existence, was honoured with many important commissions, both public and confidential. In all he acquitted himself

himself with talent, activity, patriotism, and integrity—venerated by his political enemies.

When the Spanish General Morillo made himself master of Venezuela and Santa Fé, one of the first victims he sought after was M. Echaverria. M. Echaverria was compelled to hide himself in the mountain glens during three years, having little or no intercourse with human beings, and by being obliged often to lie upon the damp ground, he became afflicted with a rheumatic affection in the head, which eventually proved fatal.

On the liberation of Santa Fé by General Bolivar, he was appointed Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid, jointly with M. Jose Ravenga, in conformity to a treaty entered into with General Morillo on the part of Spain, and under an expectation that the independence of Colombia would be acknowledged by King Ferdinand's Ministers. In the new organization of the diplomatic relations of Colombia, Messrs. Ravenga and Echaverria were appointed Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Court of London.

MR. BROOSHOOFT.

July 23. At his house in the Lambeth Road, Mr. Brooshooff, Deputy Marshal of the King's Bench Prison, an office he has held for the last 32 years. He returned home about eleven o'clock, and had retired to bed scarcely half an hour, before he jumped up, and, putting his hand to his head, exclaimed, "Good God! what's that?" Mrs. B. flew to his assistance; but death was visible in his countenance. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but all in vain, as he died in about two hours. His head was afterwards opened, and a vessel was found ruptured, with a quantity of coagulated blood on the brain. Mr. B. was highly esteemed by all his acquaintance.

T. H. BURLEY OLDFIELD, Esq.

July 25. At Exeter, on his way to Cornwall Assize, aged 67, Thomas Hinton Burley Oldfield, Esq. an Attorney of great celebrity, and author of "The Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland, and Key to the House of Commons," 8vo, 1815. He had previously published "History of the Boroughs of Great Britain," 8vo, 1793. "History of the Original Constitution of Parliaments, from the time of the Britons to the present day," 8vo, 1797. "History of the House of Commons, from the earliest period to the present time," 4 vols 8vo, 1812.

MR. ROXBURGH.

June 29. Aged 73, Mr. Roxburgh, one of the Proprietors of Eglington Colliery. He was unfortunately killed by a fall from his horse at a place called Stoney-path, near Alnwick. It was a young spirited horse, which, running away, threw him from his seat at a turning and steep part of the road, and so severely fractured his skull, that it caused his death in a very short time, notwithstanding medical assistance was promptly afforded.

GEORGE CONOLLY, Esq.

Lately. At Gray's Inn, aged 80, George Conolly, Esq. of Galway, a Member of the Society of Gray's Inn, and of Trinity College, Dublin. His friends saw him taken from them when about to enter on the active duties of his profession, into which he would have carried the rare union of the most polished manners of a gentleman, with the most exalted independence of mind.

MR. JOHN FRY.

June 28. After a lingering illness, aged 30, Mr. John Fry, bookseller of Bristol; whose social virtues will render his loss an object of sincere regret to his family and friends, and whose literary talents deservedly entitle his memory to the respectful consideration of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Fry at a period of life when others are commonly engaged in the sports of school-boys, evinced his ardent attachment to our early Writers by the re-publication of various pieces of Ancient Poetry, accompanied with Notes and Illustrations from his own pen. His perfect acquaintance with early English Literature entitled him to no mean rank among the Bibliographers of the age. His *Bibliographical Memoranda*, in 2 vols. 4to, appeared in 1814; and he had made considerable progress in a more extensive work on a similar plan under the title of *Bibliophiles*; when his editorial labours were put a stop to by the rapid advances of the disease which eventually terminated his mortal career. He published, among other works, "A Selection from the Poetical Works of Thomas Carew, with a Life and Notes, 8vo, 1810." "The Legend of Mary Queen of Scots, and other ancient Poems, from MSS. of the 16th Century," 4to and 8vo, 1810.

W. COOKE, Esq.

Lately. In the East Indies, William Cooke, esq. surgeon, in the East India Company's service, and eldest son of T. Cooke, esq. of Hereford. He was the author of a "Treatise on *Tinea Capitis* Contagiosa, and its Cure," 8vo, 1810.

WILLIAM

WM. CHAMBERLAINE, Esq.

Aug. 2. In Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, aged 75, after five days illness, Wm. Chamberlaine, esq.—Mr. Chamberlaine was a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Fellow and late Secretary to the Medical Society, London. The father of Mr. C. was a magistrate for the county of Dublin, and maternal uncle to the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. He was born in the Irish capital in 1752, placed in 1764 at Harrow School, and finished his education at Trinity College, Dublin. His father dying in Jamaica, he turned his views to surgery, and after serving his apprenticeship, went to Jamaica, where he resided nine years. He then returned to Europe, married the eldest daughter of Thomas Tandy, esq. of the county of Meath, and settled in London as a surgeon and apothecary in 1784. Mr. C. laudably distinguished himself, in association with Dr. Squire, in the establishment of an institution for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men dying in indigent circumstances in London and its vicinity, and for eight years gratuitously officiated as secretary to that society. He published the following works:—*Treatise on the Efficacy of Stizolobium or Cowhage, in Diseases occasioned by Worms*, 8vo. 1784, 10th edit. 1812.—*The History of the Medicine Act of 1802*, 8vo. 1803.—*Tirocinium Medicum, or a Dissertation on the Duties of Youth apprenticed to the Medical Profession*, 1812.—*Life of T. Cooke, esq. a Miser, late of Pentonville*, 12mo. 1813.—In the *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London* are several papers by Mr. C.

MR. HENRY FENWICK.

Lately. In Little Moorfields, aged 82, Mr. Henry Fenwick, Printer to the Corporation of the City of London; an office which he had filled for more than half a century, having been appointed to it in April 1772. He had been a Livervyman of the Company of Stationers more than 60 years.

MR. AARON WHITE.

May 31. At the Quintain, in the parish of Hales Owen, co. Salop, aged 88, Mr. Aaron White. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and having in his youth studied Mathematical learning and practical Chemistry, he was superior to most of his neighbours in conducting and managing his concerns, by which he obtained a competency sufficient for his moderate desires, and had retired from business many years. He was critically skilled in music; his favourite composers were Purcell and

Handel; he told us that, though the modern music was merely the effluvia of the day.

MR. BENJAMIN FRANKLYN.

May 24. Benjamin, the youngest and only surviving son of Mr. John Franklyn, of College-green, Bristol. His death was caused by the following circumstances: as Mr. F. was returning from Kingston, Jamaica, (where he had been at the earnest request of his parents to secure a passage home in a Bristol ship) to his residence in the country, he was met in a very narrow road by a waggon, and although he drew close to the side, the fore-wheel struck his horse, which started, and threw him under the hind-wheel of the waggon, which passed over his body: he was immediately conveyed to an adjoining estate, where the best medical assistance was procured, but without effect, for he expired in three hours. He was perfectly sensible to the last, having made his will, and particularly requested that the waggoner might be considered free from blame, as he knew it was entirely an accident. We are sorry to say that this is the fourth son the disconsolate parents have lost in that island.

JOSEPH KABRIS.

Lately. At Valenciennes, the favourite Kabris, son-in-law of the king of the Savages, of the island of Noukahiwa.

The *Biographie des Hommes Vivans* contains the following notice of this singular character:—

“Joseph Kabris, born at Bordeaux, was taken prisoner on board a French ship, where he was a sailor, and conducted to England; where he obtained permission to enter on board a whaler destined for the South Sea. Escaped from the wreck of this vessel, which was lost on the coast of Noukahiwa (Saint Catharine) in the Great Ocean, Kabris fell into the hands of the Anthropophagi, who were preparing to make him suffer the fate of Marion, and perhaps of La Perouse; the club was actually lifted that was to fell him to the earth, when Valmaiska, the young daughter of the King, demanded and obtained mercy for him, and shortly afterwards married him, to the great disappointment of the *gastronomes* of the country, in whom the good condition of Kabris had excited a hope of enjoying the most exquisite cheer.

“The morning after his marriage feast, in which Kabris had appeared with a mantle made of the bark of a tree like that worn by the King, the Monarch tattooed him himself, as the Nobles of the

the land are tattooed; he traced on the left side of his face the sign which distinguished the Royal Family of Nookahiwa. He was then invested with the functions of Grand Judge, and acquired himself with much prudence and cleverness, which was promoted by the simplicity of the language and laws of this people, who do not yet embarrass the march of justice with numerous forms. A thief is tied for several days to a tree. An assassin is killed by the family of the deceased, and his body divided between the different tribes. The traitor is flayed alive, and thrown into the sea, as he is thought not worthy of being eaten. Kabris had been for nine years the father of a family, and enjoyed, in his eminent character of Judge, family happiness and the favours of fortune, when he was carried away, as he says, in his sleep, by the Russian Captain Krusenstern.

"When he arrived at Petersburg, he was appointed *Professor of Swimming* in the Imperial School for the Navy, and he returned to France in 1817, on board the vessel which went to Russia to bring back the remainder of the French troops. It seems that Captain Krusenstern had no other motive for carrying away Kabris but to shew this prodigy to his Sovereign.—When he awoke far from Valmaiska and her children, he made many useless complaints, but, forced to resign himself to his fate, to make it more agreeable, he solicited permission to return to France. Soon after his arrival at Paris he was presented to the King, who shewed him signs of his good will; and some time afterwards he received a similar reception from the King of Prussia, who was then in that capital.

"Before returning to his native town, Kabris shewed himself to the public to levy on it the funds necessary for his journey to Bourdeaux, whence he proposed to return to the South Sea, desiring again to propound the oracles of justice to the savages of Nookahiwa, whose manners he pretends to have improved. Kabris was possessed of good sense and some instruction, and in his answers displayed a degree of frankness which does not permit us to apply to his stories, at least not too rigorously, the epithet of tiresome, which originates in that country where he was born. People who are fond of observing curious relations, have remarked that this man, whose greatness had departed like a dream, chose the *Cabinet des Illusions* as the place to shew himself in, and the Solon of Nookahiwa supplied the place of the dog *Mumito*, at a theatre of *Ma-nonettes*."

JAMES SOWERBY, Esq. F. L. S.

Oct. 25. At his house, Mead's place, near the Asylum, Lambeth, after an illness of nearly four months, in his 65th year, James Sowerby, Esq. F. L. S. M. G. S.

This ingenious artist and naturalist was originally a teacher of drawing, but having devoted himself chiefly to the delineating of plants, he became noticed by some of our principal botanists, particularly Sir James Edward Smith, the president of the Linnean Society, who employed him to illustrate his works. Thus encouraged, Mr. Sowerby attained an extensive knowledge of natural history, in which he made such progress as to have collected a large museum, in the use of which he was very liberal.

His publications were: "A Botanical Drawing Book, or an easy Introduction to Drawing Flowers according to Nature," 1789, 4to.; 2d edit. 1791; "The Florist's Delight; containing coloured Figures with the Botanical Descriptions," 1791, fol.; "English Fungi, with plates," 1796, fol.; "British Mineralogy, or coloured Figures with Descriptions to elucidate the Mineralogy of Great Britain," 1803, 8vo.; "Description of Models to explain Crystallography," 1805, 8vo.; "English Botany," 8vo. He also contributed some papers to the Transactions of the Linnean Society.

RICHARD FREWIN, Esq.

Oct. 29. At his house in Fludyer-street, Westminster, in his 80th year, Richard Frewin, Esq. heretofore Chairman of the Commissioners of Customs in England, which office he executed for many years with singular industry and ability, being appointed thereto after having distinguished himself in the several subordinate departments of the Custom-house. After resigning his office of Chairman, he was constantly employed and consulted by the Treasury in matters relating to the commerce, trade, and navigation of the kingdom. He was engaged in the first great consolidation of the Customs under the ministry of Mr. Pitt, in 1787, and in every subsequent revision and alteration of that complicated system of our laws, including the last which took place in 1813. He was also employed in framing the new Navigation Act passed in the Session of Parliament which ended in August last, and on the introduction of which in 1821, by Mr. Wallace, the Vice President of the Board of Trade, a deserved compliment was paid in Parliament to the well-known value of Mr. Frewin's long and useful services.

REV. JOHN OWEN, A. M.

Sept. 26. At Rdmigate, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Rev. John Owen, M. A. Rector of Pagle-sham, Essex, Preacher at Park-street Chapel, London, and for many years Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and afterwards curate of Hensham, Essex. Mr. Owen for more than 17 years was curate and lecturer of Fulham, by the express and unsolicited recommendation of the venerable Bishop Porteus, by whom he was presented in 1808 to the Rectory of Pagleham in Essex. This gentleman distinguished himself as one of the founders of the Bible Society, of which he acted as Secretary.

In 1813, Mr. Owen's connexion with Fulham was dissolved, by Bishop Randolph conceiving it his duty to insist on Mr. Owen's residence at his rectory; on his resigning the Curacy and Lectureship, he was presented with a purse of 67*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* as an acknowledgment of his valuable services. (See the letter and Mr. Owen's address on this occasion in vol. LXXXIII. ii. 297.)

His publications were: "The Retrospect, or Reflections on the State of religion and Politics in France and Great Britain," 1794, 8vo. (see vol. lxiv. p. 646); "Righteous Judgment, a sermon, preached at Cambridge, before Sir William Ashhurst at the Assizes," 1794, 8vo. (lxv. 581.); "The Agency of God in the events of Life, a sermon before the University of Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1795," (lxvi. 852); "Travels into different parts of Europe, in the years 1791 and 1792, with familiar Remarks on Men and Manners," 1796, 2 vols. 8vo. (lxvi. 855, 932, 989); "The Christian Monitor for the Last Days," 1799, 8vo. 2d Edit. 1808; "The Fashionable World Displayed," 1804, 12mo. (lxxiv. 822, 853); "An Address to the Chairman of the East India Company, occasioned by Mr. Twining's Letter on the Danger of interfering in the Religious Opinions of the Natives of India," 1807, 8vo. (lxxviii. 354); "Vindication of the Bible Society, in answer to the Country Clergyman's Letter to Lord Teignmouth," 1807, 8vo.; "The Uncertainty of the Morrow, a sermon, preached at Fulham, on occasion of the fire by which Mr. Ord's gardener was burnt to death," 1807, 8vo. (lxxvii. 950); "Youth addressed, a Sermon, preached at Fulham," 1808, 8vo.; "A Discourse occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Prowse," 1810, 8vo. (lxxx. ii. 643); "A Sermon occasioned by the Death of William Sharpe, Esq."

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1810, 8vo. (lxxx. ii. 450). "History of the British and Foreign Bible Society," vols. I. and II. (lxxxvi. ii. 349); vol. III. (xci. ii. 56.)

REV. JOHN OFFER.

Dec. 23. At Stourhead, the seat of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. the Rev. John Offer. About a fortnight before the death of this amiable and accomplished man, he took cold, a fever succeeded, which ending in typhus, terminated fatally.

Mr. Offer scarcely ever enjoyed a day of uninterrupted good health. His person was slender and his frame naturally weak, and the too frequent use of a powerful medicine (Calomel, which he took unadvisedly), helped to debilitate him. But his mind was powerful and active: he was an excellent scholar, which qualified him for his duties as a Clergyman, and his pursuits as an Antiquary. Mild, modest, unassuming, affable and instructive, he was generally beloved, and by none more so than the liberal Patron under whose roof he lived; and by whose bounty and zeal for the promotion of the Literature and Antiquities of his native County, he was removed from the mastership of a small school at Warminster, to employ his leisure hours in his favourite study, to the advancement of the History of Wilts. No man was better qualified for the undertaking. A native, and born an antiquary, he had made himself acquainted with the general History of Wiltshire, of the Architecture of its Churches, Monuments, and indeed, all Topographical objects. He was a remarkably good and persevering Genealogist; a branch of antiquity, which, perhaps of all others, he most delighted in and excelled. We need scarcely add, that the death of Mr. Offer is most severely felt by his distinguished friend and patron, who had just begun to experience the good results of his own generosity, in the active co-operation of our deceased friend in the History of Modern Wilts.

ABRAHAM MOORE, ESQ.

Lately. At New York, Abraham Moore, Esq. late M. P. for Shaftesbury. He was born in Devonshire; was a barrister-at-law, and for many years travelled the Western Circuit. It is well known to the majority of our readers, that this gifted individual had lately, as Auditor and Manager of Earl Grosvenor's property, conducted himself in a manner highly discreditable; and had therefore, with his family, withdrawn himself from his country. He died

fled to America, where the yellow-fever destroyed him and his widow within a few days of each other. They have left six sons, helpless orphans; the eldest of whom is an idiot, and the next, a youth of about 17 years of age. To assist these unfortunate orphans, we understand a private subscription is raising among the friends of the late Mr. Moore; in aid of which, a publication has just appeared, entitled, "The Odes of Pindar, translated from the Greek. With Notes, critical and explanatory. By Abraham Moore, esq." This work is said to possess great merit. He published, in his life-time, "Reports of Cases in the Court of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chamber, and in the H. use of Lords, from Easter Term 36 Geo. III. to Hilary Term 37 Geo. III. fol. 1200.

MR. JOHN DOUGALL.

Sept. 14. At his apartments, Robert-street, Little James-street, Bedford-row, aged 62, Mr. John Dougall, well-known for his great literary attainments, and who closed a long life in the walk of classical and useful literature. He was born at Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, where his father was master of the grammar-school; was some time at the University of Edinburgh, and intended for the Scotch Church, but left it at an early period, and wholly devoted himself to classical learning, for which he was eminently gifted. He was esteemed a scholar of the first class, and besides being an eminent proficient in Geography, indeed few more so, was well acquainted with Mathematics, and also versed in the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and most of the Northern languages. He was well read in ancient, modern, and polite literature; had travelled several times over the continent both as private tutor and companion; was some time private secretary of the late learned General Melville, and was the author of "Military Memoirs," 8vo. "The Modern Preceptor, or a general course of Polite Education," 1810, 8vo. "The Cabinet of Arts, including Arithmetic, Geometry, Chemistry, &c." 8vo.; "España Marítima, or Spanish coasting Pilot, translated from the Spanish," 1813, 4to. He had been engaged in many other literary, scientific, and useful publications, and had contributed largely to many standard works, and also to several periodical publications, as well as translated largely from the French and Italian languages. He had employed himself for some years in preparing a new translation of "Cæsar's Commentaries," with copious notes and illustrations, to be dedicated, with per-

mission, to the Duke of York, which, from the valuable materials he had collected, and the information which he possessed, would, it is concluded, have been an important addition to the stock of classical literature. He had also long intended to present the publick with an English Translation of Strabo, as well as to clear up some doubtful passages in Polybius, for which he was considered eminently qualified, but the want of encouragement, and the narrowness of his circumstances, chilled his literary ardour, and frustrated his intention. It is to be regretted that his abilities and worth were not properly appreciated, and that the evening of his days were obscured by neglect and indigence.

Mr. J. Dougall had been long subject to violent attacks of the gout, and six weeks before his death was visited by a stroke of the palsy, and shortly after was afflicted with an abscess of peculiar virulence, producing the most intense suffering and partial deprivation of intellect, which very soon terminated his valuable life. From frequent illness, and the very precarious income arising from his literary labours, he had been long in distressed circumstances, which we are sorry to add has caused him to leave his afflicted widow totally unprovided for; for whom, we understand, a subscription is set on foot.

MRS. RAINIER.

Dec. 8. In Highbury Grove, aged 37, a few weeks only after having given birth to her sixth child, a fine girl, (see p. 463), Sarah, wife of Daniel Rainier, Esq. and second daughter of the late Christopher Mayhew, Esq. of Ramsgate. This amiable woman, exemplary in every relative situation, well merited, and had justly secured, the esteem of a circle of friends, far more extensive than that of her immediate family connexions; and her loss will be long and deeply deplored. Her mortal remains were deposited on the 19th, in the family vault, in the church-yard of St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet, attended by a numerous and mournful concourse of those who had known her from infancy, and duly appreciated her worth.

T. ESPIN, Esq.

Dec. 14. Suddenly, at the house of a friend, in his 55th year, T. Espin, Esq. F.S.A. many years Master of the Mathematical and Commercial School at Louth, Lincolnshire, founded by the late Dr. Mapletost, Dean of Ely, in which situation he eminently distinguished himself for incorruptible integrity, unwearied zeal, and attention for upwards of 30 years.

Mr.

Mr. Espin was born at Holton near Wragby; his father was a farmer; he received his education at Wragby, and early evinced a talent for architectural drawing. In 1805 he purchased a piece of waste land adjoining the town, which he converted into a delightful spot. In 1818 he built on it his Priory Cottage, in the old English style of Architecture.

This place is the favourite resort, not only of the inhabitants of Louth, but of the strangers who visit it.

At the same time he erected also a Mausoleum to contain his ashes, situated near the Lake; the building and ornaments are executed with considerable taste.

The burial-service was performed in the Church by the Rev. Woolley Jolland, Vicar of Louth, whence the body was removed, attended by his mourning friends, and deposited in a grave his own hands had prepared in his garden.

MRS. HANNAH HESILRIGE.

Aug. 18. At Saint Martin, Stamford Baron, aged 87, Mrs. Hannah Hesilrige, third daughter of Sir Arthur Hesilrige, bart. of Noseley Hall, co. Leicester, by Hannah Sturges, whose merits and personal qualifications were an abundant over-balance to her imaginary inferiority of birth; as the character of Pamela was drawn from that of Lady Hesilrige. Sir Arthur was esteemed one of the best-bred gentlemen of his age. He re-purchased the antique inheritance of his ancestors at Noseley, nearly rebuilt the family mansion, and embellished it with many curious antiques, which he brought from Italy. He died March 23, 1763.

MASTER BOOKER.

Dec. 9. In the afternoon, aged 11, Master Booker, son of the Rev. Dr. Booker, Vicar of Dudley. This fine promising youth, while amusing himself with others of his school-fellows, in floating some small paper boats on a brook much swollen by the late rains, near Eton College, climbed up on something to watch their progress down the stream, when, his foot slipping, he was precipitated into the current, which rapidly carried him away, too far to be extricated till life had become extinct, although the most judicious and unremitting exertions were promptly adopted—but alas! all in vain. It is very remarkable that the afflicted father was deprived, about 12 years since, of his eldest son*, a boy of similar age and promise, by a disaster from

* See our Obituary, vol. LXXX. i. 672; and some Lines allusive to him, in the same volume, p. 647.

on the 18th of June, with a rising gale

LIEUT. SAMUEL JOHN HUNT, R.N.

June 24. On-board the *Vigilante* French Slave-ship, on his passage home from the Coast of Africa, Samuel-John Hunt, esq. senior Lieut. of His Majesty's Sloop *Myrmidon*. His death was occasioned by fever and debility brought on by his exertions up the river Bombay, on the 15th of April, on which occasion he commanded the boats of the *Myrmidon*, when in conjunction with those of his Majesty's Ship *Iphigenia*, they attacked five armed slave-vessels, and captured them after an obstinate resistance.

MRS. MARGARET LOW.

Sept. 22. At Glenalbert, on the estate of Dalguise, Perthshire, in her 100th year, Mrs. Margaret Low, widow of the late James Steuart, esq. of Tulloch, near Blair. Her husband was a Captain in one of the Athol regiments, under Lord Geo. Murray, and carried the Royal Standard of Prince Charles Edward, at the battle of Culloden, in 1746. Of that unfortunate Prince Mrs. Steuart had a most perfect recollection, and, till within a few days of her death, spoke with the fondness of long-cherished reminiscence, and with the accuracy of a mind and memory perfectly entire, of his dress, manner, and appearance. It was at Dunkeld, on his way to Edinburgh, in Sept. 1745, that she had seen the Prince, and presented a pair of brogues to his Royal Highness, of which (to her) momentous occurrence she had a complete remembrance. After the forfeiture of Mr. Steuart's estate, he retired to the village of Glenalbert, and died there in 1807, at the advanced age of ninety-six. His widow continued to occupy the same humble cottage, and to live in respected retirement, on the small part of their fortune, which had been saved, until the day of her death. As few, if any, now living, can relate, from personal observation, the occurrences of 1745, it is probable that this must have been one of the last remaining links of connexion with a past age and generation.

ANNE M'DONALD.

Lately. At Halliwell, near Bolton, at the advanced age of 108 years, Anne M'Donald. In early life she went to America, where she remained for 14 years; was present at the memorable siege of Quebec, and at that time was laundress

laundress to the great Hero of the Age, the valiant General Wolfe. All the women, except herself, were ordered into the woods during the siege; she was slightly wounded in the head by a splinter from a shell. She resided for more than half a century in the immediate neighbourhood where she breathed her last, and was regularly in the habit of walking to and from Bulton once or twice a week, a distance of two miles each way, till within a few months of her death.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Oct. 2. At Funchal, Madeira, whither he went about twelve months before, in the hope of recovering his health, the Rev. *Robert Williams*, A. M. Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and late Second Master of the Grammar School at Bury St. Edmund's.

Nov. 10. At Cocking, Sussex, after a few hours illness, at the advanced age of 90, the Rev. *Melmoth Skynner*, 24 years Vicar of that parish; being presented in 1798 by the Bishop of Chichester.

Nov. 14. Aged 86, Rev. *Godfrey Wolley*, of Scarborough, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Nov. 15. Rev. *John Eales Francis*, Vicar of Banstead, to which he was presented in 1789 by the executors of J. Francis, deceased.

Nov. 18. Rev. *J. Spring Castorine*, of Pakenham, and Vicar of Old Newton, Suffolk, to which living he was presented in 1805 by J. Benjafield, esq.

Dec. 1. At Bury, aged 80, Rev. *John Colman*, Rector of Langham, Suffolk, and Chaplain to the Earl of Clarendon. He was presented to the living of Langham in 1776, by the King.

Dec. 1. The Rev. *Samuel Routh*, M. A. Rector of Boyton, Wilts, and Wickelwood in Norfolk, and brother to the Rev. Martin-Joseph Routh, D. D. President of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was of Magdalen College, M. A. Oct. 15, 1789; B. D. Oct. 21, 1799; and was presented to the living of Boyton in 1810, by his College, and to that of Wickelwood in 1802, by Mrs. Vaughan.

Dec. 5. At Roath Court, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Matthew Monkhouse*, a magistrate for the county of Monmouth.

Lately, At Hadlow, Kent, in his 69th year, the Rev. Mr. *Andrews*, Curate of that parish, after a short illness. In his sermon delivered on the 3d instant, he observed that that might be the last time his congregation might hear him discourse from that pulpit—a prediction now verified.

Rev. *S. Harness*, 27 years Rector of Sydenham Damerell, co. Devon (being presented in 1795 by A. Tremayne, esq.); and a magistrate for that county.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. In Church-street, Stoke Newington, 83, Mrs. *Martha Maddox*.

Nov. 5. At Hackney, aged 67, *Benjamin Spencer*, M. D. of Shaftesbury.

Nov. 14. In Wimpole-street, aged 10, *Henrietta*, and on the 16th, aged 7, *Julia*, daughters of late, and sisters of present Mr. E. Knatchbull, bart. M. P. of *Marham Hatch*, Kent.

Nov. 16. At Lack-place, Chelsea, 57, *Sarah*, wife of J. C. P. Coppin, esq.

Nov. 21. Aged 58, *William Rowley*, esq. of Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Camberwell, aged 88, *James Lees*, esq.

Nov. 22. Mr. R. C. *Andrews*, of Turbridge-street, New-road, aged 57, late Artist of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

At Grove-lane, Camberwell, 22, *Mary Manningford*, 2d dau. of Mr. W. Ellerby, of Ave-Maria-lane, Ludgate-street.

At Blue-stile, Greenwich, 58, *J. Fielder*, esq. Purveyor to His Majesty's Forces.

Nov. 23. At Walworth, 52, Mr. W. *Wallis*.

Nov. 25. Aged 62, *Ellen*, relict of late Mr. John Vardon, of Gracechurch-street.

Nov. 26. At Chelsea, 69, Mr. *John Gos*.

Nov. 27. *Richard Warry*, esq. late of New-folk-street, Strand.

Nov. 29. At Brompton, aged 70, *Mary-Anne*, widow of Robert Catts, esq. of E. L. Company's Commissariat Department.

In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, *Vynay Snell*, esq. only son of late Peter Snell, esq. of Whitley-court, co. Gloucester.

Nov. 29. At Hampstead, *Mary*, wife of C. Holford, esq. and dau. of Thos. Roberts, esq. of Grove House, Hampstead, and Russell-square.

Nov. 30. In Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-square, aged 19, *Jane-Keble*, youngest dau. of Maj.-gen. Clarke.

Dec. 1. In consequence of her clothes catching fire, Nov. 26, aged 76, the widow of John Halford, esq. of Broad-st. Buildings.

At Harmondsworth, Middlesex, aged 86, *Frederick Thurbin*, esq.

Dec. 4. At Hampstead, aged 51, *Thomas Griffith*, esq. of Pall Mall.

Dec. 6. Aged 82, Mrs. *Sterry*, of Gilbert's buildings, Westminster-road.

Dec. 7. In Great Portland-st. aged 66, Mr. *John Russell*.

At Stoke Newington, aged 76, *John Aikin*, esq. M. D. &c. for several years a much-valued Correspondent in our Magazine, particularly on subjects of Natural History; to whose memory proper respect shall be paid in our next.

Dec. 8. At Southgate, *Elizabeth*, wife of J. Schneider, esq.

Dec. 9. At Kensington, aged 86, *Sarah*, relict of Mich. Sam. Goodman, esq. of Ry-place, Holborn.

At Maids-hill, Regent's Park, aged 85, *Elizabeth*.

Elizabeth, widow of the late Benj. K. esq. of Lawrence Pountney-hill, K. and Little Stretton Halls, in the Northampton and Leicester.

Dec. 10. At his house in Brick-st. Piccadilly, the wife of Mr. Wm. Anderson, leaving a family of ten children to lament her loss. She was an affectionate wife, a loving mother, and a sincere friend.

Dec. 11. In Bolton-st. Piccadilly, aged 67, John Beardmore, esq.

At Islington, aged 89, Mrs. Casterton.

In Montagu-place, Jane, wife of R. V. Richards, esq.

Dec. 12. In Sloane-st. aged 86, Mrs. Mary Richter.

Dec. 14. Mary, wife of Apsley Pellatt, esq. of Camberwell, eldest dau. of Stephen Maberly, esq. of Reading.

Dec. 15. At Wandsworth-common, A. F. Pieschell, esq.

Dec. 19. Aged 67, Samuel Bilke, esq. of Stamford-st. Blackfriars, formerly of the Stock Exchange.

BERKSHIRE.—Dec. 9. At Reading, 57, Catherine, wife of Jos. Fred. Simon, esq.

Dec. 14. At Windsor, Georgiana, 2d dau. of late Rev. John Arnold Bromfield, Rector of Weston Market, Suffolk.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Nov. 18. At Eton, aged 74, Catherine, widow of J. Middleton, esq. brother of late Sir W. M. bart, of Belsey Castle, Northumberland.

DERBY.—Dec. 5. In his 106th year, Mr. Mellor, of Harrington, salt-dealer.

Dec. 10. At Wixworth, Mr. Thomas Smedley, a confidential partner in the banking-house of Mess. Arkwright, Toplis, & Co.

DEVONSHIRE.—Nov. 19. Anne, 5th dau. of James Buller, esq. of Downes.

Nov. 24. At Totness, aged 60, John Foster Barham, esq.

Dec. 11. At Ivy-bridge, Dr. George Gilbert Curry.

ESSEX.—Eleanor-Maria, wife of S. G. Cooke, esq. of St. John's Abbey, Colchester.

Oct. 9. At Walthamstow, aged 65, Susanna Dorothy Dixon, widow of the late Rev. Francis Dixon, B. D. Rector of Bincombe and Broadway, in Dorsetshire, and formerly Fellow of Benet College, Cambridge, who died 26 July, 1801. She was daughter to Edward Forster, esq. whose death, on the 20th April, 1812, is recorded in vol. LXII. pt. i. p. 398 and 487. During the life-time of her husband, she resided in the Vicarage House at Henham, Essex, of which parish he was Curate. To the poor of that village her attention has been ever since continued, and is now perpetuated by a bequest of 100*l.* in trust, the interest to be annually distributed about Christmas in bread, &c.

Nov. 21. Aged 59, esteemed and regretted, Jane, relict of late Thomas Ruggles, esq. of Spain's Hall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Nov. 10. At Stroud, aged 75, Samuel Snowden, M. D. a gentle-

Nov. 29. At Trellick, relict of late C. mother of Sir V.

Nov. 26. On aged 63, George

his Majesty's Custodian

HAMPSHIRE.—Nov. 5. Aged

Neale, esq. of Andover.

Nov. 13. At Portsmouth, J. S.

esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Nov. 15. Of a rapid con

18, James, youngest son of

of Gosport.

Nov. 17. At Langdown-house, near South-

ampton, Harriet, 3d dau. of Rev. Edward

Northey, Canon of Windsor.

Nov. 25. Emily, eldest daughter of Lieut.

Thomas Bevis, R. N.

Dec. 1. At Ropley, aged 89, William

Budd, esq.

At Ropley, aged 88, Mr. Paul Private.

malster.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Nov. 16. Aged 71,

Edwin Sandys Lechmere, esq. of Hereford,

most deeply lamented by his afflicted family

and friends, to whom his virtues and affec-

tionate kindness had so truly and deservedly

endeared him. Mr. L. was descended from

Sir Nicholas Lechmere, of Hanley Castle,

in the county of Worcester, who was a Baron

of the Exchequer in the reign of Charles II.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Oct. 29. Kingsmill,

youngest son of Bennis Berry, esq. formerly

of Dover-street, Piccadilly, and Hadley-

house, near Barnet.

Nov. 23. At Watford, aged 69, Stephen

Ardesoif, esq.

Nov. 27. At Baldock, aged 59, Mr.

Thomas Rodd, late of Great Newport-street,

London, bookseller.

KENT.—Dec. 2. At Mount Mascal, the

relict of the late Michael Atkinson, esq.

Aged 27, Elizabeth, wife of James Sim-

mons, esq. of Boley-hill, Rochester.

Dec. 4. At Ramsgate, Elizabeth-Anne,

infant dau. of T. A. Curtis, esq. Southgate.

Dec. 6. At Keston, near Bromley, Anna,

wife of Rev. Joseph William Martin.

LANCASHIRE.—Dec. 6. In his 69th year,

William Sherratt, esq. of Manchester. He

has been long known as the successful rival

of the late Mr. Watt in the construction of

the steam-engine, and the early application

of its powers throughout the country.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Nov. 28. At Market

Harborough, aged 84, Thos. Garner, esq.

nearly 60 years an inhabitant of that place.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Dec. 7. Aged 50, Mary,

wife of Rev. Joseph Carter, Rector of West

Barkwith.

NORFOLK.—Nov. 19. Aged 52, the widow

of late John Kerrich, esq. of Harleston.

Dec. 11. At Lynn, aged 72, Martha,

relict of the late John Durrant, banker.

NORTH-

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—At Guilsborough, Mary, widow of Rev. J. Wigley, D. D. Rector of Clipston.

Nov. 7. At Floore, aged 28, Mary, wife of J. E. Daniel, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary-General to the Forces.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*Nov. 29.* Michael Buckley, esq. of Normanton on Soar.

Dec. 10. At Kelham-house, aged 72, the wife of John Manners Sutton, esq.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Morcott, Thomas Falkener Raines, esq. He served the office of Sheriff for Rutlandshire in 1817.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Nov. 7.* In Sydney-place, Bath, Sir Henry White, K. C. B. Major-general in the Bengal army, to which he belonged upwards of 51 years.

Dec. 3. At Bath, aged 84, John Popplewell, esq. formerly of the firm of Popplewell and Styant, tea-dealers, Scots-yard, London.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Oct. 25.* At Longton-hall, in a fit of apoplexy, Sir John Edensor Heathcote; who was knighted March 8, 1784.

SUFFOLK.—*Nov. 20,* at Hadley, aged 59, Martha, wife of the Hon. Granville Anson Chetwynd Stapylton (son of the late Viscount Chetwynd), and daughter and heiress of the late Henry Stapylton, Esq. of Wig-hill-park, York.

SURREY.—At Wimbledon-house, the lady of Sir Wm. Beaumarice Rush, knt.

Nov. 21. At Bradston-brook, near Guildford, 69, Mary, widow of Thos. Gibson, esq.

Nov. 22. At Walton-upon-Thames, W. Cooper, esq. late Solicitor of his Majesty's Customs.

Dec. 16. At Kingston, aged 64, Mrs. Sarah Penfold.

SUSSEX.—*Oct. 21.* At Hastings, Mary-Anne, dau. of the Rev. Rich. Williams, of Great Houghton Rectory, co. Northampton. To a peculiar mildness and gentleness of manner, was added a firmness and self-possession, not always to be found united in the same character. To her equals she was free, sincere, and obliging; to her inferiors kind and affable; to her nearer connexions grateful and affectionate; towards her Maker humble, pious, and resigned.

Nov. 25. At Cuckfield, 49, E. Chandless, esq.

Dec. 1. At Brighton, aged 25, Francis Fearon, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of New College, Oxford.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Dec. 9.* At Clifton, Catherine, wife of Nathaniel Bridges, D. D. Vicar of Willoughby.

WILTSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Chippenham, aged 95, Mr. Brewer;—aged 96, Mrs. A. Pollard;—at the Asylum, Chippenham, aged 94, Mr. W. Hale.

Nov. 6. Aged 65, after a lingering illness of nearly twelve months, John Whitechurch, esq. of Salisbury, only surviving brother of the late Sam. Whitechurch, esq. whose death is recorded in our last, p. 478. The loss of

these two excellent men will be long deplored by their relations, and deeply lamented by a very large circle of friends.

Nov. 24. At the Vicarage, Bishop's Lexington, aged 18, Maria-Dorothea-Frances, daughter of Rev. Dr. Mairia.

YORKSHIRE.—*Oct. 11.* Aged 67, Mr. William Williamson, cloth-merchant, of Clockheaton, near Leeds.

Oct. 24. At Ripon, 41, Mr. Thos. Ayrton, many years organist of that place.

Nov. 2. At Gargrave-house, Charles Reed, 5th son of late J. Coulthurst, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately.* In Richmond-place, Edinburgh, aged 105, Agnes, widow of late Mr. G. McKenzie, of Stockbridge.

Oct. 22. At Elgin, aged 68, James M'Andrew, esq. late of London, and formerly of Lisbon.

WALES.—*Oct. 12.* At Haverfordwest, at an advanced age, the relict of late George Phillips, M. D.

IRELAND.—*Sept. 2.* At Ashford, near Newrath Bridge, co. Wicklow, John Magee, esq. the much-respected Proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post.

Nov. 1. At Laugharne, aged 70, the relict of Capt. Morgan Laugharne, R. N.

ABROAD.—In China, Mrs. Morrison, wife of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, a missionary. The Chinese having refused a place of burial where it was desired, and where an infant of Mrs. Morrison's was before interred, and those Christians who inhabit Macao not allowing other Christians any place of interment but within the limits of the forts, outside the city wall, the Managing Committee of the English Factory in China, with some worthy Portuguese gentlemen, purchased a piece of ground, to be a cemetery for the English.

In France, aged 98, Paul Patriote de Fava, Archbishop of Ferrara.

Lately, at Paris, Elizabeth, niece of Arthur Hume, esq. Teller of the Irish Exchequer, and grand-niece of late Marquis of Waterford.

At Jamaica, aged 22, Charles, only son of Admiral Drury, and grandson of late Rev. George Drury, Rector of Claydon, Suffolk.

At Marguise, near Calais, Richard Usher, esq. formerly of the 63d regiment. When out in search of game, he received in his lungs the contents of one of the barrels of his gun, which was accidentally let off by a twig having come in contact with the trigger. He expired in about three minutes, repeating with his parting breath the name of a lady to whom he was tenderly attached. He was perhaps one of the handsomest men in Europe. His remains were removed to England.

April 2. At Wallajahbad, of an epidemic cholera, B. M'Millan, esq. Assistant Surgeon, Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

April 11. At Bengal, Capt. Thomas Jennings.

April 16. At Bengal, John Mitchell Samson, esq.

April 22. At Egmore, Madras, Catherine, daughter of Mr. D. Sinclair.

April 24. At Gooty, Ensign A. Ord, of the 13th N.I.

June 21. At Bombay, Ollyett Woodhouse, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate General in the Law Court of that Presidency. This gentleman was nephew to Dr. Alder-

son, of Hull, and we understand his death was occasioned by an extraordinary exertion of his eminent professional talents.

Nov. . . . At Copenhagen, aged 29, Elizabeth, wife of A. C. Gierlew, esq. his Danish Majesty's Consul General for Tunis, and daughter of Bryan Robinson, esq. sometime British Charge d'Affaires at Tunis. His father was the Rev. Bryan R. whose death was recorded in vol. LXVIII. part i. p. 87.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 27, to Dec 24, 1822.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males - 2129	} 4251	Males - 1334	} 2679		2 and 5	320
Females - 2122		Females - 1345			5 and 10	127
Whereof have died under two years old		10 and 20			106	
		20 and 30	196			
		30 and 40	260			
		40 and 50	286			
		50 and 60	240			
		60 and 70	194			
		70 and 80	148			
		80 and 90	96			
		90 and 100	15			
		100	2			

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending December 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
38 8	29 4	18 9	23 6	25 10	29 4

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, December 23, 35s. to 40s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, December 25, 29s. 4½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, December 23.

Kent Bags 2l. 2s. to 4l. 10s.	Kent Pockets 2l. 5s. to 5l. 12s.
Sussex Ditto 1l. 18s. to 2l. 6s.	Sussex Ditto 2l. 0s. to 2l. 18s.
Yearlings 1l. 10s. to 2l. 10s.	Essex Ditto 2l. 5s. to 4l. 0s.
Farnham, fine, 6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 23.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 2l. 2s. 0d. Clover 4l. 4s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 18s. 0d. Clover 4l. 7s.

SMITHFIELD, December 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market Dec. 23 :
Veal 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts 1734
Pork 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.	Calves 190.
	Sheep 15,940
	Pigs 220.

COALS, Dec. 20: Newcastle, 36s. 0d. to 45s. 9d.—Sunderland, 39s. 0d. to 46s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Dec. 23: Town Tallow 42s. 6d. Yellow Russia 41s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 83s. Curd 92s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in (Dec. 1822, to the 24th) at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.
—Grand Trunk Canal, 1999l. 10s. Div. 75l. per Ann.—Coventry Canal, 1070l. ex Half-year's Div. 22l.—Oxford Canal, 710l. to 740l. Div. 32l. per annum.—Neath, 400l. Div. 22l. 10l. per annum.—Barnesley, 200l.—Stourbridge, 200l.—Swansea, 190l. Div. 10l.—Peak Forest, 70l. Div. 3l.—Grand Junction, 248l. with Half-year's Div. 5l.—Ellesmere, 64l. ex Div. 3l.—Rochdale, 65l.—Grand Surrey, 53l. Div. 3l.—Regent's, 47l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 27l. Div. 1l. per annum.—Kennet and Avon, 18l. ex Div. 17s.—Stratford, 17l.—Severn and Wye Railway, 30l. ex Div.—Wilts and Berks, 6l.—Portsmouth and Arundel Canal, 35l.—West India Dock, 191l. Div. 10l. per cent.—London Dock, 118l. Div. 4l. 10s.—Globe Assurance, 137l. Div. 6l.—Imperial, 90l.—County, 42l.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 71l. Div. 4 per cent. Half-year.—New Ditto, 20l. Premium, ex Half-year Div.—Provident Insurance, 18l. 10s.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From November 27, to December 28, 1822, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000 <i>l</i> .	Ex. Bills, 500 <i>l</i> .	
27	247½	80½	80½	92	98½	7½	101½	20	79½	256½	43 pm.	4 6 pm.
28	248½	80½	81½	92	98½	8	102½	20	257½	43 pm.	4 6 pm.	4 6 pm.
29	247½	80½	81½	92	97½	8	101½	20	79½	43 pm.	4 6 pm.	4 6 pm.
30	246	79½	80½	91	97½	8	101½	20	—	37 pm.	4 6 pm.	4 6 pm.
31	244	78½	79	90	96½	99½	—	20	252	25 pm.	par 3 pm.	4 1 pm.
4	243½	78½	shut	90	97	96	shut	20	77½	shut	28 pm.	2 1 pm.
5	242½	78½	shut	90	96½	shut	20	—	shut	26 pm.	par 2 pm.	1 2 pm.
6	242½	78½	shut	90	96½	shut	20	77½	shut	32 pm.	1 2 pm.	1 2 pm.
7	243½	78½	shut	90	96½	shut	20	—	shut	32 pm.	2 4 pm.	2 4 pm.
9	—	79	shut	91½	97½	6½	shut	20	—	shut	34 pm.	3 5 pm.
10	244½	79	shut	91½	97½	6½	shut	20	—	shut	31 pm.	2 4 pm.
11	245	79	shut	91½	96½	shut	20	78½	shut	33 pm.	2 4 pm.	2 4 pm.
12	245½	79½	shut	91	97	6½	shut	20	—	shut	33 pm.	3 1 pm.
13	245½	79½	shut	91	97	7	shut	20	78½	shut	35 pm.	5 3 pm.
14	—	79½	shut	—	97½	shut	20	78½	shut	36 pm.	4 6 pm.	4 6 pm.
16	—	79½	80	shut	92	97½	shut	20	—	shut	34 pm.	5 3 pm.
17	—	79½	80	shut	92	97½	shut	20	—	shut	35 pm.	4 6 pm.
18	246½	79½	shut	91½	97½	shut	20	78½	shut	37 pm.	4 6 pm.	4 6 pm.
19	—	79½	8	shut	91	97	6½	shut	20	shut	35 pm.	5 3 pm.
20	244	78½	9	shut	91½	96½	7	shut	20	77½	shut	2 4 pm.
23	244½	78½	9½	shut	91½	96½	7½	shut	20	shut	35 pm.	4 5 pm.
24	245	79½	shut	91	97½	shut	20	—	shut	36 pm.	4 6 pm.	4 6 pm.
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												

* * South Sea Stock, 91½.—New South Sea, 81½.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 27, to December 26, 1822, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°			Dec.	°	°	°		
27	47	52	44	29, 65	fair	12	35	42	36	30, 60	fair
28	46	46	40	, 43	rain	13	33	40	34	, 37	cloudy
29	40	40	36	, 30	showery	14	33	38	33	, 25	cloudy
30	32	42	38	, 41	showery	15	32	36	33	, 05	cloudy
Dec 1	41	47	46	, 24	rain	16	32	33	32	, 20	cloudy
2	35	42	42	, 10	fair	17	31	34	37	, 38	cloudy
3	40	42	32	, 40	fair	18	42	47	42	, 25	cloudy
4	37	47	38	, 54	fair	19	40	36	30	, 27	cloudy
5	35	42	42	, 71	fair	20	30	33	30	, 39	fair
6	40	45	37	, 64	fair	21	29	32	29	, 32	fair
7	36	43	35	30, 02	fair	22	29	38	36	, 15	fair
8	32	42	47	, 27	fair	23	37	42	40	, 12	cloudy
9	46	46	47	, 14	rain	24	40	35	35	, 13	cloudy
10	40	44	35	, 45	fair	25	35	35	30	, 45	cloudy
11	32	32	34	, 60	foggy	26	29	35	29	, 44	fair

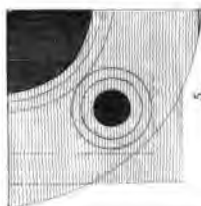
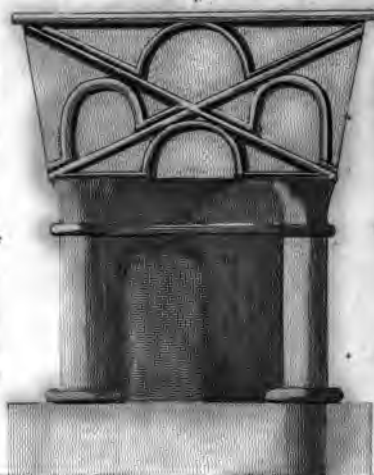




W.B. del.

WILSDON, MIDDLESEX.

1.



2 feet

10 ft.

THE SUPPLEMENT

TO
VOL. XCII. PART II.

Embellished with Views of WILSDON CHURCH, Middlesex; ANCIENT FONT in Wilsdon Church; and GATEHOUSE leading to the HUTT in Halewood, Lancashire.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 8.
THE sequestered village of Wilsdon lies in the hundred of Osulston and county of Middlesex. It contains about 3400 acres of land, chiefly in grass. In the low lands it is mostly clay, and in the high lands gravel. In the parish are the hamlets of Neasdon, Harleston, Holdsdon Green, and Church End. The manor has been in the hands of the Church of St. Paul, since the time of King Athelstan. It has been subdivided into several distinct manors, and the manors became the corps of the Prebendaries of St. Paul's. The names of the manors are, Wilsdon or Bounds, Neasdon, Broomsbury or Brandsbury, Mapesbury, Chambers or Chamberlain Wood, and Harleston.

The Church (*see the Plate*), dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a chancel, nave, and South aisle, with circular pillars and pointed arches.

The Rectory has been from time immemorial appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who have lately generally presented one of the Minor Canons to the Vicarage. The present Vicar is the Rev. Henry Fly, D.D. For further particulars relative to Wilsdon, your readers may be confidently referred to Mr. Lysons's valuable "Environs of London."

Yours, &c.

W. T. H. *

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 1.
THE following Inscription is on a tablet 22 inches wide, and 17

* We have been indebted to this Correspondent for former communications; see "Chipping Ongar Church," vol. LXV. &c. —EDIT.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCII. PART II.

high, situated in the exterior side of the South and only aisle, near the porch of Wilsdon Church (overlooked by Mr. Lysons). The name of the person to whom this memorial was inscribed, appears entirely obliterated; indeed, several parts of the inscription are dubitable. The outer parts of it has in various places lost its former surface, by which the most interesting particulars are destroyed:

"V: O: MN
...LVE NE IVRIS PERITORVM
...QVI DESPONSATVS FVIT
...NE ROBERTS FILIE THOME
...TS ARMIGERI ET OBIT ANTE
...WALLIAO DIE ...NO'E BRIS
...DOMINI MILLESIMO OVINGEN-
...O VICESIMO ...NDO ET HIC
...LTVS EST, CVI DEVS SIT PROPICIVS
AMEN."

Some of your Correspondents may be able to afford an account of the deceased, who appears to have been betrothed to Anne Roberts, of whose family there are several brasses, &c. with inscriptions, on the pavement of the nave and chancel, and memorials in the parish register, but all subsequent to the date of the mural tablet.

I send a sketch of the Font, also unnoticed by Mr. Lysons (*see the Plate*).

Fig. 1. The North side of the Font. —Fig. 2. The East side of Ditto. —Fig. 3. The West side of Ditto; the lower part exactly the same as the North view. —Fig. 4. Half of the top; the ornamented angles are alike in opposite directions. —Fig. 5. One quarter of the Plan.

The South side being fixed to one of the columns that divides the nave from the aisle, I was not able to ascertain whether that is ornamented or not. There

There is a small aperture in front, most probably the place in which a staple or fastening was affixed, as we find that the baptisteries were ordered to be covered and kept fast with a lock, for fear of sorcery*. Its general feature has claim to much greater antiquity than any part of the present Church.

Yours, &c.

T. W. J.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 5.

WILSDON is about five miles W. N. W. of London. The direct road is by Paddington, which becomes interesting on Maida Hill, from the delightful prospect of the country. Continuing the Edgeware Road, appears Kilburn Wells, famed for its fine spring of mineral water, and healthy situation; it is become a place of some extent.

Turning from Kilburn on the left, a good road leads to Wilsdon. At the entrance of the village, on the right, is Brandsbury House, the elegant seat of Sir Coutts Trotter: nearly opposite, on the right, is an antique farm-house. In a mile down the village, the Green is approached, which has been partly enclosed, but still retains the appearance of a sequestered spot. On the right, on Dollar's Hill, is Mr. Finch's farm, which, as an object from the valley below, has a pleasing effect; but the greatest attraction is a hill on Mr. Richards's farm, on the left, commanding a fine view of Windsor; and as far as Leith Hill, in Surrey. The gently rising heads of Bentley Priory, Stanmore, and Bushey Heath, with Harrow spire, are also conspicuous objects.

Descending from this hill to the Green, the garden and residence of Mr. Richards is worthy of notice.

At the distance of half a mile further, at the extremity of the village, is the Church. The parsonage house, the church-yard, and an extensive prospect behind, with Harrow spire in the distance, have a most picturesque effect.

From Church-end, Wilsdon, a pleasant road to the right leads to the retired hamlet of Neasden, situate on an eminence, where, a few years since, stood a mansion on the estate of Mr. Joseph Nicholls, occupied by Oliver Cromwell. From this village a road leads to Barns Hill and the Harrow

Road, through Gray's Park, or another road from Neasden leads down a pleasant green lane, on the right, to the Edgeware Road, which commands a view of the Surrey hills.

Yours, &c.

T. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Castleton, Sept. 25.*

DURING a tour which I have been making in this neighbourhood, so fertile in natural beauties, in crossing the country from Ashbourne to Derby, tempted by the fertility of the adjoining villages, I digressed considerably from the direct road to the left, absorbed in pleasing reveries, to which the fineness of the weather and the season of the year so naturally gave rise, when my attention was arrested by the egress of a number of well-dressed people, chiefly of the higher order of peasantry, from a small building, which, from its appearance, might have been taken for a stable, and its being attached to a farm-house, gave colour to the supposition. Imagining it was a Methodist Meeting, it being Sunday, I was proceeding slowly on my way, when I was overtaken by an intelligent farmer, with whom I have some acquaintance, and who, to my great astonishment, gave me to understand that the obscure building which I had just passed, was a Chapel of the Established Church, and that the cause of its erection was not less singular than the situation and style of architecture seemed to indicate. The popular, and indeed the only account he had ever heard assigned was "that one Brown, a man, as it should seem, of bad character, having occasion to go a journey very early, went to catch his horse, when he by some means caught the devil who broke loose, and vanished in a flash of fire. This is stated to have been the cause why the said Brown erected the Chapel upon the place where the transfiguration took place, and endowed it with twelve pounds for ever, secured upon the field and the one adjoining, to be given to the resident Clergyman of Mugginton, the adjoining parish, for preaching a sermon on the last Sunday in every month throughout the year."

This account, strange as it appears, is the only one I could procure, and it seems certain that this Chapel owes its existence to some mental delusion of the nature above detailed; for with-

* Article X. Constitutions of Archbishop Edmund, 1236.

in a few years, the following lines were plainly visible:

"John Brown being full of years, and full of evil,
Instead of haltering his horse, he halter'd the Devil."

From whence it is always called Halter Devil Chapel.

Yours, &c.

WM. JAMES.

Mr. URBAN,

Portsea, Dec. 1.

THE active spirit of hostility which has been so long manifested by the external enemies of the National Church, has of late years been supposed to have assumed so marked a complexion of danger, as to give ground of serious alarm to its more wakeful friends, and in fact that very fear has led to many and some even vexatious legislative enactments, as the expected remedies for obviating the evils which have been industriously alleged as the foundation of that inveterate opposition our Establishment has experienced.

Serious, however, as the aspect of it may appear to many persons, yet in my humble view of the subject, so multifarious are the interests actually connected with the Church, and so numerous are the parties collaterally (if I may so express myself) concerned in its preservation, that I can never bring myself to contemplate such really serious danger from the open and avowed (and therefore so far manly) hostility to its external adversaries. Nor indeed should I for one have ever apprehended danger from any quarter, but for the existence of a much more formidable source of it in the far more injurious tendency of the measures of its internal enemies. The effect of their conduct I consider of the more dangerous cast, because under the specious character of advocates for the Church, and operating in fact with its own weapons turned (however unintentionally so) against itself, it must in a hundredfold ratio contribute to its injury, if not eventual destruction.

Of these internal enemies, under the avowed character of friends of the Establishment, there are at this time two most strenuously active parties, diametrically opposite to each other in principle and in object, each equally alert in the promotion of its views, and alike zealous for the accomplishment and success of its plans. Each party, too,

has the sanction and support of Prelates, of Dignitaries, and numerous beneficed as well as other Ecclesiastics, and each carrying with it its respective hosts of Lay partizans and adherents.

The one party assuming to itself the arrogant designation of the *Evangelical Churchmen*, are widely and successfully disseminating those very doctrines and principles, the existence of which, in a former and fatal period of our history, led to the destruction of the Church, and which even now, should the co-operation of such auxiliaries with the numerous champions of the same cause, not in union with us, succeed in diffusing to any very more widened extent than they now unhappily exist, must lead to the same fatal result. And this it can require no great penetration to foresee.

The other class (though of more limited extent, yet not less alert in exertion, less zealous in object, or less powerful in influence) may be considered as most nearly allied in spirit and in design, their Jacobitical attachments excepted, to the intolerant high Churchman of the Revolution era. The manifest aim of this party, in the antischismatic fervour of its zeal, is to revive the lost discipline of the Church, and to extend its powers beyond that just and liberal balance which is consistent with a due regard to the rights of Religious, and even in fact Civil Liberty. The very operation of the measures of this party, from their excluding nature, must necessarily lead to widen the boundaries of religious dissent, by their irritating instead of conciliating tendency, and by their exasperating rather than soothing the hostility of our dissident fellow-christians.

These two parties, therefore, both acting *within* the precincts of the Establishment, and each upon principles and with views, the one perfectly in disunion with the other, totally subversive of its legitimate spirit and natural policy, must be considered as internal enemies; and by possessing the means in their own power of executing their projects wherever their influence obtains any footing, must of course accelerate that danger and extend those evils from which the Church has any real ground to entertain apprehension.

It is, however, a source of some consolation to reflect, that amidst this disunion of object, a large portion still of the most respectable members of the Establishment

tablishment, both in talent and influence, and of its most zealous and consistent advocates, both in its ecclesiastical and its lay members, are equally adverse to the principles and spirit of each of these systems, conscientiously and studiously actuated by motives free from all party-views and connexions, of preserving "unity in the bond of peace," as the basis on which the existence and welfare, the interest and prosperity, of the National Church must finally depend.

VIGILIUS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 2.

IN whatever point of view it is taken, the alarming increase of the crime of Suicide within these few years,—a crime so revolting to our nature, so horrible even in idea, is a subject of the highest interest, and demands the serious consideration of every one who feels for the temporal and eternal welfare of his fellow-creatures.

I trust, therefore, the present enquiry into some of those causes which probably act in its production, will not be considered as entirely undeserving perusal, and may at least serve to call the attention of others "abler than myself" to a matter so important. Insanity, the heaviest calamity to which frail man is liable, and to the direct influence of which we must ever attribute self-murder, most generally has its origin in a combination of moral and physical causes;—for so intimately connected is mind with matter in the admirable structure of man, that one cannot suffer without a participation of the other.

I shall leave others to ascertain the influence of that diffused state of knowledge,—that more general cultivation of mental powers, which characterizes the present age, on the point in question; and to determine, whether this expansion of mind, by presenting a more extended surface for impressions, conduces most to the happiness or misery of society. Nor shall I presume to decide how much is to be attributed to the example of the French* (who, from being held in detestation as Infidels and Deists, are now intrusted with the education of our rising generation) in the demoralization of this kingdom, and inspiring that contempt for reli-

gious institutions, and disbelief in the divine origin and promises of the Holy Scriptures, which by depriving a man of the only real comfort in trouble and affliction, leads him to despair and self-destruction. Nor will I attempt to determine what share belongs to those too prevailing gloomy and mistaken views of Religion, which deprive her of all soothing and cheering power, as a darkened glass robs the orb of day of all its splendour; or to that sudden transition from war to peace, from the greatest activity to the greatest depression in our commercial affairs, experienced within these last few and eventful years. The discussion of these questions I relinquish to the Divine or Moralist, to whom they more properly belong; and on the present occasion shall confine my observations to those physical causes which appear to me most productive of the calamity under consideration.

Man is generally the instigator of his own afflictions; and amongst his habits in society, and indiscretions, we shall find the sources of most of the diseases to which he is liable.

It is allowed by medical writers, that insanity, whether hereditary or acquired, originating from moral or physical causes, depends on some morbid alteration in the substance of the brain, although in many instances the change from health is so imperceptible as to elude the keen eye and assiduous search of the anatomist. It is a legitimate conclusion, therefore, that all which has a tendency to over-excite, or otherwise unduly operate on this part of the body, may hasten the development or lay the foundation of this afflictive malady.

"First and foremost" amongst these stands the indulgence of the table. That "*plures crapula quam gladius*,"—more perish by the board than by the sword, is an old and true observation, confirmed by every day's experience, verified in those many instances of sudden death from apoplexy, which the pages of the newspapers obtrude on our notice; and particularly applicable to this country, where the engines of war are laid aside, but the more insiduously destructive luxury of the festive board equals Roman epicurism and extravagance.

That the custom of turning day into night,—of passing the morning in bed,—of rising at noon or after,—and during the

* In one year (I believe 1821) there were upwards of 300 instances of suicide in the city of Paris alone.

the day goading the stomach by means of vinous or spirituous potations, to receive several full meals of highly nutritious animal food, together with a state of almost complete bodily inaction, for a loll in a carriage deserves not the name of exercise,—that these, and many other deviations from Nature's laws, which have the sanction of Fashion, and the highest classes, should produce serious disorders in the animal economy, need not excite surprise; for the inevitable result of all this is the filling the blood-vessels to a degree so much beyond their natural state, that the slightest increased impulse communicated to, or augmentation of their contents, endangers a rupture of their coats. From the more direct flow of blood to the head, and the more delicate texture of the vessels within the skull, we find this occurrence more frequent here than in any other part of the body. I need not inform my readers that this rupture, and the consequent effusion of the vital fluid on the brain, constitutes apoplexy, from which no one ever perfectly recovered, and the result of which, in most instances, is immediate death. Now it is not unlikely that lesser degrees of distention, by causing the vessels to exert undue pressure on the soft and pulpy substance of the brain on which they lay, or on which they are imbedded, may produce such an alteration in that organ, as shall derange its functions, shake the mind from its seat, and bring on insanity; more especially may it do so, where there exists a pre-disposition to that affection.

The lower orders of society, who cannot obtain the luxuries which prove so destructive to their richer brethren, have others not less dangerous and fatal.—I allude to those pernicious compounds sold under the name of Gin, Aniseed, Peppermint, &c. the increased consumption of which may be inferred from the additional number of public-houses and gin-shops to be found in every town in the kingdom. The manufacturers of these compositions, with a reprehensible ingenuity, make them as excitant as possible, well knowing a state of depression will soon follow the elation they produce, so distressing to the wretch addicted to their use, that nothing but repetition will keep off or remove. Thus the

brain and nervous system, excited beyond their powers, become weak and enfeebled, their functions deranged, their whole economy disturbed; and this, together with those liver and stomach complaints, which attend dram drinking as the shadow the substance, mutually acting and re-acting on each other, destroy both mind and body.

Another prolific source of mental derangement is the free use of beer and porter, or those potations vended under those names;—brewed, not of those wholesome and salutary ingredients, malt and hops, which contributed so much to support the health and strength of our robust ancestors, but of the “rankest compound” of narcotic drugs; among which are to be mentioned opium, coccus Indus, tobacco, and others not less pernicious. The specific effect of all this class of medicines, it is well known, is to produce such an accumulation of blood in the veins of the brain, as does by its pressure destroy in a greater or less degree, in proportion to the quantity taken, the functions of that important organ. Our streets will every day furnish us with examples of all stages of this pressure from the slightest inebriety, to the most complete extinction of sense and feeling, brought on by indulgence in these drinks. One may easily conceive, therefore, how their habitual use may bring on mental disease by destroying the organ through which the mind acts.

This poisonous adulteration of our national beverages certainly demands the serious interference of the Legislature, both as it regards the health and morals of the community. It is disgraceful that druggists should be permitted to travel the country to obtain orders from brewers, and national health sacrificed to the interests of individuals*.

Connected with this subject, is a practice which is daily becoming more general, from the highest to the lowest orders of society;—it is that of taking opium. This is resorted to by the poor and indigent as a cheap substitute for the more expensive species of intoxication; and by the votaries of fashion and dissipation, as a temporary stimulant against those feelings of exhaustion which their artificial modes

* Vide Armstrong on Chronic Diseases. of

of life naturally produce. The state of anxiety and nervous irritation which succeeds the excitive influence of opium in those habituated to its use, is distressing in the extreme, and is in fact, in many instances, little short of madness.—To remove these evils the infatuated victim resorts to greater ;—increasing the dose, he soon finds that those painful feelings which follow, suffer a corresponding increase, till at last he is obliged to keep himself constantly under its influence to render existence supportable. If, when reduced to this extremity, he should, from any cause, be deprived of the power of procuring his wonted allowance, Reason is driven from her habitation, and Suicide is the consequence.

◆ G. W.

RHETORIC OF THE INFIDEL SCHOOL.

(Concluded from p. 514.)

EVERY thinking mind, advanced to years of maturity, who has indulged in frequent intervals of meditation and abstraction, has doubtless occasionally embarked in speculations concerning many things relating to its own moral being, and which, in their various details, argue considerable mystery, and the existence of some mighty chain of undefined extension of which the middle links are all that are comprehensible to finite vision.

Such a mind cannot but be sensible that many things in this middle state of existence are absolutely inexplicable if subjected to the criterion of that logic by which we judge of all human abstract propositions ;—that the precise destiny of accountable creatures, their fall,—and the inequality with which temporal goods and ills are dispensed, with a mere reference to this life, will still at times perplex the phantasy, notwithstanding all the Divine illuminations which Heaven has vouchsafed us. In these high cases, however, judgment, tempered with humility, is always, by the discerning speculatist, considered the proper faculty to be exercised,—to preserve him from a labyrinth of perplexities, and tell him that if there is no prescribed limit to his enquiries, there are points to the comprehension of which his understanding is not framed.

But were it not so,—could the illuminations of a noble Lord's metaphysics, and the soundness of his theology,

furnish the world with ideas which it had not before, that does not present the shadow of extenuation for the rhapsodies of impiety which he has put into the mouth of his arch-fiend Lucifer. That an Englishman, and an English Nobleman, should, after expatriating himself, and becoming notorious in the circumstances accompanying that expatriation, not very creditable to his heart and principles, after enlisting all the arts of genius in the work of demoralizing his countrymen, should seek likewise to loosen their attachment to sacred things, by throwing the veil of poetry round sentiments of naked blasphemy, is a consideration at once painful, and worthy of indignant reprobation.

What can the author of "*Cain*" think, (supposing him even to disbelieve the doctrine of future retribution,) of his philanthropy, of his patriotism, when he seeks by every means to bewilder his votaries in the labyrinths of error, or sink them in the vortex of dissipation,—when he thus audaciously breaks down the barrier which marks the boundary between the noble and virtuous sentiments, and their opposite vices, long determined by the wisest and most profound legislators to be the *palladium* of their dearest privileges, and of their political existence !

The spirit of malevolence must surely have throned itself upon the pinnacle of his ambition,—the most strange and morbid misanthropy must have usurped his breast, if we are to trace those obliquities which render him a legitimate victim to the shafts of moral criticism, to a deliberate wish to dissolve the ties of all human society,—and yet to what other source or motive shall we trace them? While many parts of his writings exhibit him under the aspect of a restless spirit wearied with the inanity of life, but chilled with the gloom of infidelity; he is seen, in others, through the mask of the gay voluptuary, who lives to no higher end but to gratify animal passions and appetites; while in a third he comes upon us in the withering sneer of one who laughs at human woes, and narrates scenes of calamity with an apathy almost incredible to a being whose heart pulsates with the common feelings of our nature. Such will be the language,—
such

such the sentiments of every plain examiner who gives utterance, not only to the first impressions, but the deliberate convictions of the heart.

It has, however, been alleged by those who have exercised a vigilant eye over our national morals and the aberration of literary genius, that various other poets and prose writers in our polite literature, besides the author of "Juan," are of loose tendency, both in Ethics and Religion. Moore has been named among the Poets upon whose languishing periods and amatory effusions hang a system of feelings that is hostile to precepts elsewhere acknowledged; and many accomplished writers, who frequently support with their productions a Periodical Work which, for the number of keen intellects, who contribute to it, is not unjustly designated the first of its kind, have, among the latter, been named as the zealous advocates of freedom of thought, and a superiority to the prejudices or the weaknesses of unscientific minds.

If Sedley, Vanbrugh, and Wycherly, long since passed into disrepute, from the glaring licentiousness of their verse, our own days have witnessed the compositions of a Sheridan and a Moore, the frequent tendency of whose finest effusions, (especially those of the last,) has been auxiliary of principles adverse to those of rectitude and virtue.

But without a reference to writers whose rhetoric or whose speculations have a secret leaning to infidelity, it has been remarked, that the literature of the present age has this secret tendency,—that is, our best classical writers have been accused of being anti-christian, so far as an entire absence of all recognition of its scheme and doctrines is concerned. It has been alleged likewise, that our polite literature, in its various speculations, advances propositions, and descants upon things which, if not absolutely repellent and incompatible with its spirit and institutes, tend yet, in their operations, to wean the mind from its influences, and alienate it from its authority. That the system of things which they uphold and countenance are not by any means auxiliary of the aim and ends of Christianity, and that even the pictures of virtue and moral excellence, as delineated by our fine writers, go far to

explode or to explode the precepts and sentiments as revealed to us in the Gospel.

Such a charge as this last will probably be met from those whom it most concerns with a direct negative, and an assertion that it can only be the offspring of a querulous parietical feeling in matters of Religion,—that it bespeaks an origin coeval with those rigid notions which formerly emanated from the cloister and the convent, and are destructive of that unfettered genius which often marks the most civilized eras.

It will be said, that writings connected with the precepts and promises of our Religion are wholly and entirely distinct from those essentially on subjects of polite literature, and that, because the last has no analogy or connection with the former, it is no very sound logic to affirm, that it is, in its tendency, opposed, and repugnant to it.

But it has again been said,—and the position enforced and illustrated by very powerful reasoning,—that the finest and most admired productions of past times in poetry and the *Belles Lettres*, are decidedly, in their tendency, opposed to the teaching, and the spirit of Religion. That poems, whose subjects and heroes are professedly and entirely heathen, are inculcative of a spirit adverse to that of Christianity,—which interdict goes far in essentially depriving us of the "Iliad," the "Odyssey," the "Æneid," the "Pharsalia," the "Thebaid," "Telemachus," and "Leonidas" of modern times; to which, perhaps, we may add the "Lusiad" and "Henriad;" together with the whole world of interesting fictions which are amalgamated with the mythology and elegant literature of the ancients.

It may, however, be rejoined to a proscription so wide and sweeping in its object,—and it has probably so appeared to a thousand minds, that many of these compositions are more to be admired for their beauty, vivacity, and the inspiring warmth of energy which they display, than for the characters of truth which they delineate, their rectitude of thinking, or their justness of sentiment.

"Evidently," says an author, (and to him the present observations have an especial reference,) "it is in the nature of the grand principles of Christianity,

tianity, to extend their interference to a wide variety of subjects, if they are suffered to apply themselves, on which they are adapted to have an effect,—as light has a natural tendency to enter wherever it is not formally excluded. The writer must have retired beyond the limits of an immense field of important and most interesting speculations, who can say that nothing in the religion of Christ bears in any manner on any part of his subject any more than if he were a philosopher of Sa'mon."

The author in question, (and ample credit is given him for his force of argument and licentiousness of illustration), seems to have considered it an immutable principle that, in a Christian country, it is expedient that their polite literature not only have a recognition of the leading sentiments and doctrines of Religion, but occasionally a direct reference to them.

But it will probably be replied that, as the subjects of Religion and those of polite literature are diverse, though not exclusively so, from each other, the speculations of the latter are never expected to enter the province of the former,—and, therefore the simple fact of their being unanalogous, provided they contain nothing derogatory to its spirit and requisitions, cannot impart to them a character tending to annihilate a Christian's hope, or shake his creed.

Numberless works, combining professedly the consideration and essence of Religion, exist, whose scope and compass are respectively addressed to all classes of readers; and these, it will be alleged, from their sacred character, are more calculated to sustain the high dignity and importance of its various relations and exigencies.

If, however, there are in fact any real grounds for the allegation, "that the literature of the present day has a secret tendency to infidelity,"—that is, to usher in a state of things not friendly to the precepts or the injunctions of Christianity, it may be thought sometimes to inhere in those perpetual attempts which some of our periodical writers or contributors to those numerous Miscellanies which stamp an æra on the present times, evince, to make wit, irony, and delineations of humour the ruling feature of their compositions.

A writer of classical pretensions deems himself smart and clever, now a days, if he amalgamates with his performances a certain portion of *jeu d'esprit* or of HUMOUR, which, while it laughs at, or looks down upon the acquirements or the simple honesty of their predecessors, inculcates, beyond a doubt, occasionally, a feeling not favourable to the claims of Religion,—a feeling that men may live and write as they list, provided they do not infringe the constituted authorities of the Government under which they live.

If the virtue and good sense, which still exist in a large proportion in the minds of those who sustain a prominent place in the literature of our day, preclude their countenancing vice, in any of its shapes and modifications, there are divers and numerous performances constantly thrown into the general mart, which are wholly regardless of Christian institutes further than as they are established by the laws of good breeding, and of the established Religion of the country. The licentious levity which here occasionally manifests itself, would involve a belief that no Christian code existed, to regulate the excesses of vagrant fancy, and the prurient imaginings of licentiousness.

The finest effusions, however, in elegant literature have been repeatedly proved to be perfectly consistent with the soundest impressions and recognitions of Religious truth. Among numerous other works which might be cited, it may be sufficient here to mention three. The *Provincial Letters* of Blaise Pascal, while they are eminently devoted to the great ends of Religion, are written in a style of classical elegance, and display a vein of good-humoured wit and irony, which rank them high as works of taste,—they well merit the epithets of praise which Voltaire once bestowed on them.—The beautiful speculations and delicate sentiments of Addison, point with an evident leaning to the high interests of piety and devotion, and where opportunity offers, neglect not to advocate the cause of our Revealed Faith.—The Muse of Cowper has long stood proverbial for sweetness of modulation, and dignity and elevation of sentiment; yet was the author of the "Task" equally proverbial for the
strong

strong religious cast of sentiment with which his writings are imbued.

But do some of the leading, that is, of the most admired Poets of our own day exemplify any such feeling in the mind of the reader? A Moore has wandered in the luscious fields of Oriental sweets, and thrown the fine glow of sentiment round things which are any thing but auspicious to strict morality and the fundamental precepts of Religion; and a Crabbe, through the medium of his homely, though vigorous muse, has done very little, although the style of character and cast of subject involved occasional opportunities of touching upon these things, to enhance the higher energies and views of religious feeling.

But what code in Morals or Religion belongs to the effusions of Lord Byron, as they have gained birth in his occasional references to these subjects? Truly the obvious language of a great part of his writings is, that a species of sensual OPTIMISM is the "summum bonum" of mortals, and that it is warrantable to employ the Muses, in their highest walk and character, to inculcate the fatal lesson that all other views are subordinate to those of passion and private convenience or interest. But what are the natural results of this? Assuredly those which have awaited, and still await, the opinions of Voltaire and Helvetius, which point, not to the safety and prosperity of nations, but rather to their last frightful catastrophe.

With regard to the ideal parallel here struck out between Lord Bolingbroke and Lord Byron, it may be finally remarked that if the former employed the argumentative rhetoric of the schools to uphold the frigid tenets of Deism, Byron must be acknowledged to have countenanced the same system,—a system which seeks to explode that Religion which proclaims peace and a future immortality of bliss,—by the well-directed artillery of a powerful mind. While the first assailed the theological faith of his countrymen with the close philosophy of metaphysical fitness and congruity, in which much real subtilty is blended with the splendid sophistry of rhetoric, the last, equally presuming, has endeavoured to compass the same ends by genteel rail-

lery, by a profusion of *adieu*, and the eloquence of high-toned sentiment.

The fine taste, depth of penetration, and philosophical mind of Lord Bolingbroke—endowments which he eminently possessed, and of which he always enjoyed the reputation in his own day,—have failed in redeeming his memory from that reproach with which the levelling and licentious profligacy of his moral speculations, and the unblushing effrontery of his attacks upon the whole scheme of Revealed Religion, has aspersed it. That vigour of understanding, that elegance of taste, which obtained him a high intellectual rank among his contemporaries, is now shrunk into the title by which he is often characterized, of an exploded or a most dangerous author, and seldom do we hear him mentioned but with a similar appellation.

Does Lord Byron imagine that the open libertinism of his avowed opinions, in which he often makes a cruel mockery of every thing which civilized society are accustomed to behold with respect,—that the flagrant impieties of the heroes with whom he delights to adorn his tale, notwithstanding the illusory charms of his ardent imagination,—will live in the regards of posterity, while his blemishes are overlooked? Does he think that the sun of his intellectual effulgence will ever shine with cloudless rays, undarkened by the malign aspect of his crooked morality,—of that heartlessness which can paint with a smile and a sneer, actions and thoughts which are in truth worthy of that *infernal* school from which they are not improperly said to emanate? Alas! his Lordship's knowledge in the history of all past experience must convince him of the futility of any such expectation. To say nothing of various other fine writers, whose names have shrunk ingloriously from the eminence which they fondly dreamed their genius would occupy in ages succeeding their own, through the unbounded licence of their opinions, were not the shining talents and accomplishments of Bolingbroke obscured for ever under a moral eclipse after the posthumous publication of his "*Philosophical Works*?" Has not his reputation, subsequent to that period, suffered, and

and himself, instead of shining a luminary of the first magnitude,—as from the strength and scope of his powers he might have done,—converged into very diminished brightness?

Saint-John's loud invective is not more objectionable than Byron's flagrant perversion of sentiment from its right and its noblest use, and the cold, the half-exulting avowal of crime and enormity at which humanity, unsophisticated by splendid novelties and the sorceries of fashion, hides her head, is the one, therefore, to live untarnished with posterity, while the other, in his literary capacity, is perpetually suffering under a sort of literary prescription?

If, therefore, the noble author of "Harold" be so unfortunate as, in his most aspiring moments, to anticipate no OTHER immortality than that which may accompany his writings,—if, superior to the prejudices of his age, he fears the arraignment of no future tribunal, save that of criticism,—are not these his anticipations built on those "reeds" which he so confidently predicts of those who still cherish a hope and a belief which shadows forth one of a higher description*?

What pity that the rising luminary, which at its first emerging from the horizon that concealed its early dawn, threw out amongst mankind such beams of radiant splendour, and threatened, in its meridian glories, to warm, to cheer, and to invigorate all within the sphere of its action, should, at length, glare like a meteor of evil omen, whose wild and haggard aspect shook pestilence and desolation over all within its hemisphere.

How greatly is it to be regretted that a giant, whose intellectual powers gave promise of an expansion which should elevate and ennoble the British muse, should ripen in vigour only to the moral injury of his kind;—that a genius aptly exemplifying the well-known lines of Sir John Denham, who, in speaking of the River Thames, has described it

Tho' deep, yet clear, tho' gentle, yet not
dull, [full,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing
should contaminate his verse and his

character so as to become a fit parallel to some of the most degenerate and profligate of our Bards. His own "English Bards" certainly, though a satire of the most caustic kind, contained no offence against good morals, and no earnest of that reckless infidelity which his later writings too plainly bespeak; and the Poet who could dictate these lines for the reformation of some of his contemporaries,

Mend, Strangford! mend thy morals and
thy taste, [chaste,
Be warm, but pure; be amorous, but be

could have had no present intention of violating the precept with which he had admonished another.

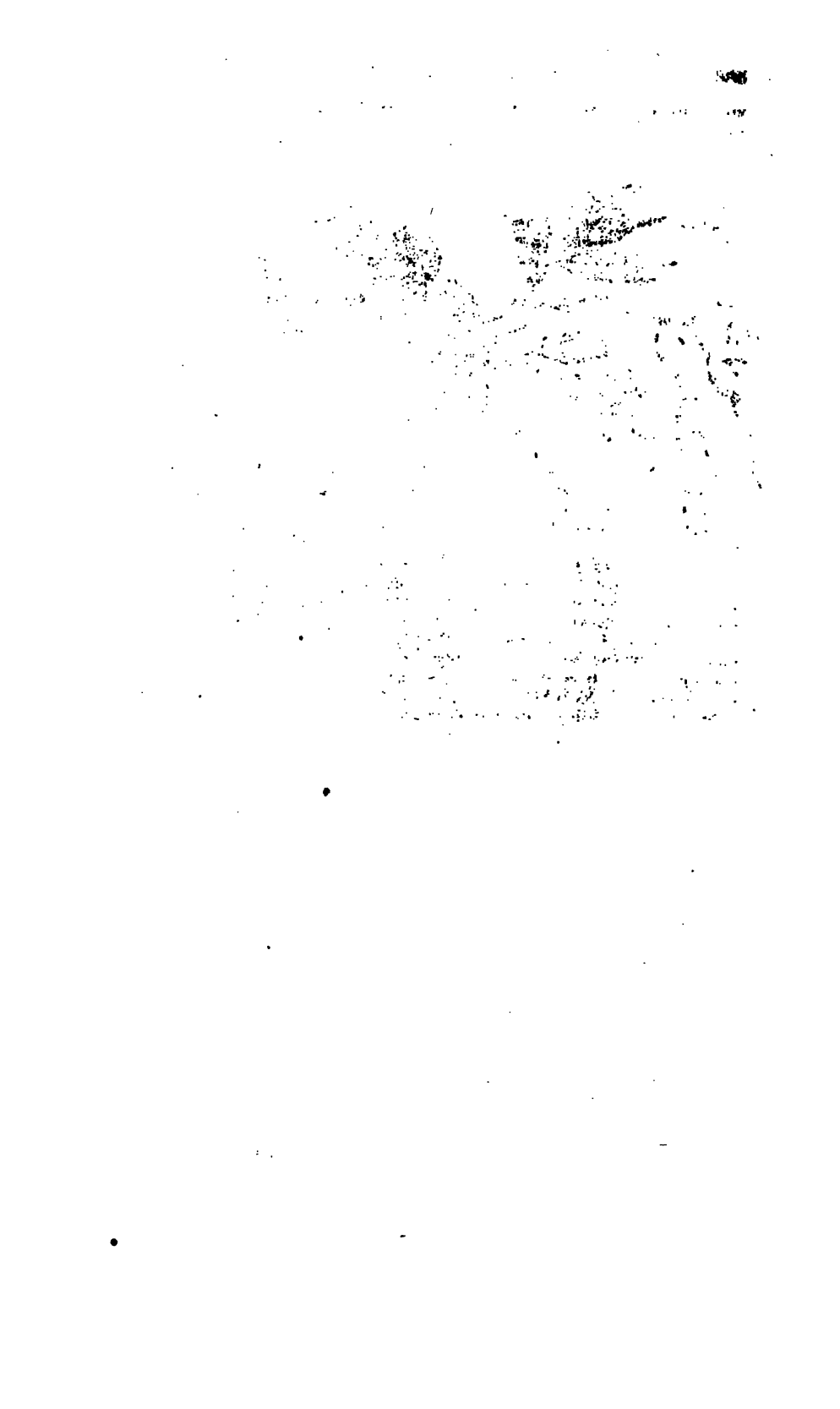
In taking leave of his Lordship, the question may be reiterated,—can he consistently aspire to future success upon the ruins of his predecessors of the same school? The high reputation which Bolingbroke, in his own age, enjoyed as a man of genius and of letters, has shrunk into comparative forgetfulness from the date of his deistical labours. The learning and accomplishments of Herbert and Shaftesbury, appreciated in a former age, are little known and talked of in the literature of the present. The philosophical subtilty and research of Helvetius occupies but a back ground in the reading and speculations of our day, because its tendency evidently points to the subversion of the best interests of human society. The admirers of his Lordship's genius are as numerous as his readers, but does he think that the claims of Poetry, however transcendent, will do for him what it has denied to others? If the author of "The Patriot King" could not preserve his reputation, after impugning principles which the common consent of the greatest minds had decided to be propitious to the welfare of the human race, it is not probable that any new tale which the author of "Manfred," "Don Juan," or "Cain," can tell them, should induce them to alter their suffrage in his favour.

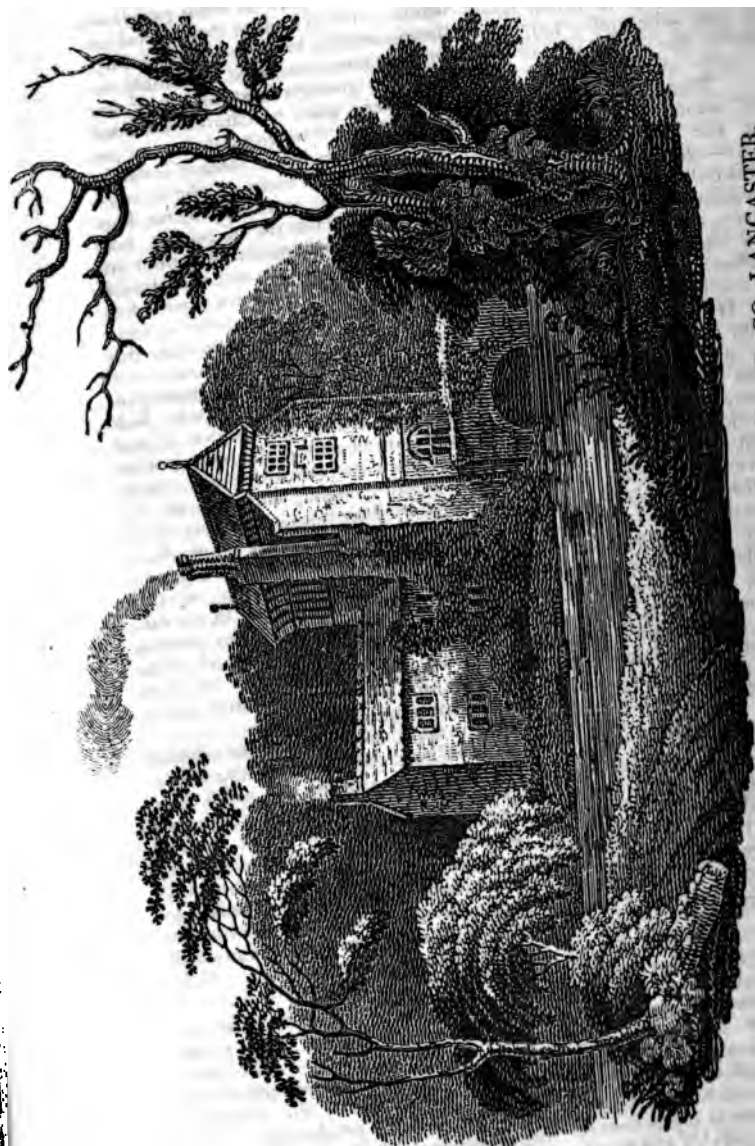
Melksham.

E. P.

* * A. B. inquires, whether there is any account kept of the amount of money deposited in the different Saving Banks, and where?

* See "Childe Harold," canto 2.





VIEW OF THE HUTT OR HAUT, IN HALEWOOD, CO. LANCASTER.

Mr. URBAN,
THE following account of the Hutt, in Halewood, co. Lancaster (*see the Engraving*), is extracted from Mr. Gregson's "Fragments of the History of Lancashire," Part II. p. 213.

The *Hutt* or *Haut* is distant from Hale about one mile and a half, and was formerly the residence of the Irelands, lords of Hutt, Hale, and Halewood. That the Hutt was a building of some importance is evident, from the few remains which now exist;—the massive stack of kitchen chimnies, the large stone transome window-frame, the ancient chimney-piece, and an upper range of windows, of similar dimensions, that were remaining a few years ago (1805), all tend to testify the consequence of this edifice. It is said that the great Hall was 100 feet long, and 30 feet wide. The whole, except the out-buildings, was surrounded by a moat, over which was a bridge, most probably a draw-bridge of the description used in ancient times. The Gate-house is of far more *modern* date than the very *antient* Hall. The gate or doorway is now pretty entire. The building, like Speke Hall*, lies low; but, if it be possible, is more secluded; in a flat country, adorned with a vast quantity of wood, and no public road passing near it, its situation is suited to the hostile times in which it was built, when this part of the country was subject to the incursions of the Scots, whom the English in their turn ravaged to their capital.

Halewood and Halebank are returned in one assessment, under the title of Halewood, and Hale is kept separate and distinct. The two former townships together contain 3704 acres and 11 perches of land. G. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Stepney, Dec. 5.*

I BEG leave to offer a few remarks on the inattention and incivility of the Pew-Openers in many of the Churches in this Metropolis, and which I am continually experiencing, in consequence of all the Pews in the Parish Church to which I belong being occupied previous to my becoming an inhabitant: thus myself and family are obliged to separate ourselves on the Sabbath to different Churches, in or-

der that we may be better accommodated; and likewise, by the smallness of the number, endeavour to avoid the insolence of the Pew-Openers, who on several occasions have made it their business to inquire to what parish we belong; and on finding that we had (as they ignorantly supposed) no claim upon their attention, have insultingly desired the younger part of my family (who have gone to Church attended by a servant) "to go to their own parish." This is but a solitary instance amongst a great many of the unwarrantable freedom and insulting conduct of these ignorant set of people, but which to a thinking mind cannot in any degree palliate the evil. It should be the care of the Churchwardens, &c. to depute such persons capable of feeling it their duty to accommodate the stranger as well as the parishioner; nor do I conceive it beneath the dignity of any of the Parish Officers (who feel really interested in the service of the Church), to observe if the persons who are to open the Pews discharge their trust as they ought; which might be effected by their taking alternate Sundays, and walking at the commencement of the Service round the different aisles; as we repeatedly see, to the discredit of those concerned in the duties of the Church, that many persons are obliged to sit indiscriminately with those very far beneath them in every respect, and where their devotion meets with continual interruption.

The want of better accommodation in our Churches† is the leading theme of dissent; and unless the evil I now complain of, is in some degree amended, I greatly fear the number of Dissenters must inevitably increase; since, in every conventicle we invariably observe the greatest attention shown to strangers,—and why? because a marked indifference prevails in almost all our Churches. P. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 3.*

I N your Magazine for July, p. 20, I communicated a Letter from Mexico, in which was depicted a brief but correct account of the character and manners of its inhabitants. Passing events make the "New World" a place of interest to the observer of poli-

† We trust that this want will, by the late liberality of Parliament in erecting new Churches, be no longer felt.—EDIT.

* Engraved in vol. LXXIV. p. 297. EDIT.

tical occurrences, and will become more so as they become more and more important to the commerce of our country. It is painful, however, to notice that great fluctuation of character, and great risk must consequently follow the events not big "with the fate of Cato and of Rome," but with their effects on Europe. Whatever events may take place with respect to old Spain, her Colonies (like our own formerly) are for ever separated from her; but she cannot say that *our* jealousy, like her own and her neighbours', did the utmost to fan the flame. The Government of our country has kept itself free from all imputations of this sort, and although individual characters of Spanish subjects are found to be highly honourable in personal conduct, yet we find the inhabitants of the "New World," warm as they are for what they deem Liberty, are yet deficient in those prime qualities of the human heart; and this added to the weakness of a Government still waiting for a system and formation, will be productive of many risks, many losses, and much anxiety. This may be hinted, I think, without impropriety; for at the moment I now write, a pressure of disappointment has been felt of no small import, on account of money transactions, where too great a confidence has been placed, and too much speculation entered into.

The want of caution is too much felt in the present day, chiefly owing to that energetic and stimulating propensity the commercial part of the community is propelled with, to follow up that activity they have hitherto been so much in the habit of adopting.

It ought, however, to be recollected that, during the war, when the British flag floated over the vast Atlantic and Southern oceans, protection could be afforded, and was received; but in a state of profound peace, every thing becomes widely different,—the vessels of Commerce proceed, arrive, discharge their cargoes; confidence is placed; and effects too often very different from what are expected, are produced. An application for relief on shore is not to be found, and the imbecilities of an infant State are incapable of affording protection or a remedy. I have experienced, in a former period of half a century, the assurance from a Governor that an old Castilian is a man of honour, and have found his assertion true; but it does

not follow, from the mixed blood it populates the Western World and the more Southern States, that the amiable feelings prevail, or that the power to act at present exists. It therefore, ought to be a caution in commercial intercourse is carried on whilst, on the other hand, there can be no doubt but the field will open to encourage and extend it.

The weakness of those new-born Governments, politically considered of another nature; their final separation from the Parent State will doubt continue, and time may produce improvement, and give strength; however pleasing the declaration of Independence may sound, public virtue does not always follow it: as this we have no more to do than to serve, and to draw our own conclusion. At present the Mother Country of to our notice an opening of eyes wherein the British character as maintains itself for prudence and its principles; and however other States may interfere, we hold ourselves in a dignified situation, of not adding to the flame that seems to indicate future evils.

Political caution and common prudence are the best results for us.

Yours, &c. T. WALTER

ON THE MERIT OF THE ASS.

Dulce est insipere!

MANY being quite ignorant of the qualities of the Ass and the merit which protects him against harsh and vulgar scorn, conceive that they have snatched as it were and cured for themselves in proud superiority an aigrette of honour fit for a man; when in fact they have at best but coiffed him with some ass quality. Not considering that this is a small, on account of the mysterious creature which he bears within him and which none will acknowledge, I will say of humanity, but which partakes much of reason, this hint may serve as some instruction to those who, bearing in conspicuous characters their front the tokens of ignorance, seem to draw that kind of injury from the mouth of those who surpass them not only in knowledge of the world but also in a due acquaintance with moral Literature. Every body is not raised themselves to the same

point, and it would be a law far too iniquitous and severe; if those were banished out of the commonwealth who have no other language than to publish their own impertinence, and who possess no other benefits than that of nature. To think of drawing knowledge from a mind which has never been cultivated, would be expecting, if it were possible, the science of Ignorance from Socrates, the light of Darkness from Anaxagoras, the prudence of Folly from Empedocles, or the truth of the Well from Democritus. But as far as respects a poor Ass, why, let me ask, must our short ears be so often assailed in vulgar slang with this appellation, were it not from the great sympathy which seems to prevail between those that are short and those that are long? I shall most willingly take the advice of this honourable society. I will also render due homage to the high and lofty ones who sit in Moses' seat, having thus to support so many poor cripples in craneology, against the high and powerful in wig and gown, who will not endure that any one should favour the resolution I would embrace, as much to raise the merit of the Ass as to afford comfort and consolation to those who bear some internal marks of affinity.

In the first place the Hebrew doctors have figured by this animal a great strength and patience, and most eminent qualities of moral station; he lives on very moderate feeding, and is content with all kinds of food which presents itself; sustains hunger most patiently; and blows are as familiar to him as the epistles of Cicero are to scholars. He is of a true simplicity of mind, an enemy to daintiness, for all pasture is indifferent to him, and can scarcely discern a lettuce from a thistle; he seldom or never has a quarrel with any other animal; and equally supports all burdens which are placed upon his back; in reward for which he is exempt from vermin, as Aristotle says, and from the itch; and has a longer life than all other animals. — Every farm and cottage in the country has need of him, as a companion, and as a necessary part of its furniture or materiel, and especially when adorned with a side-saddle.

He is possessed of some judgment or divining quality, of which we have an antient and celebrated instance related by Valerius, who, in recording

the case of Caius Marius, states, that he having conquered the South and the North, and been declared the enemy of his country, was about to suffer the persecution of Sylla, when he escaped the danger threatened him by the notice he received from an Ass, who became the author of his flight and safety.

We read of many wonders done by animals; Plutarch has related some; Pliny, Pythagoras, and others, have not withdrawn from the store; but what surpasses all these is the Ass, which was the auditor and disciple of Origen and Porphyry. So the Ass of a certain prophet saw the celestial messenger, which his master could not discern; which shows how often a simple untaught being can see that which has passed the discernment and investigation of the most learned. Samson with an Ass's jaw terrified and subdued the Philistine arms, and his prayer had such effect, that from one of its grinders a supply of water quenched his thirst;—and to shew that the patience of the Ass is infinite, and his work perpetual, bastinadoes follow him when he is no more; for in place of the blows which he had received during his life-time by measure and degree, his skin afterwards forms the drum to beat a parley, to increase alarms, and by the double beat to raise the most effeminate hearts to the highest and most perilous enterprises. Besides this, from his bones, when the marrow is extracted, the finest flutes, when filled with a good wind, return the most pleasing and agreeable melody.

Hence it is easily to be seen, that the Ass is the mark, device, and ensign of purity, concord, and fraternal love; since it appears that it cannot be any injury to be called an Ass; but on the contrary, a true designation of mildness, counselling those who thenceforth will be infatuated by the forms of wrong, to reply to the aggressor in three words, that the offended are supportable among their brethren. Briefly, it may with truth be said that the humility and patient mildness of the Ass place him in a rank by no means small, and which gives him great advantage above all other animals.

Thus we may add with Panurge in his barbarous Latin, "*magis magnos Clericos sunt magis magnos sapientes*;" which bears an obvious translation,—that the greatest learning is not always the

the most useful, nor the most profound always the most practicable. Before any despise the Ass, they would do well to inquire of themselves how many of his qualities have been imbibed into the human system,—how much their knowledge and judgment, of which they are most *rational* proud, have been selected from this humble example for their own and their children's adoption,—how often they have equally bent their front in affliction to the chastening hand of paternal love,—how often they have borne with as patient equanimity the frowns of adverse fortune,—how unoffendingly they have, like him, taken their way through life, and injured no man's interest;—when any of us can stand up to this example, we may then, but not till then, dispute equality with the much injured Ass. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 12.
THE following Anecdotes, which were dictated by Dr. Brocklesby to an intimate friend, are much at your service. M. GREEN.

Dr. Brocklesby, a few days before the death of Dr. Johnson, found on the table Dr. Kippis's account of the Disputes of the Royal Society. Dr. J. enquired of his Physician if he had read it, who answered in the negative. "You are at no loss, Sir. It is poor stuff indeed, a sad unscholar-like performance; I could not have believed that that man would have written so ill."—He then said, "Dr. Brocklesby, do you think there is a possibility that I should recover?"—"What Nature may do I cannot say, but Art has done her utmost."—"How long do you think I may live?"—"I cannot precisely say, perhaps a few days."—"That is honest and friendly. Do you think I can live a week?"—"No."—"Do you think I can live six days?"—"Perhaps so."—"Then I will take no more physic; and now you will say I have killed myself*."

Being desired to call in Mr. Warren, he said "they might call in any body they pleased;" and Warren was called. At his going away, "You have come in," says the Doctor, "at the eleventh hour; but you shall be paid the same with your fellow labourers. Francis, put into Mr. Warren's coach a copy of the English Poets."

* See Boswell's Life of Johnson, 1799, vol. IV. pp. 427. 448.

Some years before, some person is a company at Salisbury, of which Dr. Johnson was one, vouching for the company that there was nobody in it afraid of death;—"Speak for yourself, Sir, for indeed I am."—"I did not say of *dying*," replied the other, "but of death, meaning its consequences."—"And so I mean," rejoined the Doctor, "I am very seriously afraid of the consequences."

Dr. John Freind's Library was sold by auction by Mr. John Cooper, in the great Piazza, Covent Garden, Jan. 17, 1728-9; and the following elegant specimen of Dr. Freind's style and wit was found written in Cicero's Works with his own hand:

"Hoc
Elegantissimi Scriptoris elegantissimum exemplar
Mihi impertire dignatus est
Vir
Multis titulis insignitus, omnibus major,
Philippus Dux Whartonensis,
Cicerone Magistro parum indigens:
Qui proprio ita splendet ingenio,
Ut ad tuendam Reipublice causam,
Nec summi Oratoris eloquentia,
Nec optimi consulis vigilantia,
Nec Patris Patrie Paternus amor,
In illo ulatendis desideretur.
O tempora! O mores!"

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 2.
THERE is no greater obstacle to the introduction into good company, than a nonconformity with the custom of Card-playing. From what we can learn in the annals of the polite world, this fashion has prevailed in London, with little variation, for a whole century; but, within my own memory (and I am not a very old fellow), it has gained such considerable ground in the country, that it has entirely banished bowls, cricket, and other manly games, with which the gentlemen used to amuse themselves in the summer evenings. Nay, there is not so much as a butt to shoot an arrow at, in any of the gardens, in Scotland; and the golf-club and ball are never used now, but in a tedious morning. From one end of the island to the other you will find, that when neighbouring families are met together in the country, they will be sitting at cards during the most delightful hours of the day, totally unmindful of the rural beauties around them. It is absolutely

solately murdering one's time: thus to confine one's self to the house in a fine summer evening; but to fill up conversation with cards, in a winter's night, may prevent a great deal of ill-natured discourse, and a great deal of scandal.—Divines are too severe in their censure of this custom. As the best things may be perverted in their use, so is the playing at Cards attended with its evils. The trifling too much of our time away in *any* amusement, is undoubtedly sinful; and if a man who has any necessary avocation in life, should dedicate too many hours of the day to Cards, he is doubly censurable. But people of independent fortunes, who cannot all find employment in the service of the State, may be allowed to entertain themselves at Cards (as we give toys to children), to keep them out of mischief. Of necessary evils we must choose the least; it is therefore better, that a man should throw his time and money away at Cards, than that he should employ them in disturbing the public peace, or in ruining his constitutions in all kind of excess. I appeal to History for the truth of this: Since play has been in fashion, civil broils, rapine, murder, and drunkenness; among our gentry, have visibly decreased.—For several reasons, I seldom play at Cards myself: the games do not interest me sufficiently to fix my attention for any length of time; I do not like to part with my money, where no pleasure to myself, nor good to others, is purchased by it; and if I were to win any considerable sum, it would give me no satisfaction, as I imagine that my friend, or neighbour, would choose to lose as little as I do.—But though I do not relish Cards myself, I am far from being of the opinion of some of our moralists, who say that the love of them proceeds from a principle of avarice, or an unbounded desire of gain; for I am acquainted with so many people of most generous sentiments, who are fond of play, that I am convinced they are enticed to Cards by nothing but a certain keenness of temper, and restlessness of spirit, which would take a more useful turn, if they had something of more importance to work upon.—I once knew an extraordinary instance of this in two very sensible men of my acquaintance, who happened to be wind-bound at Helvoetsluys, in Holland.

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They fell in there with two other gentlemen, with whom they played at Whist from breakfast to dinner, from dinner to supper, and from supper to bed-time, for three days successively, for nothing but *honor*. From my own feelings, I can readily conceive *another* more pleasing temptation to play. I never won a game at Cards without feeling a kind of complacency of mind; a sort of flattering approbation of my own judgment, when, perhaps, I owed my success entirely to chance, and nothing to my own skill or understanding. If I lose, however, as I never play high, it gives me no manner of concern; and I would advise no man (for his own happiness) to play at Cards, who cannot meet his ill-luck with the same philosophical temper.

MT. URBAN, Bath, Dec. 13.

I AM sick with the perpetual repetition of that inexhaustible subject, Agricultural Distress; as a matter of complaint, it is generally exaggerated, and in most respects the complaints are urged upon fallacious principles.

The Opposition in the House of Commons triumphantly recur to, and are for bringing our establishments and expences to a certain data, and have fixed upon the year 1792 as the standard. Let the country gentlemen revert to that period for the state of their rentals; many will find their estates are making a *double* return, and I will venture to affirm, that nine-tenths of the landed interest have improved their revenue from 25 to 30 per cent.; and pray what property can be expected in reason to improve in a larger proportion? They wish, forsooth, for the forced and unnatural profits of times of war, wheat at 18s. a bushel, and every article from the farm in like degree of extravagance! Those were the times that destroyed the farmer; their market ordinaries, where claret was drank as freely as their forefathers drank beer,—when their sons had hunters and dogs,—and their daughters practised the piano and quadrilles;—it is these pernicious habits that have done more injury to the followers of Agriculture, than any other source of misfortune that can be mentioned. They cannot revert to former habits and occupations, nor be contented with the small gains that are best fitted for their degree

gree in life. It is certainly a subject of commiseration; but Hodge must stick to his plough, and Dolly to her dairy.

I am glad to see the landlords are reducing their rents; but why it should be vaunted in all the papers that Mr. —so and so has fallen or allowed 10, 15, or 20 per cent. is ridiculous enough, —there is no generosity in the case, —it is mere prudence, and a very large and handsome profit still remains. Referring to the said standard year, 1792, some of these landed folk are for having a hit at the funded property. In the years 1797, 1798, and more especially about the time of the Mutiny of

the Fleet, I remember the 3 per cent. to have been about 47 or 48. The landed proprietors were then in a flourishing state; but I do not recollect that they offered to relieve the suffering fundholders!

Whatever may be said by them, I cannot but think that the country is considerably impoverished by the number of wealthy absentees we have on the Continent, and I know no measure that I think would bring them so soon back, as the doing away of some of the most onerous taxes, and substituting a Property Tax, when general property is more easily got at, and the number of collectors reduced. ACIS.

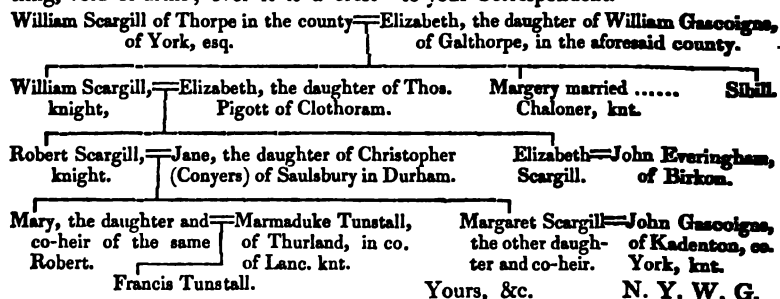
MR. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

CHANCE has directed me to another Pedigree of the *Scargills**, headed with a plain shield with mantling, void of arms; over it is a crest William Scargill of Thorpe in the county of York, esq.

only periled in; a plume of three feathers, confined with a band, marked Or.

This perhaps will prove of more use to your Correspondent.



MR. URBAN, Temple, Dec. 3.

THE enclosed list contains the names of several natives of this island, whose bodies are buried in the cemetery appropriated to heretics at Venice.

Some of the names are known to History, others are obscure, and a few apparently corrupted by the transcriber; and I hope you will allow this brief catalogue to obtain a place in your widely-circulating Miscellany, in the expectation that some of your Correspondents may be able and willing to identify the individuals therein designated.

I make this request on behalf of a very learned foreigner, who is com-

posing a Topographical History of the City of Venice, and who is anxious to give as much precision as possible to his publication. Yours, &c. ☉.

Broughton, Ugone, 1734.

Burges, Elisco, Console, 1730, in Venezia.

Eaton, Elizabetha, 1734.

Gordon, Carlo Alessandro, dalia' Scozia, 1805.

Jones, Egidio, Console, con Orsola Moglie, 1665.

Law, Lauriston, Giovanni, 1729.

Law, Alessandro, da Edinburgo, 1808.

Lewknor, Giorgio, 1574.

Mihiken, Jacopo, Console, 1765.

Murray, Giovanni, Ambasciadore in Venezia, 1775.

* In a MS. of Mr. John Saunders's, respecting the Arms and Pedigrees of the Gentry of Lancashire, &c.—No. 1468, Harl. MSS.

Page 317, line 32: for E. Skargill, read Thos. Skargill.—In the same page, line 35: for Gules, a saltire Ermine, read Ermine, saltier Gules.

Murray,

Murray, Elisabetta, moglie di Giuseppe.

Sackville, Carlo, Console, 1795.

Satina, (q) Alessandro, nobile Inglese, 1541.

Smith, Console, 1770.

Smith, Giovanni, 1727.

Sontuil, (q) Enrico, figlio di Roberto, 1626.

Toft, Caterina prima Moglie di C. Edward, Smith, 1756.

Tyboth, (q) Susanna, di Bristo, 1756.

Weston, Girolamo, Ambasc. in Venezia, con Enrico Stuart d'Aubigni, 1632.

Windesor, Odoardo, Barone, 1574.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 5.

OF the old romance, "The Squire of lowe degree" (according to Ritson), there is only one copy known to exist, printed by Copland before the year 1568 or 9. This unique copy is now in the British Museum; it was also licensed to John Kynde in 1560. Can any of your Correspondents inform me, whether there be any edition existing of a copy printed by Kynde?

I have a small fragment, lately discovered within the binding of a book, containing only the first 60 lines, and also from 301 to 420. This fragment has been compared with the copy in the British Museum, and found to be a different edition; it varies in the spelling of some words, and the initial letter I, at the beginning, is of a more antient form; but the type and the number of lines to each page are similar in both copies. In this fragment there are two wood-cuts, of which the Museum copy has the first only, but so exactly imitated as to require minute attention to discover that they are from different blocks. The words over the first wood-cut in this fragment—"Here begynneth, undo your dore," is represented on a riband, which riband is omitted in the Museum copy.

The second wood-cut (which is printed at the back of the first) represents a lady presenting a ring to a young man in a garden, surrounded by a park paling.

Yours, &c.

I. A. R.

Mr. URBAN,

IN reading the following extract from Luther's Preface to the first Volume of his Works, (published in

the year 1545, translated from the Latin,) I was so much struck with it, that I send it you for insertion.

Yours, &c.

L.

"In this year I began my second interpretation of the Psalter, depending on my increase of knowledge since I had read the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans and Galatians, and the Epistle to the Hebrews, and had commented on them in the schools, being extremely desirous of fully understanding the Apostle's meaning in his Epistle to the Romans. But there was a great stumbling-block in my way,—'not cold blood about my heart,'—but an expression of Paul (Rom. i. 17), 'therein is the justice (or righteousness, as our translation has it) of God concealed.' I hated these words, 'the justice of God,' because, by the use and custom of the Doctors, I had been accustomed to consider justice philosophically, as formal and active, as that God was just, and punishes sinners and ungodly men.

"I then (though I had lived an irreprehensible monastic life) felt myself to be in the sight of God a sinner, with a most unquiet conscience, which I could not pacify, and I could not love, yea, I hated the just God, who punished sinners; and if I did not utter secret blasphemies, I certainly murmured indignantly against him. What said I,—is it not enough that thou hast oppressed by the Decalogue with all kind of calamities, miserable sinners who were eternally lost in original sin, but must also, by the Gospel, add sorrow to sorrow, and, by the Gospel, hold forth thy justice and thy wrath. In this manner was I distracted with a fierce and troubled conscience, but still I was most anxious to find out Paul's meaning. At length, by the mercy of God, after I had for days and nights deeply meditated, I perceived the connection of the words—'the justice of God is revealed, and the just shall live by faith;' then I began to understand that the justice of God is that justice in which a just man lives by faith; and that this text reveals to us the justice of God, to wit, that passive justice (or righteousness) with which the merciful God justifies us by faith, as it is written, 'the just shall live by faith.' Now, I perceived myself to be entirely born again, and through opened gates to have entered into

into Paradise; now the face of all the Scriptures appeared changed; I ranged through them as my memory enabled me, and remembered analogy in other texts as the work of God, or what God works in us, the virtue of God, by which power is given to us,—the wisdom of God, by which he makes us wise,—the strength of God, the salvation of God, the glory of God;—thus, with as much hatred as I before hated these words, ‘the justice of God,’ I now, with as much love, extolled this most sweet expression, so that this text of Paul was to me truly the gates of Paradise.”

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

IN my last, I promised the etymology of botanical words. The word “Amethyst” has often occurred to me as having its derivation misconstrued. “Amethyst,” as a flower, or a precious stone, is *dull*, from its want of reflected or refracted splendor; it is from α , *non*, and $\mu\theta\nu$, *vinum*; it is not only far-fetched, but very inelegant, to define either the plant or the stone as having the “want of communicating ebriety,” or “curing and destroying ebriety;” we naturally look in these for that species of splendour which *ardeo* (to glow) implies; and especially when wine from the ancient goblet reflects that golden transparency which we almost view when we read this line in Juvenal,

“*Lato setinum ardebit in auro.*”

Therefore “Amethyst,” by the derivation of “privation of wine,” must mean “that want of splendour which the wine imparts.”

“Amaranthus,” is derived from α , *non*, and $\mu\alpha\rho\alpha\iota\nu$, *marceo*; $\mu\alpha\rho\alpha\iota\nu$ has two significations, “to fade,” and “to look dull;” in the former sense we are beautifully told by Moschus,—*τα δ' ἀνθία παντ' ἐμαρνανθη*, which states the possibility of any flower “flourishing in immortal youth;” its usually expressed derivation is thus misrepresented; the true one seems to imply its want of dullness, and want of wrinkles. This derivation is physically true, from its flowers, which retain their bright and solid firmness longer than other flowers, when cut from the parent plant, and worn as ornaments. Also the botanical nature of this plant contradicts the misrepresented deriva-

tion of *never fading*; for its existence at the utmost is only biennial.

The derivation of “Anemone” is the happiest, from $\alpha\eta\mu\omicron\varsigma$, the “moving spirit,” or “air,” whose slightest breath moves this plant. In the genus of “Anemone,” all the botanical species retain this peculiarity, even in the most quiet state of atmosphere, which, when roused into violence, always destroys this plant; happy, therefore, in the truth of Nature is Ovid’s beautiful line,—

“*Idem discutiant, qui prestant nomina, venti.*”

In this poetical delineation we cannot but recall Johnson’s remark, that it is the art of poetry to paint truth.

In my next paper, I shall furnish some more instances in botany.

Yours, &c. R. TREVELYAN, M.A.

Mr. URBAN,

Oxford, Dec. 13.

I BEG leave to make a few observations on one of Mr. TREVELYAN’S “Etymological remarks” which appeared in your Magazine (p. 416). He begins with the word “ $\alpha\kappa\eta\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$,” “immaculatus;” and wishes to correct the derivation of it given in some lexicons (quære, what lexicons?) and says it is not from “ α ” non, and “ $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\omega$,” misceo, “but from “ α ” non, and “ $\kappa\eta\rho\varsigma$,” cera.” I must begin first by showing that $\alpha\kappa\eta\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ does not mean “immaculatus,” and that it never was pretended to derive it from $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\omega$, and shall also show that it cannot be derived from $\kappa\eta\rho\varsigma$.

Iliad vii. 100. Menelaus thus upbraids the Greeks.

Ω, μοι ἀπειλητῆρες, Αχαιῖδες, οὐκείν’
 Αχαιῖά· [αἰὲς,
 Ἥ μιν δὴ λῶ’ ὧς ταῖς γ’ ἴστανται αἰθέρι
 Εἰ μὴ τις Δαναῶν νῦν ἔκτορος ἀντίος
 ἴσιν. [γίνοισθι,
 Ἄλλ’ ὑμῖς μὲν πάντες ὕδωρ καὶ γαῖαν
 Ἥμεροι αὐθι ἐκαστοι ἀκῆριοι, αἰελλῖς
 αὐτῶς.

Women of Greece! oh scandal of your race,
 Whose coward souls your manly form dis-
 How great the shame, when every age shall know

That not a Grecian met the noble foe!
 Go then, resolve to earth from whence ye grew,

A heartless, spiritless, inglorious crew!—

Pope.
 In

In this passage the word *ἀκέραιος* (the force of which is most admirably given by Pope) surely conveys any idea rather than that of "Purity demonstrable by test." *ἀκέραιος* is used in the same sense *Iliad* v. 812, and is derived from "α" non, and "κῆρ, κῆρ," cor. as may be seen in *Hederic, Scapula, Stephens, &c. &c.*—It is sometimes used in a different sense when derived from "α" non, and "κῆρ" fatum, and then means either "fatum non obnoxius," or "illæsus;" not subject to death, or not having as yet experienced death. In this sense it is used *Odys.* xviii. 328, &c.—Eustathius thus explains it: "ἀνόςος, ὑγιής, ἀθανάτος, μη ὑποκείμενος κηρὶ δολοῦντι."

Ἀκέραιος then does not mean "immaculatus, sincerus;" nor do the *Lexicons* derive it from *κεράω*—and the examples which I have adduced, and which could easily be multiplied, sufficiently show that it is impossible, by the hardest construction, to derive it from *κηρὸς*, cera, wax—as Mr. T. most lucidly expresses it in the three languages for the benefit of the ignorant.

But there are two other words which I suspect Mr. T. has confounded with *ἀκέραιος*, through their similarity of sound; viz. *ἀκέραιος* and *ἀκέραιος*.—First then, *ἀκέραιος* does signify "immaculatus," and the *Lexicons* do derive it from "α," non, and "κεράω," misce—but in this case *κηρὸς* would be too far-fetched a derivation, it being very difficult to account for so arbitrary a change of η into ε.

Though allowing this to be the true etymology (which I do not think can be at all made out), Mr. T. can claim no merit as the discoverer of it, since *Suidas* long ago, (in voc. *ἀκέραιος*) derives it from *κηρὸς*—but his opinion stands alone and unsupported—and next *ἀκέραιος* (a word chiefly used in poetry) has nearly the same meaning as *ἀκέραιος*, and *Portus* in *Lex. Ion.* says it is *Poetice* and *Ionice* for *ἀκέραιος*; but it is generally derived from "α," non, and "κῆρ," damnum, fatum, or *κηραίνω*, damno afficio. But *Suidas* says, *ἀκέραιος δὲ ὁ δίχα κηρὸν*, and perhaps with a greater appearance of plausibility in this case than in *ἀκέραιος*. Of the three words then, it is impossible that *ἀκέραιος*, and highly improbable that *ἀκέραιος*, should be de-

rived from *κηρὸς*; and whether it be the true derivation even of *ἀκέραιος*, is exceedingly doubtful, and I leave it to better critics than myself to decide.

Yours, &c.

P. C.

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by Dr. CAREY, West Square.

(Continued from p. 108.)

WHEN Julius Cæsar had, by his Pharsalian victory, become absolute master of Rome, he confiscated and sold the property of his deceased rival, Pompey.—Some time after this, as he sat on the bench in the Forum administering justice, a private individual, Servius Galba, thus publicly and loudly addressed him: "Caius Julius Cæsar! in the third consulate of Pompey, formerly your son in law, I became surety for him in a sum of money. I am now called upon for payment:—how must I act: must I pay it?"—Cæsar, thus publicly, though indirectly, upbraided with the sale of Pompey's property, testified no resentment against the bold monitor, but ordered the money to be paid out of his own private purse.—*Lib. 6, 2, 11.*

On a certain occasion, the celebrated Philip of Macedon having, in a state of (or nearly approaching to) ebriety, unjustly pronounced a condemnatory sentence on an innocent woman; she immediately exclaimed, "I appeal to Philip, when sober."—Roused from his stupor by this poignant rebuke, the drowsy judge recalled his stray senses—recommenced the trial—and, after having attentively listened to the arguments on both sides, finally gave judgement in the woman's favour.—*Lib. 6, 2, 1, Extern.*

The following is a notable specimen of the liberty enjoyed by the plebeians in republican Rome*.—The consul Marcus Curius, having occasion to make a hasty levy of men for military service, and having issued a proclamation commanding the young men to attend for the purpose of enrolment,

* This and the following article (in substance) I had inserted, several years since, in a publication which has probably met the eyes of very few, if any, of the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. I now reproduce them, in a somewhat altered shape, to form a part of my selection.

none were found to answer, when their names were called. Hereupon the consul drew a name by lot: and, the person not being on the spot to answer, he immediately set up his property to auction.—The young man, on receiving intelligence of this arbitrary procedure, hastily ran to the consul's tribunal, appealing aloud to the board of Tribunes. The consul, however, regardless of his appeal, sold, not only his property, but also his person—observing, that the commonwealth did not want, as a citizen, a man who was unacquainted with the duty of obedience.—*Lib.* 6, 3, 4.—(Curius was consul in the years before Christ, 290 and 274.)

Our English ladies would hardly be tempted to envy the condition of the ancient Roman matrons, if they were to contrast the freedom and protection which the wife enjoys under British laws, with the slavish subjection of the Roman wives to the despotic will of their husbands, of which I here quote a few examples from Valerius (*Lib.* 6, 3.)—Egnatius Metellus bastinated his wife to death, for having somewhat too freely indulged in the use of wine.—Publius Sempromius Sophus divorced his wife, for having gone to view the public games without his knowledge.—Sulpicius Gallus likewise divorced his wife, for having appeared in public without her veil, observing, that it was *his* eyes alone she should seek to please; and that the exhibition of her person to the gaze of strangers was a just ground for suspecting the purity of her heart.—But, though, in the days of adult Rome, divorces took place for comparatively trifling causes, we learn from Valerius, that not a single instance of matrimonial separation occurred during the first five hundred and twenty years from the foundation of the city; and that the first which did occur, was occasioned by the wife's not bearing her husband any children.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

AMONGST the many popular superstitions, which prevail even at the present day, the supposed, or rather pretended faculty of SECOND SIGHT may be ranked. It is chiefly found among the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland, those of the

Western Isles, and of Ireland. By this supplemental faculty of sight, it is pretended, certain appearances, predictive of future events, present themselves suddenly and spontaneously before persons so gifted, without any endeavour or desire on their part to see them. Accounts differ much respecting this faculty: some make it hereditary; which is denied by others. The same difference arises respecting the power of communicating it. But, according to an account from a gentleman at Strathpary to Mr. Aubery, some of the Seers acknowledged the possibility of teaching it.

The visions, attendant on Second Sight, are not confined to solemn or important events. The future visit of a mountebank, or piper; a plentiful draught of fish; the arrival of common travellers; or, if possible, still more trifling matters than these, are foreseen by the Seers. Not only aged men and women have the Second Sight, but also children, horses, and cows. Children, endowed with that faculty, manifest it by crying aloud, at the very time that a corpse appears to a Seer: of this many instances could be given. That horses possess it, is likewise plain, from their violent and sudden starting, when their rider, or a Seer in company with him, sees a vision of any kind, by night or by day. It is observable of a horse, that he will not go forwards towards the apparition, but must be led round, at some distance from the common road; his terror is evident, from his becoming all over in a profuse sweat, although quite cool a moment before. Balaam's ass seems to have possessed this power, or faculty; and, perhaps, what we improperly style a startish horse, may be one who has the gift of the Second Sight. That cows have the Second Sight, is proved by the following circumstance: If a woman, whilst milking a cow, happen to have a vision of that kind, the cow runs away in a great fright at the same instant, and cannot, for some time, be brought to stand quietly.

To judge of the meaning of many visions, or the time in which they will be accomplished, requires observation and experience. In general, the time of accomplishment bears some relation to the time of the day in which they are seen. Thus, visions seen early in the morning (which seldom

seldom happens), will be much sooner accomplished than those appearing at noon; and those seen at noon will take place in a much shorter time than those happening at night: sometimes the accomplishment of the last does not fall out within a year or more.

The appearance of a person wrapt in a shroud, is, in general, a prognostic of the death of the party. The time when it will happen, may be judged from the height it reaches; for if it be not seen above the middle, death is not to be expected for a year or more: but when the shroud appears closed about the head, the accomplishment is not many hours distant.

If, in a vision, a woman is seen standing near a man's left hand, she will become his wife; if there are two or three about him, he will marry them all in succession, according to their proximity. A spark of fire, falling on the belly of a married woman, predicts her delivery of a dead child; the like spark, falling on her arm, betokens she shall shortly carry a dead child. If a seat, in which a person is sitting, suddenly appears empty, although he hath not moved, this is a certain presage that such person will very shortly die.

Persons who have not long been gifted with Second Sight, after seeing a vision without doors, on coming into a house, and approaching the fire, will immediately fall into a swoon. All those that have the Second Sight do not see these appearances at the same time; but if one having this faculty designedly touches his fellow Seer, at the instant that a vision appears to him, in that case it will be seen by both.

During the appearance of a vision, the eyelids of some of the Seers are so erected and distended, that they cannot close them otherwise than by drawing them down with their fingers, or by employing others to do it for them.

N.

MR. URBAN, Muirtown, Dec. 18.

SOME time ago I was much gratified by not only your insertion of my notice regarding the Caledonian Canal, but your engraving my view of the Eastern end basin, &c. This Canal was opened, amidst the shouts of thousands, and the roar of cannon, on Oct. 23 last, by the passage of a steam-

boat and two sloops from Muirtown Locks to Fort William; Mr. Charles Grant, Director of the East India Company, the Parliamentary Commissioner; his son, Mr. Grant, the Member for Invernesshire (the late enlightened and much-admired Secretary of State for Ireland), and many Gentlemen of the Northern Counties being passengers. The homeward voyage was made from sea to sea in 13 hours, though the distance is about 70 miles, and 33 Locks are to be passed. This Canal is generally now 12 feet deep; in many places 17; and can soon be filled to the height of 30 feet; the only remaining operations being to deepen some shoals in the Lake, and the river Ness at Bona, and to dress off and finish a small part of the banks. A considerable trade was carried on, and duty paid when the Canal was only used to Fort Augustus, which is half-way; and even at 12 feet water, no doubt a considerable sum will be collected, as duty, on vessels passing through. The first voyage of trade made through, was by a vessel with barrelled herrings for Ireland.

About 950,000*l.* has been expended on this Canal. Owing to the distress of the times, some people have judged that Government will pause before it finishes this work for large vessels. So very narrow-minded a plan can surely never be thought wise, or prudent. If the Canal were once fairly opened to the Baltic trade, &c. there could be no doubt that, not only would immense sums be saved in shipping lost in the Pentland, but that a sum equal to the interest of the money expended (say 50,000*l.* a year) would soon be a regular revenue from this stupendous work; and thus two or three years income would pay the finishing; but every year's income lost will be only a clear throwing away money, for no earthly purpose of eventual or immediate urgency, or advantage. To use a Scotch phrase, "it would be swallowing the cow, and sticking at the tail." So far from such a miserable plan being resorted to, it is, I think, far more like the liberal policy which has so far carried on this work, to trust that the whole will be at once finished, that the revenue may as soon as possible be applied to reimburse the State for its outlay. Since the invention of steam-boats, all doubts of the Canal being of use in different

ferent winds have vanished; and when we consider the trade from Ireland, the West of England, and Scotland, and even America, which will of course pass through, the income to be derived from a duty on tonnage must be immense. Besides, many other things seem to promise emolument to the Country and Treasury from the completion. The Towns which must rise at the East and West ends, and all the industry which must be promoted, and its consequences, cannot but tell in a very few years. In short, this noble work will immortalize the genius of the times, the liberal policy of the Nation, and the reigns of George III. and IV.

The summit level of the Caledonian Canal is ninety-four feet; and as fifty-three feet have been overcome in rising to Loch Ness, the remaining height of forty-one feet is attained by the construction of five locks at Fort Augustus, one at Kytra, and a regulating lock at Aberchalder, within half a mile of Loch Oich. At the South-west end of Loch Lochy is situated the last regulating lock on the line, and, after passing through a great deal of deep cutting at Moy, Strone, and Muirshearlich, we reach the famous suite of eight locks at Banavie, aptly termed "Neptune's Staircase." This majestic chain of locks sits altogether about sixty feet perpendicular, and cost about 50,000*l*. They present the greatest mass of masonry to be found in the world, as applicable to the purposes of a Canal.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure to the 1st of May 1821:

Management and travelling expenses.....	£26,974	2	2½
Timber and carriage thereof.....	67,348	16	3
Machinery.....	111,782	18	11½
Quarries and Masonry...	185,340	19	2½
Shipping.....	10,383	16	11½
Horses.....	4,283	18	3½
Labour and workmanship, day work.....	29,389	15	6½
Labour, measure work..	364,170	15	4½
Purchase of land and damages.....	47,084	9	6½
Purchase and hire of horses.....	2,866	1	10
Incidental expenses.....	1,790	7	5
Road-making.....	3,331	11	9½

£854,749 8 5½

Yours, &c.

H. R. D.

Mr. URBAN, Bristol, Dec. 12.

IN this "day of trouble, and of rebuke," so remarkable for the malignant censures and unfounded calumnies cast with no unsparing hand upon the whole body of the Clergy, with the evident intent of lessening their influence, and of impeding their labours in the Christian vineyard, it cannot but be of general utility to call the attention of your numerous readers to some valuable remarks on the very momentous subject of Tithes, (now so generally misunderstood) contained in vol. III. pages 491—496 (edition 1810) of the writings of the excellent William Jones of Nayland, the author of that unanswerable pamphlet, "The Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity."

There is great reason to fear that this attempt to create discord in the Sanctuary, is not confined to a particular part of the Kingdom, but that its abettors in the State have made a handle of that *general misapprehension*, which certainly exists, even among the otherwise well-informed, respecting the Revenues of the Church, to inflict such a wound, through the sides of the Clergy, on the Establishment itself, as cannot, unless timely counteracted, fail of being attended with the most pernicious consequences.

In proof that this is no *new device* to create mischief, I adduce the words of a late highly respectable Author, who asserts that—"whatever the morals or conduct of the French Ecclesiastics might have been before the Revolution, certain it is, that for a series of years preparatory to that event, the great object, and the constant endeavour of the revolutionary gang was to degrade and to debase the Clergy. They knew as well as Machiavel the effect of public contempt. This is confessed by M^rabeau, who declares that to render the Clergy despicable, is the most infallible method of corrupting or *demoralizing* the people, and thereby qualifying them to be the *heroes of liberty*." This speaks for itself; and the methods now pursued, in this hitherto happy Country, are but too applicable a comment upon it. By means of the distribution of the most virulent and libellous pamphlets, the passions of the honest Yeomanry, a set of men long the boast of our Nation,

tion, are excited against the *Ecclesiastical Income*, and the persons of the *Clergy*, in the hope that by bringing them into disrepute, the Church itself may be eventually undermined.

From the earliest period of the Jewish Dispensation, and even in the *Patriarchal age*, abundant proof exists of the payment of *Tithes*; on which point the clearest and most satisfactory evidence may be met with in "An Essay on the Divine Right of Tithes," by the justly celebrated Charles Leslie. And if we advert to the most solemn service of our Church, that of the Holy Communion, we shall find that the duty of granting a liberal support to those who minister in sacred offices is enforced in the strongest possible manner by the authority of the Apostles themselves. What, indeed, can be more reasonable than that a principle established and acted upon among all other ranks and conditions of the community, should be equally observed with respect to those to whom is intrusted the important office of administering divine instruction; and who, for the sake of it, give up every prospect of advancement in any other line of life; not to mention the heavy expenses they necessarily incur to qualify them for the exercise of their important functions.

With respect to *Tithes* in this Country, it may be observed, in the words of Jones, "that they were not purchased by any owner, nor are they paid for by any occupier of the land: if they were, the rents would be at least one seventh part higher than they now are. The tenant only surrenders what the land has been charged with for *Nine Hundred and Sixty-seven years*."

In some of our Law Books Tithes are briefly defined to be an Ecclesiastical Inheritance, or property in the Church, collateral to the Estate of the Lands thereof. (Jacobs).—"The Clergy have precisely the same right to Tithes, as the Heir-at-Law has to his Ancestor's estate, or the Farmer to the possession in consequence of his lease; and the Proprietor has no more reason to complain that his land is not *Tithe free*, than he has that his Neighbour's field is not his own." (Christian.)

Nothing, in short, can be more

false, nothing more absurd, than the idea that the payment of Tithes is a burden that falls *solely* or in any *ready* manner on the tenant. He takes his land knowing that such deductions must be made, and he is never wanting in pleading them to his landlord, who is fully aware of the same, having himself in his turn considered them in the purchase of his estate. But why need I multiply words, when the following sentiments of the present learned Bishop of St. David's are so appropriate, and so clearly establish the above remarks, that they must have considerable weight on every candid and well-disposed mind?

"The Toleration Act," (says this distinguished Prelate) "though it has led to many encroachments on the spiritual authority of the Church, and even on her legal rights, does not interfere with the *private property* of the Church. Tithes are, in the strictest sense, *private property*. And (thanks to a kind Providence) the Church's right to Tithes is of a much older date than the Toleration Act. The *Titheable part* of an Estate is as much the property of the Church,—the *private property* of the Incumbent of the Parish,—as the rest of the estate is the property of its possessor. It is an *inherited* property, derived from *royal grants*, or the *free gift* of pious individuals. Tithes, though given to the Church for the maintenance of religion, are not paid by the land proprietor or possessor, as his contribution for the performance of Church duties. They are a *reserved* part of all titheable estates; and the payment of them is a *debt* contracted in the inheritance, or purchase, or lease of the estate, which the possessor, whether he goes to the Church, or to the Meeting-house, is bound to pay by the same laws, which secure to him the possession of the estate. The duty of conformity to the Church is a perfectly distinct obligation from the payment of tithes. The two obligations are not dependent on each other. The payment of a debt contracted on one account gives no right to privileges due on another. It is conformity to the Church, which gives a right to Church privileges."

Well would it be for the present and future happiness of the community, were these sentiments allowed to have their due influence, and the payment of Tithes to be seen in its proper view, as a *legal and equitable right*.

S. T. B. NO TITHE-HOLDER,
BUT A TITHE-PAYER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Falmouth, Dec. 12.*
THE ancient Priory of Tywardreath, Cornwall, has long been so entirely levelled with the ground, that it is not very easy even to ascertain its site. Some time ago, the present Vicar of Tywardreath obtained leave to dig the ground on its supposed site, in search of stones for erecting a vicarage house. The place where he made an excavation for this purpose appears to have been the East end of the Priory Chapel; and as some measurements were taken at the time, and I have since, with the permission of the landlord, opened the ground in several places, partly with the hopes of ascertaining the form of the Chapel, and partly of throwing some light on its architecture, perhaps the following particulars, scanty as they are, may not be unacceptable to your readers.

Tywardreath Benedictine Priory, according to Lysons, was probably founded by Ricardus Dapifer, steward of the household, who held the manor of Tywardreath and 28 others, when Domesday survey was made. This Priory was a cell to the Monastery of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus in Normandy. It was suppressed as an alien Priory by the Parliament at Leicester in 1414, but appears to have been restored, and continued till the general dissolution of the smaller convents. The Chapel appears, as far as could be ascertained by measurement, to have been 80 feet long by 57 within, with a semicircular end towards the East, strengthened by four buttresses of wrought Pentewan stone, two feet wide, and ornamented by four pilasters within. The shafts are a single half column 14 inches in diameter. At each angle was a handsome piece of architecture, as it was described to me, of which pilasters resembling those already described, formed a part, but with the base five inches wider, and the mouldings in proportion.

In the Vicarage garden, adjoining the West end of the Chapel, a fragment of a stone arch was found, with a fleur de lis elegantly carved in deep relief. The same device appears on the Church stile, and in a coat of arms in one of the windows of the Church, and appears from Tanner to have been part of the arms of the Priory. The wall of the Chapel is the South wall of the Churchyard.

The Chapel was paved with beach

pebbles, and was built partly of common clay slate, raised on the spot; the wrought stones were of compact hard porphyry from Pentewan quarry in the parish of St. Austell, and hornblende from the cliff between Duporth and Charlestown, in the same parish.

All the carved work is executed with much skill and taste.
 J.R.

Mr. URBAN,

IF you think the following desultory observations made during a late excursion in the Forest of Dean, worthy insertion, they are most heartily at your service.

The Forest of Dean, from the vale of Gloucester, presents a confused mass of little eminences covered with underwood, and detached groupes of timber trees. These eminences are very beautiful, their bases are studded with meadows and corn-fields, and the little cottages of the peasants peeping irregularly through the trees has a very pleasing effect.

On approaching the banks of the Severn, the scene grows more picturesque, and from Purton Ferry it is beautiful in the extreme. The Severn in this part assumes the appearance of a placid lake, the shores sloping on every side like an emerald esplanade; except on the Dean Forest side, where a small chain of cliffs appear, resembling a range of triumphal arches, crowned with stunted oaks. About the middle of the river, a small opening discloses the picturesque scenery around Berkeley, among whose shades resides the venerable Dr. Jenner, devoting his whole time to acts of benevolence. May the evening of his days be as peaceful and serene as his life has been beneficent to mankind!

On arriving on the Dean Forest side of the river, a shady walk affording many charming views of the majestic river I had just crossed, conducted me to the Viney hill. Beneath appeared the neat little village of Blakeney embossed in fruit trees in full blossom. The Severn likewise appeared like a silver crescent glittering between two strings of emeralds. The Cotswolds rise gradually from the bosom of the river, and swell into a magnificent amphitheatre, their sides crowned with all the beauties of luxuriant vegetation.

On a small green near the above-mentioned

mentioned village, a large party of rustics were engaged in their Whitsuntide amusement of Morris dancing, and the appearance of the dancers covered with ribbons gliding at intervals through the vistas formed by the fruit trees, had a very pleasing effect.

The Morris, or more properly the Moresque Dance, was introduced into England as early as the reign of Henry the Seventh, and, as its name imports, is of Moorish origin, and the more grotesque the dress and actions of the dancers are, the more near they resemble the antient dance. For this reason I think the Morris Dance of Dean Forest bears a striking similitude to the original. They literally cover their bodies and hats with ribbons of all colours, and, preceded by two persons bearing a flag and two rusty swords, a Tom Fool (as they call him), and a Maid Marian, they cut the most ridiculous capers and contortions, and actually fulfil these lines of Goldsmith,

“The dancing pair that simply sought renown,
By holding out, to tire each other down.”

Leaving the Morris dancers, I turned to the right and descended into a deep ravine, the acclivities on each side being thickly overspread with orchards. I ascended the steep eminence of Blakeney Hill, from whence I caught a full view of the Severn, then roaring and thundering amid the black and craggy rocks that in some parts intersect it. Kingroad, where it swells into a sea, was distinctly visible, and the eye ranged over a scene as beautiful and picturesque as any in our isle.

The scenery from thence to Coleford is nearly uniform. Sloping hills covered with the golden-coloured furze, and secluded vallies through which generally murmured a tinkling stream, afforded a pleasing concatenation of rural objects.

The foresters, from the secluded situation of this part of the country, and by not mixing much with their more enlightened neighbours, have a great many superstitious customs among them, of which the following are some of the most remarkable.

They implicitly believe old Christmas (5th of January) to be the real Christmas Day, and no arguments whatever would convince them of their error. On that night (they say), exactly at twelve o'clock, the herb

rosemary blossoms, which is a proof that our Saviour was born at that hour. The oxen likewise kneel down at the same time; and some will go so far as to say they have actually seen these prodigies.

On old Christmas Day they will not suffer any females to enter their houses, and during the above day and the eleven succeeding ones, they will not suffer any fire to be taken out of their houses. If you ask them their reasons for observing the above customs, they will tell you it is unlucky to break them, and recount several strange accidents which have happened to persons who have been presumptuous enough to do so.

At the new Moon they turn the money in their pockets, thinking it to be lucky.

They believe in witchcraft, and wonderful are the tales they relate of wizards, apparitions, and enchanters.

If you admit this paper into your Miscellany, I shall at some future time give you a more detailed account of Dean Forest scenery and manners, for the subject is far from being exhausted.

W. S. WICKENDEN.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 10.
YOUR valuable Publication is not the channel only of polite Literature and Antiquarian knowledge, but admits also scientific discussion, calculated to promote general utility.

I find that the comparative advantage of Shutter and Semaphoric Telegraphs, is not clearly understood. Col. Macdonald's recently published Dictionary, and prefixed explanatory work, (in the first instance for the service in India) fully elucidate the subject in all its departments. It appears evident, that all Telegraphs not calculated to indicate *any three figures simultaneously*, advance the science but little beyond the defective plan of *lettering* communications. A semaphore with two arms (not on one pivot) can express only any two figures out of six; and one with three arms can indicate only any three figures out of six.—To telegraph any three figures out of the *nine* numerals and 0 or cipher, *six* arms arranged in three pairs are *indispensable*. A *proper* Semaphoric and a *proper* Shutter Telegraph, possess *precisely* similar powers.—They require relatively the display of from one to six Shutters, or of from one to

six arms or wings, to express from 1 to 999. The properties of the two descriptions are very different. The greater the number of closed Shutters, out of six, the more they will be visible, on account of the contrast between the open and shut-in spaces; whereas the greater the number of arms displayed pointing in various directions, the less readily will the exact angular position of each be ascertained. This is particularly the case on the longest possible lines on which each kind will be distinctly visible. The error in estimation has arisen from the delusive effect of experimenting with one or two wings only. Let it be always recollected, that no fair comparison can be made on *short lines*. Both Telegraphs may be useful, according to the nature of the country where they may be used. However little practised, the science is now fully explained; and at a future period will become important. All new sciences have their period of general introduction. The use of mail coaches was at one time treated as almost a visionary project. Time, thro' experiments, leads to the establishment of physical truth.

If it be wished to make an experiment to ascertain *comparative celerity of operation*, let a certain number of sentences be taken, at any chance-opening of a book. Let these sentences be set down *telegraphically*, according to the modes prescribed by the systems compared. The result will be clearly obtained, by reckoning the number of signals requisite for communicating these sentences by the modes tried. The person making the experiment must *thoroughly* understand the plans he may be desirous of comparing. Devoid of such experiment fairly made, mere assertion leads to no satisfactory conclusion.

TELOS ET GRAPHO.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheldon, Oct. 10.*
THE Greeks have now for many months been struggling against the tyranny of their barbarian oppressors, and no son of Freedom has risen up to second their efforts, and to cheer them in their honourable warfare. As an humble individual, I feel for the descendants of those immortal heroes who bled in the fields of Marathon and of Thermopylæ, in the defence of their liberties; and though the land which gave them birth, has al-

most lost its name and its consequences under the iron yoke of Turkish despotism, yet the bravery of their leaders, and the matchless exertions of their citizens in Arms, in Arts, and in Literature, live, and must ever live, in the page of Classical History. I have, in common with thousands of my fellow countrymen, derived the greatest gratification and the sweetest delight, in the perusal of those immortal writings which dignify the human character, which elevate us above ourselves, and which place the acquirements of past ages almost above the competition of modern times. I am bold to acknowledge that I feel for the distresses of that land, from the mental resources of whose inhabitants in the age of Homer, of Thucydides, of Pericles, and of Demosthenes, England herself has derived her admiration, and her adoption of freedom of government, of liberality of sentiment, and of patriotic enthusiasm. I earnestly, therefore, entreat you, as the Editor of that valuable Publication the Gentleman's Magazine, to call upon every Englishman to contribute his mite for the emancipation of those provinces which are rightly to be denominated the cradle of Arts, of Arms, of Science, and of polished learning. The support of no cause can prove more honourable to Englishmen; it is vindicating the memory of Freedom, of Honour, of Glory, of Learning, and of Morality, and the final success must be to raise higher and higher the dignity of the human mind.

I have deposited among the Subscribers for this glorious cause, 10*l.* at Messrs. Coutts and Co. Strand.

Yours, &c. J. LEMPIERRE, D.D.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 24.*
TO give bad names to good things, and to stigmatize worth and virtue by degrading and insulting epithets, are unfortunately but too fashionable in these times. The word *Reform*, instead of its legitimate and honourable meaning, is now made a sort of tocsin, with which the well-meaning are it seems to be scared, and the ill-designing to be prompted to unworthy deeds. I have no notion of giving way to such disgraceful improprieties, and desire to enter a solemn protest in your pages, against being considered a leveller, because I may venture to declare that I could desire to

to be a *Reformer*, and against being called a *Radical*, because I dare to affirm that there is something *radically* wrong in the disposition, physical and moral, of those who pretend that the present state of things can never be amended. I oppose such assertions upon the plain grounds of common sense; and I will cite an example from your own pages in support of my opinion.

In the month of September, 1817, the writer of this, a casual traveller, and a very humble individual, with no other motives whatsoever but those expressed in a communication to his old friend Mr. Urban, but with a sincere desire to effect a beneficial change with regard to the disgraceful and dilapidated condition of a little obscure parish Church, to which he was accidentally attracted in the course of a summer's ramble, ventured through the medium of your widely-circulating *Miscellany*, to call upon those whom it might more especially concern, to remedy the abuses therein mentioned, and to *reform* the wretched condition of a place of Christian worship, then in a most dismal and disgraceful state of filth, neglect, and decay. That appeal was not made in vain; and it affords me great satisfaction to find, that whatever may be the objections to *Reform* generally, a most beneficial reformation has been effected with regard to the state of the parish Church of Pitchcott since, and as I have some reason to believe, partly in consequence of the freedom which I trust was not unworthily or impertinently used, upon the occasion before mentioned.

Passing again through Bucks a few weeks since, and within sight of Pitchcott Church, I once more ventured to indulge my curiosity by entering within its sacred walls, and now think it an act of justice to those who have been the means of effecting the desired alterations and improvements which the interior as well as exterior of the edifice offered to my notice, to send you some account of the repairs which have been made, and to press upon the consideration of your readers in general, how beneficial it might prove, if a little more publicity were given to the feelings excited by religious edifices, hospitals, schools, and almshouses, fallen or falling to decay; and thus appealing to the hearts and consciences of those whose duty it is to

guard them from ruin, to think of *reform* in such cases without abhorrence and without reluctance.

In the edifice which I before described, I have now the pleasure of correcting my former description in vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 307 (anno 1817), by saying that the whole of the exterior is now in a respectable condition of neatness, and even the little cross upon the Eastern gable restored to its place. The windows new glazed or mended, the roof repaired, the bells once more tunable; the disgraceful condition of the floor and walls no longer the subject of complaint; a new pulpit substituted instead of the miserably decayed old one, and a new desk for the clerk, who formerly had none at all; the partition broken down between the nave and chancel, the ceiling rendered at least decent,—and the whole structure creditably neat and in good order.

I still entertain the pleasing hope that by perseverance in calling the attention of the public to this kind of *Reform*, I may in time have the gratification of finding that the rage for building new Churches and new Meeting-houses has not altogether effaced the respect which I humbly conceive to be due to those hallowed fanes in which our ancestors lay reposed, where they offered up their orisons, and which are therefore doubly consecrated to the services of Religion;—and I repeat the remark, which I have before pressed with earnestness, that if Archdeacons will do their duty, Pastors reside in their parishes, or take care to provide proper substitutes, and keep their chancels and churches in repair, the Established Orders of the Clergy have nothing to fear from heretics or schismatics, nor any reason to tremble at the tremendous word *Reform*.

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Regent-st. Jan. 12.*

A N academic friend has just favoured me with a sight of a small poem, exquisitely written in Hudibrastic measure, and *printed*, but not delivered into general publication, at Oxford. It is commemorative of his Majesty's visit to Scotland, and I wish you would make room for a little specimen of it, touching on a topic which made *all of us*, from King and Courtiers down to the humble wight who now addresses you, (for I

was

was in Edinburgh at the time,) laugh most heartily—I mean Sir William Curtis, accoutred in the Tartan dress. The excellent Alderman is a man universally respected even by those politically opposed to him; and I would be the last person in the world to suggest any measure that could in the most trivial degree, hurt his feelings; but if I know him rightly, he will enjoy these clever and merry lines, and laugh over them as heartily as he laughed in sympathy with the merriment occasioned by his most amusing appearance in a full suit of plaid, in the Scottish metropolitan.

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Pot-bellied pyramid of Tartan?
The living tomb of many a haunch,
High heaves his majesty of paunch!
So round and burly is the Knight,
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That his abdomen throws alone
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"Part of a Letter from Northamptonshire.

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While thus mentally running through the simultaneous employments of men of all hues and climes at this particular season, it is difficult to avoid being repeatedly and powerfully drawn to take a view of that little band of heroes who are braving Winter on his very throne, based as it is by a vast platform of eternal ice, carpeted with everlasting snow.

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nomena unknown before might not forbid man to approach that point of the sphere and live? that the intensity of the frost would not search out the imperceptible moisture in the very timbers of their vessels, and rive them into shreds? that the human body would not congeal to its vitals in spite of all the protection they could afford it? In short, that cold would not be found to possess, in its strength, some quality capable of frustrating all their calculations, and destroying them in a few hours? Happily they proved that it *was* possible for man to live amidst the utmost rigour of the Polar December; and the friends of those who are now engaged in the second expedition have scarcely any apprehensions on their account.

What a contrast between their situation and ours! *We* can change the scene of hilarity, wile away the time at festive boards, where new faces, and warmth, and the jocundity of the holiday season, attune us to mirth and gladness; while *they* are confined to two solitary bulkheads on which the light of the sun will not strike for months yet to come, separated from every other thing that has life by leagues of solid ice; where any change of society is impossible, ignorant of what is passing in the inhabited world, and envired by a degree of external cold to which, though we shiver as we write, the inclemency of our present weather is as a sudden sultry summer day would be to us, and in which even the brutes of the region cannot abide.

And yet there is something snug too in their condition. They are well housed in, and have no pressing cares. It is much to be regretted that the genii of old, who used so obligingly to whisk the venturous any distance, however great, in the twinkling of an eye, have ceased their correspondence with the visible world; had they not, the curious inquirer would have a chance of suddenly visiting the hardy recluses. Heavens! with what indescribable interest should we not burst in amongst the sole inhabitants of the Polar region! with what delight should we not witness the eagerness attendant on the reading a new Number of the North Georgia Gazette, or see the rough sons of Neptune dancing the ludicrous merry-go-round, so judiciously established by their able commander for pastime and exercise; or hear the hearty laugh at the topical joke—but

then to be amidst the bustle of preparation for *the play*, to watch the tiptoe expectation of that ecstatic amusement, and lastly to be present at the representation itself—attended by the Muses in ruddy health and vigour, though so far from home, and in a climate so unlike their own—to see the grim scenic Walrus hemmed in by his assailants, who press him, as his canvass sides pant in shorter and quicker heaves, until one tremendous groan proclaims him dead—to view the mimic ship making her gallant way through the floes and icebergs—and to hear the shout with which her final emancipation is greeted!—Spirit of Fortunatus—where is thy once famed cap?

Oh! breathe thou gently old Winter on these dauntless sons of a land which acknowledges thy dominion.

We cannot help admiring the stern resolution which could calmly place itself in such a situation. What an awful void must be felt when the Sun has shown his face above the horizon for the last time for the season! What a struggle, in a mind susceptible of high excitement, to suppress the feeling of forlorn despair! And how necessary the recollection that *Time will on*, that the Sun will certainly rise again, and that the object of so much peril and deprivation will probably be accomplished!

If those who study to pass their lives in a state of uniform quietness seldom have occasion to cope with any great degree of unhappiness or discomfort, on the other hand, they rarely taste the dishes of supreme felicity enjoyed by the nobly daring in a good cause. Can there be any doubt that the re-appearance of the blessed orb of day, after leaving our adventurers for so many months in gloomy twilight, amply compensates them for his absence? or that the unutterable joy of being welcomed home by their delighted friends, repays them for all other trials?

May they experience the bliss of again setting foot on their native shore—and may their gratification be heightened by complete success, and the assurance that, during the Christmas of 1822, one of the most frequent and heartfelt toasts at all the social meetings of their fellow-countrymen was, *The health of Captain Parry and his brave companions!*—*Museum.*

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

146. *Sir Richard Colt Hoare's Modern Wiltshire.*

(Concluded from p. 519.)

WE left Sir Richard Colt Hoare in his magnificent grounds, a fine triumph of art over mere original knolly downs. The scene in Plate VIII is exceedingly fine, and may justly be deemed magnificent.

Sir Richard proceeds from his grounds to his villa and pictures. The criticism of the honourable Baronet shows the accuracy of his judgment, and the delicacy of his taste. Here we have various valuable remarks, and among them the following :

"This rapid improvement in water-colour drawing has taken place within my own memory ; for during my younger days, Paul Sandby was the monarch of the plain, and esteemed the best artist in this line. The next marked improvement in colouring was recognized in the drawings of Mr. John Smith now living, and to whom, as an instructor, I owe the little I do know of drawing ; but the advancement from *drawing* to *painting* in water-colours did not take place till after the introduction into England of the drawings of Louis du Cros, a Swiss artist, who settled at Rome ; his works proved the force, as well as consequence that could be given to the unsubstantial body of water-colours, and to him I attribute the first knowledge and power of water-colours. Hence have sprung a numerous succession of Artists in this line ; a Turner, a Glover, a Nicholson, Reinagle, De Wint, Nash, cum multis aliis.—With protection from light and damp, the durability of water-colours cannot be questioned." P. 83.

The representation of ruins and architectural subjects in this form of painting is, in our opinion, far more interesting than that of oil. There is a light and cheerfulness which the other cannot acquire.

Sir Richard warns us against adopting the recommendations of Cicero by displaying a monstrous absurdity of one :

"Another chef-d'œuvre of Du Cros' pencil remains to be described : it represents the stupendous fall of the river Velino into the Nar, in that point of view in which it *seldom is*, but *always ought to be seen* ; viz. *en face*, from the opposite banks of the

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river ; whereas the Cicero of the country (unless a hint is given to the contrary) generally conducts the stranger to the summer-house on the eminence, from whence he looks down upon the foaming gulf." P. 83.

The amiable Baronet thus concludes his description of the Demesnes and Mansion-house at Stourhead :

"I have been perhaps too minute ; but it should be considered that I write not only for the general information of the publick, but for the gratification of those branches of my family now living, as well as for my successors. We ought to consider ourselves as existing not solely for ourselves, and to bear in mind the *non sibi sed posteris* ; and to leave, as a legacy for posterity, whatever useful information we have been enabled to collect during the existing period of our lives. And to whom can this task be committed with greater advantage and propriety than to those who have long resided on their estate and inheritance, and who naturally must be the best acquainted with their beauties and defects ?" P. 85.

In p. 86 we have further remarks upon *fir* plantations ; Sir Richard *first* says, that the oak tree alone can never supply a sufficiency of timber for the repairs, &c. of an extensive landed property, and on that account, the aid of the *pinus* is required ; *secondly*, that he cut down ninety-two Scotch and spruce firs of fifty-five years growth, which only occupied three quarters of an acre, and yet sold for 360*l.* thus paying annually at the rate of 8*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* per acre ; *thirdly*, that the beech and fir should not be united, for then the former is drawn into a long stem, and its growth and spreading nature completely cramped ; *fourthly*, that a certain degree of *shelter* is absolutely necessary for its growth.

This last passage we hail with rapture, because it may lead to a fashion of making plantations of *fir*, where they will be more concealed from view, that is to say, not be made, as they are now, the leading ornaments of parks instead of mere coverings from profitless crags and wastes. Whenever bristles and brushes turned upwards become picturesque, we shall think plantations of them ornamental. As single trees in dispersion and feathered to the ground,

ground, they are planted judiciously in certain situations, very interesting and graceful. We perfectly agree with Sir Richard in placing the larch at the head of the fir tribe, and next to that the spruce, and rejecting the Scotch fir and Weymouth, the former as of more tardy growth, the latter as of inferior quality; and both therefore as far more profuse than the kinds first mentioned. Sir Richard then mentions a new useful planting instrument, and proceeds to a mixture of trees, which though there can be no harmony in outline, no fine union of undulating curves between round and pointed modes of growth, must be unobjectionable, when they are not intended for objects of vision. Country gentlemen may profit by the extract in no small degree.

"Having lately had a large tract of waste land allotted to me in a newly-inclosed common at Kilmington (a parish adjoining to Stourton), I am following a plan recommended by Mr. Pontey, an esteemed writer and practitioner, in which he advises a mixture of oak with the larch plantation; and upon the rational grounds, that it will require nearly a century to bring an oak-tree to ripe timber; in the mean time a growth of larch-trees would come to perfection, and be fit for the axe. By this mode of intermixing the oak with the larch, one great objection to fir plantations is obviated, and the oak is sheltered and forwarded in its growth. The objection to woods consisting entirely of fir-trees is, that when they are ripe and cut down, the ground becomes a vacuum, and must be planted anew; whereas, if at the first planting a certain proportion of oak is intermixed, the ground, when deprived of its crop of fir, will be furnished with a second crop of flourishing oak; the space first occupied by the larch can then be filled up with copse-wood, and Nature will resume its reign." P. 88.

We shall wind up these remarks with observing, that, according to the correct standard of the picturesque, oak, ash, and elm are, as timber trees, those only which ought to form belts and ornamental plantations, at any distance from the house. They grow hollow, and curve their branches most gracefully. Small masses of weeping birch nearer home are very elegant; and insulated, single firs present a grateful contrast, though somewhat formal.

Sir Richard next proceeds to notice some very extraordinary pits. He says,

"These very singular pits, which are totally dissimilar to any which our island pro-

duces, extended formerly over 700 acres of land, but at the present period, since the spirit of cultivation has taken place, they have been reduced nearly one half, many having been levelled at a great expence. The stratum on which they are formed is sand and green stone, through which every drop of rain filters, and leaves no stagnant water at the bottom of the pit. They are dug in the form of a punch-bowl, and are placed so contiguous to each other that there is not a safe passage for a horse between them. In some instances we see two pits, close to each other, separated only by a slight division. A great degree of regularity prevails in the round form which they assume." P. 91.

From mill-stones, perforated in the centre, having been found in some of them, they have been thought to have been stone quarries, but from the number and uniformity of the shape, the learned Baronet very properly vindicates their antiquity, as works of the Britons. We perfectly coincide with him. They are adjacent to an ancient forest, which was a usual annexation to cities, and the round form of these pits accords with the accounts of the circular British houses in Diodorus and Strabo, and the remains of similar foundations, in groupes, at Grimspound in Devonshire, and Morva in Cornwall, of which see Mess. Lysons's *Britannia*, in Devonshire, p. cccvi; and Mr. Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, v. ii. p. 57. Of the eminence of Wiltshire in British Antiquities, there can be no doubt; and as the remains at Trecaeri and other places in Wales further corroborate the preceding authorities, we think, that these holes or pits were the foundations of British reed or thatch-houses. If this opinion be correct, and such British towns were situate on the confines of woods, this place was once a very ample British city, unimproved by Roman refinements. If Sir R. C. Hoare could, on digging, have found fragments of animal bones, or charcoal, as in all our British villages, the question would have been decided; but unfortunately he found none. The pick-axes then in use, at least some, were of deer's horns, subject, unless buried in a dry stratum, to rapid decay; but though there may be some difficulty in ascertaining the question, we think it worth another trial, because it is not a common species of antiquity, and would prove the largest British city in the realm. That they were hiding pits we do not think, because these are described to have been of

of different construction, with a mouth of a moveable stone, which is inconsistent with the punch-bowl form.

In p. 172 Sir Richard enters into an elaborate disquisition concerning our ancient Hundreds. He says,

"The hundred and tything evidently regarded not the *land* but the *people*. The hundred consisted of that number of *free men*, and the tything was a tenth part of that number, or ten *free men*, as nearly located together as circumstances permitted. The *land*, if we may use the expression, followed the *men*, and not the *men* the *land*: so that whatever circumstance happened, or whatever crime was perpetrated on the land of any person, it was said to have taken place within that hundred and that tything to which the proprietor of the land belonged.

"And here, I think, without going further into the question, we see cause for almost infinite irregularity in the boundaries of hundreds, and variation in the quantity of land, the number of persons, and even the number of tythings which they contained. The felling part of a primeval forest or sacred wood, the draining of a marsh, or the cultivating of a waste by any one individual, would extend the liberties of a hundred in that direction, and, in fact, whatever was gained or lost by *purchase*, by *heirship*, or by *violence*, must have altered the boundaries; yet could have created no difficulty as to any circumstance taking place within its limits, as the legal question would be simply, 'on whose land did it take place, and in what hundred or tything is he enrolled?'


"To have drawn a map at this period, assigning boundaries to the hundreds, would have been like writing on sand, or like attempting to give a permanent representation of a surface of water when agitated by the wind." P. 173.

We have hitherto thought with Ducange, Brotier, and others, that the component parts of a hundred referred to the same number of *farms* (as we should call them in modern language), not *free men*, within the district under discussion, but the suggestions of the learned Baronet have staggered us. In forests, for instance, some of which we know to have been divided into two, three, or more hundreds, the existence of a *hundred farms* on each of such districts, is utterly inconsistent with the notion of a wild spot of ground. Of the German origin of the institution there can be no doubt; the question with us only is, whether the division into hundreds did not simply imply a quantity of ground, capable of containing or forming a hundred *villæ*, or farms, and not actually containing that

number, for this is the version of Brotier, "*Hundredas quæ centenæ centuriæve dicebantur, quod centum villas continerent*," not *continuerunt*. To this it may be objected, and justly, that this solution will not resolve all the phenomena. We do not think, that reference to matters of mere free population was the *sole* principle consulted in the formation of hundreds and tythings, or the mere quantity of land or farms, the *sole* principle on the other; but that whenever such principle is ascertained, the complex forms, into which the institution has ramified, will then be explicable in an incontrovertible form.

Under the account of Bishop Still (p. 189), we are told of a miracle, which the good Bishop most conscientiously believed. In 1596, while the people were at divine service in Wells Cathedral, there happened a thunder-storm.

"It appeared the lightning fell at the same time, but without harm to any one. So far then there was nothing but what is common in the like cases. The wonderful part was this, which afterwards was taken notice of by many—that the marks of a cross were found to have been imprinted on the bodies of those who were then at divine service in the cathedral.

"The Bishop of Wells (Still) told my Lord of Ely, that his wife (a woman of uncommon probity) came to him, and informed him, as of a great *miracle*, that she had then the mark of a cross imprinted on her body: which tale, when the Bishop treated it as absurd, his wife exposed the part, and gave him ocular proof. He afterwards observed, that he had upon himself, on his arm, (as I take it) the plainest mark of a . Others had it on the shoulder, the breast, the back, and other parts." P. 190.

We remember that a clergyman of undoubted veracity, in describing the particulars of the death of a boy, by lightning, stated, that the only phenomenon in the appearance of the corpse, was the fac-simile of the iron latch of the cottage door, exactly marked upon the part of the body, where the electric fluid entered. That spikes, with a horizontal bar, forming crosses, were a top finish of an iron railing round a shrine, or some other part of the cathedral, is exceedingly probable; and that they acted, like the latch of the door, in the way of a conductor to the electric fluid is also likely. Electricity and the modes of its action were then unknown.

In p. 205 we have a steward's computus, of high interest and value, most ably elucidated, for which the author acknowledges his obligations to Maurice Thomas, Esq. In the explanation of this we are informed, that the method by which Alfred had established the Police for which he was so famous, was the vigilance of the court-leet. We do not recollect, that this curious fact has been ever a matter of that notoriety, which its relation to English General History so well merits.

"*Perquis's—Perquisites* (of courts). Under this head, all the fines and amercia-ments imposed and levied by the authority of the court-leet are entered. The then large amount of these fines (4l. 4s. 9d.), and the various offences corrected by it, shew how important a part of justice was administered to the people of Mere, in this wise and provident establishment of the Great Alfred, for distributing justice close to the houses of his people, and that it was in full vigour in Mere, at the period of this account." P. 216.

147. MOULE'S *Bibliotheca Heraldica*.

(Concluded from p. 540.)

WE concluded our last with noticing, that Heraldry was a parasitick plant, connected with the feudal tree; and that attempts to rear it in an independent form, must inevitably fail. When annexed to title, it is still enabled to show its face; but no officer would now thank his Majesty for a mere augmentation of his armorial bearings, distinct from honours, understood by the publick. A tradesman who has made his fortune, and does not regard the expense, purchases a coat of arms, as he would a piece of plate; and the thing implying nothing, the dignity cannot be restored, unless the meaning, formerly attached to it, be restored also. The College of Arms stands upon ground far more elevated, viz. that of publick utility; and in Buonapartean dialect, would be baptized the "Office of Honour." It is a sort of Civil Westminster Abbey, where we are to look for authentick memorials of heroes and great men.

We now proceed to the Work. From the title [of one treatise on Limning], we may infer, that to trick arms was not considered too trifling an acquisition for a gentleman, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. P. 22.

In p. 93 we have a "Discoverie of Errors, &c. a well-known publication by Augustine Vincent."—We merely

mention this from respect to the indefatigable exertions of this Herald. We do not know the number of manuscript volumes which Vincent wrote, but we have seen several thick folios, all of high value.

In 1629 was published, "*The Citie's Advocate: in this case or question of honor and armes, whether Apprenticeship extinguisheth gentry*" (p. 106). In 1674, I. Philipot further published "*The Cities great concern, in this case or question of honour and armes, whether Apprenticeship extinguisheth Gentry?*" discoursed, with a clear refutation of the pernicious error, that it doth. Lam. Jerem. cap. iii. ver. 27. *Bonum est viro cum importaverit jugum ab adolescentia sua.*

A similar frivolous bustle existed in the same æra, about Sir Baptist Hicks keeping a shop after his knighthood.

In p. 111, mention is made of Selden's "Titles of Honour," with the following excellent remark by Mr. Cruise:

"It is a most learned treatise, but the author appears, however, to have paid more attention to the dignities of foreign countries than to those of his own." P. 111.

Selden's book is undoubtedly learned; but, like all his writings, is "string in a tangle." We have found it often as much a matter of study to understand him, as it would be to decypher hieroglyphicks.

In p. 120 we have the following account of a remarkably eccentric and curious volume.

"The only quint-essence, that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names is *Anagrammatism* or *Metagrammatism*, which is a dissolution of a name, truly written, into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transpositions, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. The extraordinary book alluded to above, is entitled, "*Fames Roale; or the names of our dread Sovereigne Lord King Charles, his Royall Queen Mary, and his most hopeful posterity: together with the names of the Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, Viscounts, Bishops, Barons, Privy Counsellors, Knights of the Garter, and Judges of his three renowned kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Anagrammatized and expressed by acrosticks lines on their names.* By Mistris Mary Fage, wife of Robert Fage, the younger, Gentleman. London, printed by Richard Oulton, 1637, 4to. pp. 308.

The number of persons the lady has thus

thus eulogized is four hundred and twenty. A copy of this remarkable and scarce work is marked 30l. in the *Bibl. Angl. Poetica*.

Cyclophron excelled in this frivolous art, but was not the inventor, as the Greeks, and after them, Camden, *Reimaines*, 168, seq.

The Union of Honour, by I. Yorke, a *Blacksmith*, is a reputable work. P. 122.

In p. 153, we have the title of a treatise concerning the right of the Bishops to sit in parliament, and a very judicious comment is added, which says,

"The better opinion seems to be, that the Bishops' right to sit in parliament, arose from usage. But every usage must have had a beginning, and the question will ever recur, what was the origin of such usage? The answer must be, the king's writ." *Caledonia*, p. 700.

We believe the sole difficulty, in the question so often agitated, concerning the members of the Witenagemot and Great Councils of our Saxon and Norman kings, to consist in endeavouring to find out a rule which never existed. We believe, that there was no fixed standard of qualifications, but that men of rank and consequence in the state were indiscriminately summoned, as such, to meet the king, and that there were, moreover, certain offices and stations, which always implied such rank and consequence. According to the old German plan, no business was done but by public meetings; the king acted by a *witenagemote*, or assembly of the greatest men of the nation, and who were so deemed, is mentioned in summonses of the Anglo-saxon æra, and beginnings of charters; in the same manner the citizens of towns, acted by burghmotes; the country-people, by sole-motes; and so forth; and the king's portreeve, or sheriff, summoned the members to meet anciently, as they do now.

Of astonishing changes in the meaning of words, we shall now give an instance.—*Cant*, or *Canting*, originated in the language used by two Scotch ministers of the name of Cant, in the great rebellion, and simply implied seditious preaching.—*Fosbroke's Gloucester City*, 399. This was, in 1660, its meaning in Scotland, and in 1672, the following passage will shew its acceptance in England.

"The main drift and scope of this treatise [Philipot's *Discoprae* of the original and growth of Heraldry, 8vo. 1672], is to redeem and rescue Heraldry from the cheap and contemptible character of mere mysterious Canting; an attribute, dropt upon it by some of the learned who never read it, and the ignorant who never understood it." P. 183.

No modern would conceive, that Canting was a term ever applied to Heraldry.

Under Sir George Mackenzie's Science of Herauldry, is the following passage:

"There is also an extract from the 125th Act 12 Parl. Jacob. VI. reciting, that only such as are gentlemen by blood, can carry arms, &c.; the remaining chapters relate to the shield, colour, ordinaries, charges, mottoes, devises, and of the slughorn or cry of war, and this word or cry was proclaimed every where by a person, who carried a cross of wood burning, or a fierce cross, as we call it, by which, and by the cry of war, or slogan, all the cadets of the family were advertised to meet at the ordinary place; for of old all of a family did dwell in a neighbourhood." P. 210.

We shall say nothing of the *Cantara*, or war signal alluded to, mentioned by Olaus Magnus, (vii. 3. p. 146) and common to the Northern nations, but add a comment on the passage concerning Scotch gentility, from Birt's amusing, though sarcastick and illiberal letters. He says (i. 80-84), that *gentlemen*, and *gentlewomen*, were terms used even to washerwomen, and publicans, if born of good family, as was not unusual; but though a *gentleman* might be an itinerant piper, or keep an alehouse, yet if he engaged in any trade, he was thought to disgrace his family.

M. Menin, a French author of a work upon Coronations,

"Describes that of Queen Anne, which he tells us was more magnificent than any in England till that time. The champion, we are informed, makes several rounds and flourishes with his horse. If he does it without falling, the English take it for a very good omen; for if the champion be dismounted, or the horse makes a trip, they reckon it an ill presage to that reign." P. 315.

The following advertisement applies to the custom of pasting plates of arms within books. The advertiser, one Joseph Barber, a bookseller of Newcastle, in 1743, insinuates, that he was, if not the inventor, at least the first

first introducer of the custom into that part of the country. The most curious part of the advertisement is however, if we rightly understand it, a cock-match for a print.

"*This is to give notice to the gentlemen and ladies, whose arms are engraved on the plates of the equestrian statue of King James, published by Joseph Barber, music and copper-plate printer, in Humble's-buildings, Newcastle, that the publisher, being the sole proprietor of the plates, has cut out separately each gentleman's coat of arms, from the copper-plate, and proposes to deliver to each gentleman, whose arms are inserted, the plate of his arms, and one hundred prints on a fine paper, at the price of 2s. 6d. The design of this proposal is a useful and necessary embellishment, and a remedy against losing books, by lending, or having them stolen; by pasting one print, on the inside of the cover of each book, you have the owner's name, coat of arms, and place of abode; a thing so useful, and the charge so easy, 'tis hoped will meet with encouragement.*"

"To have a plate engraved will cost 10s. 6d.—N. B. At Mr. Parker's Cock-pit, on the 15th instant, will be fought a Welsh Main, for a pretty piece of work, worthy the observation of the curious." P. 368.

We do not exactly know the period when plates of arms *were first pasted in books*; but we are in possession of a copy of Twisden's Decem Scriptores, in each volume of which is an engraved plate of arms, with a coronet and cardinal's hat, inscribed, "*Ex libris Bibliothecæ quam illustriss. ecclesiæ princeps D. PETRUS DANIEL HUETIUS Episc. Abrincensis domui professæ Paris P. P. Soc. Jesu integram vivens donavit anno 1692;*" and we have another work, which has an engraved plate of the arms and name of Compton, Bishop of London, on, or about the same era. This, however, is sufficient to show, that Barber has no claim to the invention.

148. *Archdeacon Nares's Glossary.*
(Concluded from p. 524.)

OUR readers may frequently have noticed our strong reprobation of sweeping positions and peremptory assertions, as to the origin of things. The reason is this. Englishmen only study mediæval Archæology, and by consequence forget, that (philosophical discoveries excepted) only about half a dozen things were unknown to the classical ancients; viz. forks, stirrups, diamonds in neckerets, lancets, and a

few other articles which we cannot now call to mind. The rule of foreign Antiquaries is to account modern those things only of which no remains are found, by excavations. This is somewhat more liberal to the Greeks and Romans, than our plan, but still is not sufficiently just; for of many things made of perishable and combustible materials, we can have no remains; and others are mentioned in authors, which do not appear upon marbles. European habits and manners are, however, to this day, in the main, Roman, their superstitions excepted; that is to say, the thing is the same, the pattern only different. We speak thus in reference to a positive assertion of Archdeacon Nares, under the word *Ajax*; viz. as follows:

"The cause of all this vein of low wit was perhaps Sir John Harrington, who, in 1596, published his celebrated tract, called the *Metamorphosis of Ajax* (by which he meant the improvement of a *jakes*), or Necessary, by forming it into what we now call a *water-closet*, of which Sir John was clearly the inventor."

Now, in the ruins of the palace of the Cæsars at Rome (of which Panvini has published a very incorrect plan, Branchini a better, and Guattani one very valuable), are water-closets, adorned with marbles, arabesques, and mosaicks. *At the back of one is a cistern, the water of which is distributed by locks to different seats.*

Sir William Hamilton, in the fourth volume of the *Archæologia*, speaking of the corridor, leading to the seats of one of the Theatres of Pompeii, mentions a water-closet, where the pipe and bason, like ours, still remain; only the wood of the seat having been mouldered away by time. We remember having been in an ancient house, where there was a privy in a garret; and a flue descending perpendicularly to a brook, which ran under the house; and such conveniences also existed in castles.

We speak thus, in no disrespect of Archdeacon Nares, for books of this kind can never be perfect, because the subject is too extensive. A man must be supposed to understand the meanings of all the words in every language, which were spoken before his birth, to make a book of this sort in every respect whatever, absolutely complete and unexceptionable. As this is impossible, we must be content with
much

much having been done. Mr. Nares is, in general, very cautious, as appears by the following account of *Hock-tide*, which, as a *crux*, we shall endeavour to elucidate in a manner at least more extensive than has hitherto been done, solely because English Antiquaries, in many questions, do not go deep enough.

“*HOCK-TIDE*. An annual festival, which commenced the fifteenth day after Easter. That it was long observed, and that gatherings or collections of money were then made, is certain, from the Churchwardens' accounts of certain parishes; but its origin has been much disputed by Historians and Antiquaries. As it was a moveable feast, depending upon Easter, it could not be the commemoration of any fixed event, as some have pretended. The whole discussion, which is much too long for this place, may be seen in Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* vol. i. p. 156—165, 4to. edit. On the authority of Mr. Bryant, who combated its historical origin, it has been derived from *hock*, high German.”

1. *Hocking* was not a single annual festival, for there were three such in the year, viz. *Hock-tide* on St. Blaze's day in February, and *Hock-Monday* and *Hock-Tuesday*, the Monday and Tuesday severnights after Easter; of each of which hereafter.

2. *Hocking* does not appear to have been derived from the German *hock* high; but from the Anglo-Saxon *hoc*, a hook, the peculiar sport called *hocking*, consisting in men and women hooking or pulling each other with ropes, a sport of which Ducange (*v. Lagheutores*) proves the antiquity from Herodotus, Pausanias, and Vegetius.

3. *Hock-tide* on St. Blaze's Day. An old dictionary says, *Hocktide*, &c. *Blaze-tide*, or *St. Blaze's Day*, observed for the sudden death of Hardicanute, the last king of the Danes, and their fall with him. To the same purpose Spelman and Cowell in voce, and J. Rous, 105. It may be so; but the particular sport or pastime of *hocking* on St. Blaze's day, had seemingly no relation to the *regifugium*, or delivery from Danish tyranny, as will appear from the Legend of St. Blaze, which also by mentioning *hokes*, proves the correctness of the etymon from the Anglo-Saxon *hoc*, or hook. After the torture of St. Blaze, by iron combs, there were seven women who gathered up the drops of his blood, and refused to worship idols. These among other punishments, “*the tyrante dyde doo hange, and with HOKES and crochettes*

of yren dyde dooe tere theyr fleshe, and all to rente it.” Gold. Leg. fol. lxi. Now this we presume to have been the *hocking* of St. Blaze's day, founded on the passage quoted, and quite a distinct thing, in intention and meaning, from the *hocking*, on the other days, which was, in our opinion, borrowed from the ancient sport, mentioned by Ducange, as before quoted.

4. Having thus disposed of the *Hock-tide* on St. Blaze's day, in February, we are now to speak of *Hock-Monday* and *Hock-Tuesday*, in the week after Easter. Tuesday, says Brand, was most certainly the principal day, the *Dies Martis Legatoria*. *Hock-Monday* was for the men, and *Hock-Tuesday* for the women. On both days the men and women alternately, with great merriment, intercepted the publick roads with ropes, and pulled passengers to them, from whom they exacted money to be laid out in pious uses. (*Popul. Antiq.* i. 161, note d.) A connexion has been found between these and the *Regifugia* of the Romans, because all accounts concur in stating these *Hocktides* to refer to the dissolution of the sovereignty of the Danes in England, their massacre in the reign of Ethelred, and the decease of Hardicanute. It is to be remembered, that there were two festivals, celebrated among the Romans, with similar ceremonies, and both in commemoration of the expulsion of the Kings, one on the 6 kal. March; which Ovid deduces from the surprize of Gabii (*Fasti* ii. 685, seq.); and another on the 11th cal. of June (*Id.* v. 728), concerning which Rosinus says (p. 276), “*Qui ritus, quæ ceremoniæ hujus dici fuerint etiam in Murtio docuimus.*”

The inferences which we venture to deduce from these premises, are these,

First, that the *Hocking* on St. Blaze's day was connected with the holiday of that Saint; and perhaps, with the first of the Roman *Fugalia*.

Secondly. That the other two *Hock-Tides* were deduced from the second Roman Festival.

Thirdly. That these Roman Festivals existed from the time of their civilization of this island, and were from assimilation of circumstances, connected with the events related concerning the Danes; for all ancient authors agree in this point.

Fourthly. That the rope-pastime was

was common among the nations of classical antiquity, and evidently existed long before the Danish invasion, with which it has no necessary connection.

Finally and lastly, that the whole confusion grows out of the celebration of St. Blaise's day, and the other Roman Festivals, being applied to and syncretized with, or incorporated with an allusion to them, in memory of the expulsion of the Danes, or rather the cessation of their power. As to the dates not conforming, Mr. Deane evinces, that changes of this nature were frequent.

The article on *Cockney** is exceedingly good, with an addition to its meaning of a *cook*, or a *simpleton*; and the most favoured illustration from the *pays de Cognac* is excellently exhibited. For our parts, we believe the word to be of French origin, and we entertain no doubt (though others justly may), that the last syllable was derived from *NIAIS*.

Cotgrave defines the word mentioned, "*NIAIS*," by a *nestling*, a *young bird taken out of a nest*; hence, a *youngling*, *novice*, *cunnie*, *ninnie*, *fop*, *noddie*, *COCKNEY*, *dotterell*, *peagouse*, a *simple*, *witlesse*, and *unexperienced gull*.

Sherwood defines *COCKNEY*, by this word, *niais*, and *mignot*, *caillette*, the former being, in Cotgrave, "*a wanton*, *feddle*, *favourite*, a *dolling*, *dandling*, *darling*," and the latter, "*foole*, *ninny*, *noddy*, *natural*."

Our ancestors mostly lived in the country, and we doubt not but numerous jokes were in circulation concerning the ignorance of Londoners, in rural affairs. To this we think, as part of some old jests, Shakspeare alludes, by the Cockney's putting the eels into the pasty alive, and buttering his hay for his horse. We know it to be true, that a person bred in London during his whole life, asked "what animal that was on the green, which had the ears of an ass, and looked like a horse;" meaning a colt; and the jest is still kept up in John Gilpin, though Cocknies, *who ever ride at all*, now mostly ride well, but in hunting they sometimes are so ignorant, as to push before the hounds, and thus cross the scent.

* See an article by Dr. Carey, in p. 327, on the derivation of "Cockney"—The reader may also be referred to Mr. Pegge's amusing "Anecdotes of the English Language," pp. 21—25. EDIT.

Three or four years ago, we had a young ingenious London Lawyer on visit, who at the age of twenty-five had never been on horseback. I was mounted on a gentle lady's puma to visit a particularly fine prospect. His companion, who had rode on before him, was suddenly stopped by call for assistance, and found the young Londoner on the ground, and the horse standing by him. He could give no account of his fall, and wondered at it. The girths had only been loosened and the saddle turned round. We all know the annual newspaper anecdote of Cockney Sportsmen. We therefore believe the word *COCKNEY*, merely have implied, by way of sarcasm (the Londoners, a *spruce*, *well-dressed simpleton* [in rural matters] which all said Londoners duly retaliate by the appellation "*Bumkin*," a word mentioned in the Glossary before and not anciently known but as old English of the French *Chicaneux* thus defined by Cotgrave :

"The luffe blocks; a long and thin piece of wood, whereunto the fore-sails or sprit-sayle are fastened, when a ship goes by the wind."

Crabbe deduces it from *Boonk* through affinity to the *Boom*. To return. Presuming that *ney*, the last syllable, is pretty evidently a corruption of *niais*, because *Cockney* was one of the significations of that word, the etymon of the first syllable still remains to be ascertained. The only reasonable or probable derivation is from *Cocu*, *Coq*, or *Coquetiner*, because other words will apply to the ancient sense of Cockney. Some low humor might be supposed, if it be derived from *Cocu*, a cockold, as then *Cockney* may mean sneeringly, a *Cockold* pet, a husband, fondling a child in his own. This, however, is supported by no authority. *Coq*, a *cork*, is certainly the most probable, for this was made the prefix of various opprobrious terms, which denoted foolishness, or showy appearance. In the first place, we have *cocket*, and *cock-tresse*; the first rendered by *Acroestè*, *coquetu*, *hupè*, *huppè*, the last by *Coquardise*, sauciness, pride. The learned reader will also consult Cotgrave, under *Coquard*, *Coquardism*, *Coquardise*, *Coquart*, *Coquephism*—and similar words. We speak upon one we think, essential principle; viz. de terminis

termining the original meaning of old words by the ancient and earliest sense of them. Thus *Coquette* is rendered by Cotgrave, "a prattling or proud gossip; a fishing or sliperous minx, a cocket, or tattling house-wife, a titifull, a flibbertigibbet;" and yet it is evident, from the undoubted meanings of *fishing* and *flibbertigibbet* in this Glossary, that these words were much warped in Cotgrave's æra, from their original sense in that of Shakspeare; and that *coquette* has now a very different interpretation from any of those quoted above. "The *Land of Coquenay*," we believe to have been quite a distinct thing. In short, we think that the country-people designated Londoners by the term Cocknies, as we do now, to which they tacked on sundry scurry jests. Such appellations were not confined to males or England, for Shirwood renders "a *waspish* Cockney dame," by *Guespine*, which Cotgrave defines "a *waspish* dame, or (as our Cockney of London) a nickname for a woman of Orleans. However, what we have said is far from being certain; for there are no less than two *etyma* besides, which are not to be despised, *First*, the word is as ancient as the time of Henry the Second (*Grose's Vulg. Dict.*), and may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *coc*, a cook*, and *nehwan*, to approach, which suits one of its senses, given in this Glossary. *Secondly*, we are in possession of some old dictionaries, which make *Cockney* a name of the river Thames, or of a little brook by Turnmill Street. Whence, however, one or either of these streams derived such an appellation is enveloped in mystery, as well as how it could possibly become a *soubriquet* for the inhabitants. Still we adhere to the derivation at first given, because the antiquity of the word is traced to the reign mentioned, when *soubriquets* were known to be enormously in vogue. However, it is exceedingly difficult, indeed almost impossible, except by accidental good fortune, to explain various phrases, especially provincialisms. The following is a proof of it, under the word *Legem Pone*.

"*LEGEM PONE*. A proverbial term, and a very odd one, for ready money. The origin of the phrase is, doubtless, this. The first psalm for the twenty-fifth day of the month has the title '*Legem pone*,' being the

* See Dr. Carey's Letter on this subject, p. 327.

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first words of the Latin version. This psalm is the fifth portion of the 119th psalm, and, being constantly used on the first great pay-day of the year, March 25, was easily connected with the idea of payment, while the laudable practice of daily attendance on the public service [of the Church] was continued."

Kettle of fish, is another phrase of similar kind, but not in this Glossary, and, according to our knowledge, not very ancient. It is usual with the gentlemen who live near the Tweed to have a *Fête-champetre*, which they call a *kettle of fish*, because a part of the festival is to throw live salmon out of the river, into boiling kettles. (Newte's Tour, 394.)

Mr. Nares observes, that all the derivations of *Hugger-mugger* are erroneous. It means *concealment*. From Captain Newte (p. 50), it appears, that *Hugger-muggans* are stockings with the feet worn away, used by the northern Scotch peasantry. From the ingenious expedient of what is vulgarly called *coarsing*, in regard to *footless* or *invalided* stockings, as implying attempts at concealment, was in our opinion, the term *Hugger-muggans*, so metamorphorized.

Berie, which the learned Arch-deacon calls "a word not otherwise authorized, that I know of, but used by Sir J. Harrington for a grove or garden," means a lump or hillock, planted with trees, a fashion very common in the gardens and orchards of gentlemen's houses in the sixteenth century. In the Western counties, where potatoes for the winter are preserved by laying them on the ground and throwing a heap of earth over them, such heaps are called *Beries* of potatoes. The term has a connection with *barrow*, and its *etyma*.

Higre, or the peculiar mode in which the tide enters the Severn and other rivers, is the subject of much profound and elaborate disquisition, but we are inclined to accept the hack solution, which has escaped the Arch-deacon; viz. *eau*, water, and *guerre*, war.

Berdash, which seems to be a neckcloth, is apparently, in the first syllable, derived from *beard*. The termination is still used in *sabre-tash*, from *Tas*, French, a knot or tuft.

Callymoocher: the last two syllables refer, in our opinion, to *moucher*, to wipe or clean; *calc* was the hold of a ship; and it is known, that to clean the

we wear is the most disgusting office of our nation.

Cocarde, is, we think, a provincial term for a crested tree, from the French *Camaré*, *crested*, &c. (see *Cotgrave*); as the *Arche-decon*.

Cockard or Cockade. The origin of this military distinction is given in Fostroke's "British Monachism," p. 379, new edit.

Pyramit, was always the Monkish Latin for a *steeple* or *spire*, and is so used by Leland. The quotation from Drayton with regard to Coventry, has this meaning. The two contiguous spires are still remarkable.

Quint is a wood-pigeon, a provincial term still in use.

Ragamofin is made by Dr. Whitaker the name of a Demon, and called by him mere slang. No authority is named for this assertion; and therefore we are at liberty to apply the *nulius addictus*, &c. We know, upon the authority of *Cotgrave* and others, that there was one "*Ragot*, a cunning French beggar, who wrote all his subtleties, and died very rich." We strongly suspect, that *Ragamofin* is either a foreign term, or had some allusion to this robber. We are further told, upon the same authority (Dr. Whitaker's), that *Ragman* in *Piers Plowman* for the Devil. Be it so. *Rageman* is rendered in an old dictionary, with query, *Ragement*, *Madness*; and *Rageman* we believe to have been, in one sense, a *Madman*; and the same dictionary calls *Ragman's* *Rageman's* roll. Perhaps it was a contemptuous appellation, intended for Edw. I. because he called in it for subscriptions of allegiance, from the nobility of Scotland, when he had not actually conquered the country, that is to say, *Rageman's* roll was so nicknamed, in modern English, *Mudman's* roll.

Here we take our leave of a work which is exceedingly interesting, always learned, and often very curious. It supplies, in a very satisfactory manner, so far as it goes, a great desideratum in our literature. The learning and recondite reading, visible throughout the whole book, confer the highest honour upon the author.

149. *Lines written at Jerpoint Abbey.*

Lond. 8vo, pp. 16. *Plates.*

"How the earth darkens! not a day-beam cheers

Its pensive look, or gilds the evening sky;

While, through the gloom, from ether's mantle, appears

No smile, to bid the gathering shadows die. All is so sadly still! the cooling breeze,

That from yon mountains their mild freshness bears,

Now breathes not—floating through the blossom'd trees,

To fan the noble garb, which Nature wears.

No star upon our world's dark curtain beams, And the moon mounts not her ethereal throne,

Where other eyes have seen her sit supreme In power and brightness, beautifully lone; While o'er the track of heaven deep clouds advance,

And Nature sinks into a sullen sleep: So like the unearthly stillness of a trance, From which 'tis luxury to wake and weep."

Such are the lines, sweet and soft, like the odour of the violet, which introduce this poetical eulogy of the family of Grace, whose ancestor was Raymond Le Gros, Viceroy of Ireland, temp. Henry II. The pedigree is distinguished by numerous noble alliances, and the present leading representatives are: 1. Sir William Grace, Bart. who succeeded in 1818, to the title of his kinsman, Sir Richard Gamon, M. P. for Winchester. 2. Sheffield Grace, of Lincoln's Inn, F. S. A. formerly a student of Winton College, and afterwards of St. Mary Hall, Oxford; well known for his rich collection of manuscripts and scarce books (see *Musée's Biblioth. Herald. Pref. xi.*) and Captain Percy Grace, R. N.

The principal members of this family are celebrated in the same tone of plaintive meekness as characterizes the introduction; and we only regret, that the attention to economy, exhibited in the plates (which though sufficient for memorials, are not of the highest character of the art), is likely to be impedimental to the full success of the work.

Mausoleum books, as these works may be denominated, should be so richly embellished, that the beauty alone of them should prompt strong anxiety for their preservation. The family is opulent, and we therefore should have been glad to have seen this work in larger and superior type, with plates of the best execution, and coloured delineations of the arms of the several noble houses, with which the family has been allied. Among the plates is one of the Grace Mausoleum. Like some, erected by the Classical Ancients, it has an upper or monumental chamber, the walls of which

which are formed into arched compartments, under which are inscriptions, headed by armorial bearings. For what is called the "Luxury of Woe," by Poets, we have no voluntary taste, greatly preferring the Luxury of Happiness instead; but we conceive, that a man, who thus walks among the memorials of his ancestors, may feel various salutary impressions, especially if he be a Christian; a religion which Madame Stael denominates "the comfort of misfortune, the luxury of misery, and the future life of the dying," and of course, a great blessing. The house of laughter leads to sense, for our pleasures; but the house of mourning only to sublime and purifying abstraction.

We shall conclude with part of one of the terminating stanzas, on account of the fine analogy at the end.

"Thy stream, thou lovely river! thine,
sweet Nore!

Flowing, though all around thee feel decay;
Thy banks still verdant as in days of yore;
Through the same plains thy crystal
waters stray:

Still through the same untrodden pathway
glide,

On to the trackless ocean's silver shore,
Till mingling with the dark and briny tide,
Its clear and taintless nature is no more.
How like each early hope, each infant thought!

When the young heart like yonder stream
could stray,

Till from the world its spotless hue has caught
The taint and tinge of sorrow on its way."

P. 15.

150. *The British Gallery of contemporary Portraits.* Continued from Vol. LXXXII. Part ii. p. 247.

AFTER a long delay, arising from unavoidable events, and more especially from the death of one of the Proprietors, this elegant National Publication is completed by a *Twenty-fifth* Number; forming in the whole two large volumes, uniformly and handsomely engraved, with short but satisfactory letter-press biographical memoirs.

To the names we have already noticed, are added those of

The Right Hon. Charles James Fox.
Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. and K. C.
Horace Walpole Earl of Orford.

The Rev. Sir H. Moncrieff Wellword, Bart.
Francis Jeffrey, Esq.

Matthew Boulton, Esq. F. R. S. L. & E.
Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of Rosslyn.

Tho. Dampier, D. D. Lord Bishop of Ely.
The Hon. Samuel Barrington, Admiral of

the White.

Mrs. Trimmer.

William Reeves, Esq.

Thomas Campbell, Esq.

Francis Egerton, third Duke of Bridgewater.

William Murray, Earl of Mansfield.

Sir H. C. Englefield, Bart. F. R. S. and S. A.

Joseph Planta, Esq. LL. D. F. R. S.

John Hoggan, Esq. B. A.

Dudley, Earl of Harrowby, Lord President

of the Council.

George Innes Huntington, D. D. Lord

Bishop of Gloucester.

General Sir George Augustus Elliott,

K. B. Lord Heathfield.

John Gillies, LL. D.

The Rev. William Mason, M. A.

Philip Jas. De Louthembourg, Esq. R. A.

Right Hon. Lord Granville Leveson Gower.

Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K. B.

The Honourable Alexander Fraser Tytler,

Lord Woodhouselee.

Benjamin West, Esq. R. A. President of

the Royal Academy.

George Chalmers, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A.

The late George Colman, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Charles Abbot, D. C. L.

F. R. S. Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire.

The Earl of Charlemont, K. P.

Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart.

Henry Trakham, Esq. R. A.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

Frederick Earl of Cadogan.

Sir Nath. Wm. Wrexall, Bart.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton.

Richard Cumberland, Esq.

Robert Smirke, Esq. R. A.

G. Tomline, D. D. Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Admiral Lord Viscount Keppell.

Sir James Makintosh, M. P.

Edward Daniel Clarke, LL. D.

Sir William Beechey, R. A.

John Boydell, Esq. Alderman of London.

James Harris, Earl of Malmesbury, K. B.

The Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole.

The Rev. Thomas Gisborne, M. A.

Henry Mackenzie, Esq. F. R. S. E.

Joseph Farington, Esq. R. A.

John Nichols, Esq. F. R. S.

Lord Grenville.

The Right Hon. John Philpot Curran.

General Sir Thomas Picton, K. B.

Adam Ferguson, LL. D.

John Hunter, Esq. F. R. S.

T. Stothard, Esq. M. D.

Isaac Milner, D. D. F. R. S. Dean of Carlisle.

Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart.

Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B.

Mrs. Anne Grant.

Arthur Murphy, Esq.

David Wilkie, Esq. R. A.

Right Rev. Thomas Fanshaw Middleton,

D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

George Gordon Byron, Lord Byron.

Warren Hastings, Esq.

John

John Ferriar, M.D.
 John Home, Esq.
 James Northcote, Esq. R.A.
 John Earl of Darnley.
 The Rev. Wm. Cox, M.A. Archdeacon
 of Wilts.
 James Currie, M.D. F.R.S.
 William Cowper, Esq.
 Rev. Thomas Twining, M.A.
 Joseph Nollekens, Esq. R.A.
 The most noble Henry William Paget,
 Marquis of Anglesey, G.C.B.
 Lieutenant Gen. the Hon. Sir Galbraith
 Lowry Cole.
 Right Hon. George, Earl of Macartney.
 The Right Hon. Isaac Barré.
 The Rev. Sidney Smith.
 Martin Archer Shee, Esq. R.A.
 Field Marshal His Grace the Duke of
 Wellington.
 Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Bart.
 Sir William Hamilton, K.B.
 Professor John Playfair.
 Dr. William Hunter.
 Henry Thompson, Esq. R.A.
 His Royal Highness Frederic Duke of York.
 Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart.
 John Wilson Croker, Esq.
 Samuel Rogers, Esq.
 William Shield, Esq.
 George Romney, Esq.

Two specimens of the biography were given in our former notice of these Portraits. Three others shall be added, as the memoirs of two modern Poets, and a Painter of eminence.

"SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq. third son of Thomas Rogers, Esq. of Worcestershire, afterwards a Banker of London, a man of considerable eminence among the Protestant Dissenters, and Chairman, while he lived, of the Committee for the management and superintendence of their College.

"His mother was lineally descended from Philip Henry, a favourite scholar of Busby, and not less distinguished for his piety than his learning. He was born at Newington Green, a small village in Middlesex, on the 30th of July, 1768. His education was private, and at an early age he was introduced into his father's business.

"In 1791, he published 'The Pleasures of Memory, and other Poems'."

"THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq. the son of a merchant in Glasgow, was born July 27, 1777, and received the first rudiments of his education at the Grammar-school of that city. At the age of twelve he was entered of the University of Glasgow, where he continued seven years, and was particularly distinguished for his translations from the Greek Classics. In awarding the premium for one of these, a translation of an entire tragedy of Æschylus, the Professor of Greek pronounced, before the assembled

University, the work of Mr. Campbell to be, in his opinion, the best exercise which had ever been given in to the University.

"Mr. Campbell was, for some time, tutor to the son of General Napier, and at the age of twenty-one published at Edinburgh his poem of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' During the greater part of the year 1801, he travelled in Germany, and, after returning to London, he married in 1803, and settled in that neighbourhood. In 1808, he published his 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' and other new poems, and, in December 1812, was appointed to the Professorship of Poetry in the Royal Institution of Great Britain."

"DAVID WILKIE, Esq. R.A. was born in the year 1785, at Cults in Fifeshire, where his father, the late Rev. D. Wilkie, was Minister for upwards of thirty years. Having shewn, in the course of his youth, a considerable talent for drawing, he was sent by his father, at the age of fifteen, to the academy then established at Edinburgh, under the direction of Mr. Graham; he continued his studies there from drawings of the old masters, and from the antique, for five years. In 1805, he came to London, and soon afterwards obtained the friendship of Lord Mulgrave and Sir George Beaumont, by each of whom he was employed: the former possesses the picture of the Rest Day, and the sketches in oil for most of his celebrated works; the latter his Blind Fiddler. In 1806 he exhibited for the first time with the Royal Academy, in which body he was successively admitted as Associate and Academician in 1810 and 1812."

151. *German popular Stories, translated from the Kyder und Hans-Märchen. Collected by M. M. Grimm, from oral tradition. 12mo, pp. 252. C. Baldwin.*

THE species of tales which for want of a higher name has been denominated FAIRY, is the only branch of juvenile reading that accompanies us through life.

No sooner are we dismissed from the trammels of education, than we begin to enjoy the liberty we read of in the classics, and discard our lexicons and grammars as too indicative of passive obedience. Yet, while we assume the dignity of manhood, we look down with envy upon the frolics of youth, and fondly recur to the marvellous narratives which once riveted our attention. The child who stumbles at his Catechism, and is perplexed by its doctrines, fully comprehends the nature of spirits; and, if he has no settled belief in a future state, is firmly persuaded of the existence of an invisible world.

world. As age encroaches we do not forget our stories, and, as the husband discovers new charms while beauties fade, find that a fairy tale possesses something of interest besides its wonders. All the stories of "olden times," with which we are acquainted, may be traced to a Northern origin. Some have been altered by fancy and tradition; others have assumed their present shape for the sake of allegory.

Many of our tales have received their birth among the wild and gloomy scenes of Germany. Ghosts will only exist where everything else refuses to take root, and consequently most of our nursery romances are exotics, graced with English names, and adapted to English manners. Tom Thumb and Jack the Giant-killer, so celebrated as the worthies of King Arthur's Court, are merely naturalized emigrants: and perhaps the renowned Arthur himself may have travelled hither from the Black Forest. To describe him as an opponent of the Saxons was a happy idea of the Chroniclers, as it obliterated all traces of his descent; and the warrior, without troubling the heralds, changed his name and arms, not for an estate, but a crown.

But kings and heroes are not all that Great Britain will have to surrender, through the research of our Editors. Sir Richard Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London, is generally supposed to have owed his good fortune to a CAT: it has been shrewdly remarked, that the word in question is nothing more than a synonymous term for a Merchantman, but Messrs. Grimm have adduced some new evidence on the subject.

"We learn from Mr. Morier's entertaining narrative that Whittington's Cat realised its price in India. In Italy, the merry priest Arlotto told the story in his *Facezie*, before the Lord Mayor was born or thought of: he describes the adventure as happening to a Geneway merchant, and adds that another, upon hearing of the profitable adventure, made to Rat-Island with a precious cargo, for which the king repaid him with one of the cats*."

As to Sir Richard, we think the evidence is sufficiently conclusive, that he did not acquire his estate by so abrupt an event. Not to lay any stress on a voyage, as feasible as that of the Argonauts, the superstition of the time

was such, that if puss had really enjoyed more than a logical existence, she would have been commemorated in sculpture on her master's tomb, or over the gate of his College, or in the deeds of foundation. In Elstracke's portrait of Sir Richard, he was originally represented with his hand on a scull, for which a Cat was substituted, to please the popular fancy. The story, with all its exuberancies, seems to have sprung from the relation of Phineus and the Harpies, or, as a critic believes them to have been, locusts.

Hickathrift, whose history is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, is a corruption, we believe, from *Hycophrie* of Servia. The story of the Lady and the Lion corresponds with our Beauty and the Beast. Rosebud, who falls asleep from the prick of a spindle, and is awakened by a kiss, will be familiar to the readers of the Countess D'Auniois. But the majority of these narratives are purely German.

We wish that Messrs. Grimm would let us have the adventures of Tyll Eulen-spiegel, the same august personage as Tyll Howls-glass, of whom we have elsewhere given a copious account. The following stanza, of which the second is partly preserved in our "Rhymes for the Nursery," are translated from the German of *Wunderhorn*, vol. I. p. 235.

"Lady-bird! Lady-bird! pretty one! stay:
Come sit on my finger, so happy and gay;
With me shall no mischief betide thee;
No harm would I do thee, no foeman is near;
I only would gaze on thy beauties so dear,
Those beautiful winglets beside thee.

Lady-bird! Lady-bird! fly away home,
Thy house is a-fire, thy children will roam;
List! List! to their cry and bewailing:
The pitiless spider is weaving their doom,
Then Lady-bird! Lady-bird! fly away home;
Hark! hark! to thy children's bewailing.

Fly back again, back again, Lady-bird dear!
The neighbours will merrily welcome thee
here!

With them shall no perils attend thee;
They'll guard thee so safely from danger or
care, [fair,
They'll gaze on thy beautiful winglets so
And comfort, and love, and befriend thee." P. vii.

And now a truce with antiquities: happily this volume contains something more than mere archæology. The tale of Hans in Luck includes an excellent moral, like that of Gay's *What d'ye call it?* to be discovered by the

* Notes to the "Three Children of Fortune;" see *Quart. Rev.* vol. 41, p. 100.

the reader. The Travelling Musicians is of the first class of humour; the Fisherman and his wife, similar to the Monk of Cambray, in a poetical collection, is superior to its parallel; and the Queen-Bee may be classed with Voltaire's *Zadig* in regard to ingenuity. To juvenile minds who seek for amusement; to elder ones who look merely to the tendency; to writers who poach for incidents; in short, to every description of readers, we recommend these Tales as an agreeable pastime. The embellishments by Cruikshank are much in the spirit of Callot, and form an excellent accompaniment to the text.

152. *Carwin, and other Tales.* By Charles Brockden Brown. 3 vols. 12mo.

153. *Memoirs of C. B. Brown, the American Novelist.* By William Dunlap, 8vo. Colburn and Co.

IN reviewing this production of an American Author, we cannot but feel happy that we are enabled to bestow upon it great commendation. It appears, in fact, to be a pledge of "better days," a sort of watery sun-beam endeavouring to break its way through the dense clouds which have so long obscured the literary hemisphere of that quarter of the globe, and which have almost compelled us to doubt the truth of the Poet's assertion.

"*Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.*"

We cannot, however, bestow upon these tales our unqualified approbation. The fiction is undoubtedly ingenious, we should rather say extraordinary, and in many places there is spirit in the conversation, and elegance in the detail, but still there exists a vagueness, an ambiguity throughout the whole, which is far from satisfying the mind of the reader.

The Tales (particularly that of "Carwin") are in an unfinished state, owing to the decease of the author during their composition; this, it may be urged, does not in any degree diminish the merit of the work; we will grant it to be so; but it certainly cannot fail to detract from the interest of the story. A Tale, like a Sermon, should be well wound up at the conclusion; if it be not, all the force of the argument, all the beauty of the language, are "wasted on the desert air." It is like a man fortifying his castle to repel

the assaults of an enemy, and who after having expended wealth, time, and trouble, and being just on the point of accomplishing his object, evacuates his strong-hold without rhyme or reason, and leaves the produce of his toil to be reaped by aliens. Still, with all these drawbacks, "Carwin" and the accompanying Tales are well worth perusal, as the beauties certainly outbalance the defects.

There are few, we are inclined to believe, who have not read with delight the former productions of this ingenious writer; to such our present commendations will no doubt appear superfluous. But to those who have not experienced that pleasure, we would recommend the present work as holding the first rank among American writings, and a respectable place among the literary productions of our own country.

Since writing the above, we have perused the "Life of Mr. Brown," by Dunlap, with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret; of pleasure at beholding portrayed the splendid progress of that Western star to the summit of knowledge and literary honours, and regret at knowing, that it had scarcely attained that height ere its rays, which else had delighted and vivified the world, were quenched in everlasting darkness; of pleasure at being made acquainted with a character so truly amiable, firm in attachment to his relatives and friends, and truly kind and humane to strangers;—of regret that the life of so good a man should have been rendered miserable by ill health and pecuniary difficulties.

154. *Sixteenth Report of the Directors of the African Institution; read at the Annual General Meeting, held on the 16th day of May 1822, 8vo. pp. 412.*

NO persons can more sincerely respect the noble motives and energetic actions of this Society, and no persons can more sincerely abhor the anthropophagous and barbarian principle, which offers the slightest impediment to the complete abolition of the slave-trade, than ourselves. But it is a rule with us to think, that men can never be made what they ought to be, while it is their interest to be what they are; and that so long as there are venders and buyers of slaves, there will be carriers of them. These resurrection-men of living persons, will only raise the price

price of their subjects, in a of difficulties. There are, however, three important points, which will do more than all: *First*, the introduction of the Steam-engine, Steam-carriages, and other machinery, in the most ample extent, into West India labour; *Secondly*, the instruction of Missionary Natives, and children, in useful and mechanical Arts, and the powerful aid of the Press; *Thirdly*, a prohibition of the fitting up of vessels in a manner suited for the transport of slaves; for most assuredly the stores, arrangements, &c. must betray the purpose. We speak thus in no disrespect; but the measures in a great part taken, seem to us, more directed to canvass friends to the Abolition, than directly to effect it. We allude to 404*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid for Tracts on the subject, which sum, added to 702*l.* 10*s.* for Stationery and Incidentals, makes an allotment of 1,107*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* out of 1,518*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* for secondary objects. (See p. 55.)

155. *Elegy on the Death of Percy Bysshe Shelley.* By Arthur Brooks, Esq. pp. 17.

MR. Brooke, an enthusiastic young man, who has written some good but licentious verses, has here got up a collection of stanzas, for the ostensible purpose "of commemorating the talents and virtues of that highly-gifted individual, Percy Bysshe Shelley." (*Preface.*)

Concerning the talents of Mr. Shelley, we know no more than that he published certain convulsive caperings of Pegasus labouring under cholic pains; namely, some purely fantastic verses, in the hubble bubble, toil and trouble style; and as to Mr. Shelley's virtues, if he belonged (as we understand he did,) to a junta, whose writings tend to make our sons profligates, and our daughters strumpets, we ought as justly to regret the decease of the Devil (if that were possible), as of one of his coadjutors. Seriously speaking, however, we feel no pleasure in the untimely death of this Tyro of the Juan school, that pre-eminent academy of Infidels, Blasphemers, Seducers, and Wantons. We had much rather have heard, that he and the rest of the fraternity had been consigned to a Monastery of La Trappe, for correction of their dangerous principles, and expurgation of their corrupt minds.

ink

for

take my chance
full well."

Mr. Brooke has also published *Retrospection*, with other poems: "*Retrospection*" breathes the same strain as the preceding elegy; but is often more deficient in harmony. Egotism and licentiousness appear to be the young author's ruling passions; frequently accompanied by an unpardonable looseness of versification. We are certain the following extract will be quite sufficient to satisfy our readers:

"Yet that is much to me, for whom to have deemed

Though for a moment of deliverance or
Exemption from excruciating throbs
That wasted my young heart," &c. &c.

When such miserable versification as this can be tolerated, we may bid adieu to British poetry.

156. *Athalie; a Tragedy, in Five Acts.* With Notes by J. C. Knight. 18mo. pp. 88.

OUR opinion of the insipidity of French Tragedy is such, that we do not think the French could creditably get up a dying speech, much less one of murder or suicide, committed by respectable people. In Comedy, their humour is often delicate and inimitable, because they there follow their natural tact and sprightliness, and are not, as in Tragedy, dancing masters aping heroes. Here we, however, stop. Mr. Knight says, that he has published this translation from Racine, at the age of seventeen, in order to defray part of the expences of an education for Holy Orders, at one of the Universities, or at St. Bees' Clerical Institution. The Translation is of course chained down to the original; is the case of a mummy; and Mr. Knight has thus had no opportunity of displaying in poetry the talent which he has exhibited in the notes. As we conceive that, generally speaking, there will be less literature, morals, or civilization in the world, unless they are taken up by the ecclesiastical profession, we are glad to see youths of seventeen of literary habits thus preparing themselves for so useful a profession; and hope that his pecuniary profits may equal his expectations.

We

We fear, however, that Racine more follows Sternhold than Sophocles, in such lines as these :

"When the despised poor enjoy the presence

Of their great Maker,
Then shall the wicked, of the Almighty's vengeance

Be a partaker." P. 54.

We hope that readers will purchase Mr. Knight's work, as a specimen of French Tragedy, and buy no more.

157. *Poetical Essays on the Character of Pope, as a Poet and Moralist; and on the Language and Objects most fit for Poetry.* By Charles Lloyd. Lond. 12mo. pp. 70.

THERE exists a foolish custom of commencing Authorship with Poetry, although an art in which there must be excellence to obtain even cool approbation; and here we have a young man professing to write "*on the Language and Objects most fit for Poetry*," who retains such lines as this;

"This Christ meant, when he said, that he should find." P. 40.

He gives us two long poems, without a spark of imagination, though this is the very soul of poetry. The real ability of this Author lies in argument and acuteness. He says,

"The merit of Pope, as an Ethical Poet, consists not so much in the depth of his Philosophy, as in the vigorous and sharp manner with which he adorns common places." P. 44.

This is shrewd and sensible; and if Mr. Lloyd will read, reflect, and write only ideas, we doubt not but he would produce a good work. But because Lord Byron by the richness of his fancy inspirits mere colloquy in metre, half-dramatic, half-hudibrastic, imitators suppose that versified prosing is the same thing. This is just like thinking, that being able to copy the figure of one of the dances of Vestris, is to possess the same talent.

158. *A simple Statement of the manner of relieving the Poor at White Waltham, co. Berks.* By John Sawyer, Esq. Third Edition, pp. 14. Wetton and Co.

MR. Sawyer states, that the weekly pensioners are supported by voluntary contributions; and that the lazy and fraudulent poor (if they apply for relief), are consigned to a work-house, "which has not equal comforts with

the cottager's home, no meat diet being allowed." (P. 7.) Thus the Rates have been reduced six times below former amounts. (P. 14.) We believe it; for, (to use a pun of Swift's) this mode of *dieting* will not encourage them to *die eating* at the expence of the parish, which these rogues look upon as a sort of Prodigal Son's Father, bound to kill fatted calves for them. Whereas the allusion does not apply in any other light, than their being Prodigal Sons themselves.

All the paupers not pensioned are relieved in the poor-house only, where the diet is limited to milk porridge, potatoes, and bread, "which very well suit the health of old people and children." (P. 6.) As to billeting the paupers, we know an instance where a good comely girl begged not to be sent to a certain farmer's, because he was a libertine, and thus her character might be lost.

159. *The Banks of Tamar; a Poem, with other Pieces.* By N. T. Carrington, Esq. pp. 160. London, Baldwin and Co.

NUMEROUS passages in the "Banks of Tamar" are not unworthy the authors of Lewesdon and Bidcombe Hills—poems, in the manner of which Mr. Carrington's book is written. Unfortunately strangers take no interest in the scenes described; and therefore such poems ought to be accompanied with prints of the finest spots. We regret that the expence thrown away upon the printing and paper of the miscellaneous pieces was not devoted to this desirable support.

160. *Conversations on Matrimony; &c.* By John Ovington. Lond. 8vo. pp. 142.

THE general method of procuring connubial happiness, is by perpetual kindness on the part of the husband, and perpetual good humour on that of the wife. Mr. Ovington dyes the subject of a scripture colour, and adapts his work accordingly to the wear of numerous classes of Religionists.

161. The twelfth number of the *Retrospective Review* is just published. Mr. C. Hallwyn has also brought out Part I. of a new edition of *Buller's Remains*, with additional annotations, &c. Part II. is preparing for publication. We shall speak more fully of these volumes at a future opportunity.

LITE-

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

CHINESE LITERATURE.

The 5th Number of the *Paris Asiatic Journal* contains an interesting letter on this subject from M. Abel Remusat. He points out the extraordinary change which, even within these 10 years, has taken place in the opinions of the inhabitants of Europe respecting the Chinese language and literature, and the facility of acquiring a competent knowledge of them. Formerly, it was imagined that the Chinese characters were little less difficult to decipher than the hieroglyphics of Egypt; that the life of man barely sufficed to acquire a superficial knowledge of them; and that, after all, the literature of China was not worth the pains. These false notions are now completely dispelled; the publication of many useful works, particularly Mr. Morrison's Dictionary, the attention now bestowed on Chinese Literature by the English and French, give reason to hope it will soon be as accessible to the student, as Arabic, Sanscrit, and Persian. Not to speak of Sir G. Staunton and M. Klaproth, we have proofs in Morrison, Milne, &c., that Chinese may be learned in a few years. We have, in fact, been able to decipher the most ancient inscriptions of China; to seek, in the modern forms of writing, the remaining vestiges of the more ancient; and to have traced the history of the invention of the Chinese characters, and of their divers transformations, from the direct representation of material objects, at the remotest periods of their history, to the modes afterwards invented by the Japanese and the Koreans to express syllables, and form an alphabet. It was affirmed that the Chinese were the most ignorant of people in geography; and that before the Jesuits, they were not even acquainted with the countries to the North of the Great Wall.

It has been proved that their frontier once extended as far as the Caspian Sea; that provinces of Persia were united with their empire; that they were even acquainted with the *Lupones* of Peutinger's map*; and in a word, that we must seek among them for accurate information respecting the history and geography of Bukaria, &c. The most complete description of Camboya yet extant, is extracted from their books; their maps and their narratives have been made use of to clear up a great number of obscurities in the geography of Asia, in the middle ages; and the finest work of this

kind, which has yet been executed, will be founded on the descriptions and itineraries of the Chinese. We have already seen two Archipelagos, unknown to our navigators, which have been transferred from the Chinese charts to ours.

It was affirmed that these people had always neglected the study of foreign languages; but it has been found that they have Sanscrit dictionaries; that their literati had made translations of Indian and Tibetan works; that they even possessed Polyglot dictionaries, and that a college for teaching the *Western languages* has existed at Peking for these six centuries. Nay more, the documents contained in their historical books, have been made use of to trace, with the aid of languages, the origin and the affinity of the tribes of divers races in Upper Asia; and a new work, now preparing for publication (the *Asia Polyglotta* of M. Klaproth), where the same means are employed, will doubtless lead to results still more decisive. It was supposed that the Chinese had always been without communication with the nations of the West; but we have not only found in their books the most exact details on the trade in silk, the Oriental name of which was unknown, but there has likewise been discovered, in the list of the patriarchal successors of Boudha, a monument of the highest interest to the Oriental chronology, and the ancient history of Hindoostan. We have found the Pythagorean and Platonic principles taught by their philosophers before the æra of Pythagoras and Plato, the ineffable name of JEHOVAH, the dogma of the *Logos*, and that of the Platonic Triad; I had almost said, the secret of the mysteries, in a Chinese work of the 5th century, before the Christian era. The ideas that had been formed of the manners, the habits, and the institutions of the Chinese, have been no less completely corrected, by the translations of works on legislation, philosophy, and literature, which have been published within these 10 years, in France and England. This study has taken one of the first places among the branches of Asiatic Literature, which it is impossible that it can now lose. Chinese will be studied like Sanscrit or Arabic, if we wish to acquire new ideas, and accurate knowledge of man and nature, of the present and the past, in a space which embraces the half of Asia, and comprehends one-third of the human race; it will be studied to complete the history of the migrations of nations, of the revolutions of the ancient world, and of the middle ages; of the progress and of the aberrations of the human mind; and to trace, on a grander scale,

* A tribe to the North of Caucasus, unknown to all other people, unless it be to the Americans.

scale, the picture of religious belief and doctrines, and the catalogue of errors, which is far more simple, and almost as interesting, as that of truths. The motives which invited Gauthier, Primare Disguignes, still subsist in their full force; or rather, they have been strengthened and multiplied by the very progress of our knowledge; the obstacles alone have vanished.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

A new Journal is announced, which if well executed, may be of essential service to the learned world. It is intended to be a Bulletin of all the Sciences properly so called, and will communicate the earliest information of all new scientific works—of all new and important discoveries; in short, to contain the essence of the 3 or 400 scientific Journals that are published in different parts of the world. The utility of such an undertaking is very evident, but the difficulties with which it will be attended are equally apparent. The name of the author is the Baron De Ferussac, who is stated to have engaged about 150 assistants at Paris, among whom are many very eminent names, and numerous foreign correspondents.

Dr. Spurzheim has just published at Paris, a new work, called "Essay on the Elementary Principles of Education." The author has founded his work on a belief in God. It contains many excellent observations on physical and moral education, adapted to the several periods of infancy, adolescence, and youth. Unhappily, Dr. S. has intermixed many paradoxes and reveries, which may amuse the imagination, but cannot satisfy the understanding.

The Paris Asiatic Society, in its October sitting, heard the Report of its Committee on the most advisable mode of employing the funds proceeding from the subscriptions of this year. The Committee observes, that the very recent institution of the Society makes it impossible immediately to commence printing a capital work, though there can be no hesitation in promising several works of importance: such would be, a Sanscrit Dictionary, a Mantchou Lexicon, a Mongol Vocabulary; Extracts from the Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Armenian Historians; an edition of the Georgian Chronicle of Vakhtang, of the Geography of Ibn-Haukal, and of many other useful books. Meantime, not to leave their funds unemployed, and also to prove that the Society is seriously resolved to pursue the professed objects of its institution, the Committee proposed to print the following:— 1. Sanscrit Fragments, with literal Translations. 2. Fables of Vartan, in Armenian and French. 3. A Japanese Grammar, translated from an excellent abridgment of that of P. Rodriguez, in the Royal Library. M. Langles, Conservator of the Oriental MSS. in the Royal Library, having been

applied to for the MS. containing the extract in question, not only declares his readiness to assist in promoting the useful object of the Society; but likewise offered to lend a most rare volume from his private collection, containing the Japanese Grammar, of which the MS. in the Royal Library is an extract.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN FRANCE.

A countryman in the vicinity of Avalon, with the intention of improving a field which he possesses in the environs of that town, on a pretty high hill called Montmartre, thought of removing the large stones which abounded in it. After labouring incessantly for several days, he discovered some tiles much larger than those in use at Avalon; this surprised him, particularly when he considered the elevation of the spot. He pursues his work with continued ardour; his pick-axe strikes against a hard round body; it proves to be a head, which appears to him to be of so large a size, that he imagines it must be that of the devil. The countryman, frightened, hastens to the village, where he relates his adventure; his neighbours believe him, and no one has a mind to return with him to see the head of the Devil. M. Malot, a well-informed man, who formerly held a public office, but is now retired to the village, where he cultivates a farm of his own, was soon informed of this event: he encouraged the peasant, and with some difficulty persuaded him to conduct him to the place where he made the discovery; when they reached it the peasant, keeping a few steps distant, shows him the monstrous head which he had raised with his pick-axe. M. Malot takes it, removes the earth which covers the greatest part, and finds it to be of white marble of exquisite workmanship. M. Malot was transported with joy; the peasant, cured of his fears, began to dig farther; they found other heads, beautiful statues almost entire, and other extremely curious antiquities. A friend of the Arts, who resides at Avalon, has bought the field containing these curious remains of antiquity, giving the peasant his own price. He immediately set several labourers to work. They have found not only the area of an antique Temple, perfectly marked out by walls which are 2 or 3 feet high, but also a great quantity of mutilated statues of white marble of extraordinary beauty, and many copper and silver coins of the Roman Emperors. M. Charistic, an architect, who receives a pension from Government, and who is now residing at Avalon for the benefit of his health, will shortly make a report to the Institute on all these precious discoveries.

LANCASHIRE TOPOGRAPHY.

Since the "Fragments of Lancashire," by Mr. Gregson, F.S.A. and honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries of

of Newcastle upon Tyne, were published, a spirit of inquiry has spread widely in that county, and considerable progress has been made in collecting information relative to families of note resident there in former times. A series of views of old mansions and churches is publishing in Lithography at Manchester; and another series, elegantly engraved, is preparing at Liverpool; and both will contribute to the enrichment of any County History that may hereafter be published. Mr. Roberts is about to publish a History of the Parish of Ormskirke, and those celebrated places Burscough Abbey, founded by the Lathoms in Richard I.'s time, and Lathom Hall, are within the bounds he has prescribed. Henry VII. visited his father-in-law soon after he came to the Crown, at Knowsley and Lathom; with the latter he was highly delighted, and caused Richmond Palace afterwards to be erected upon the same model. Mr. Gregson made inquiries, but without success, for a drawing of this house, so famous during the civil wars for the long siege Lady Derby sustained there, until relieved by Prince Rupert's appearance in the county. He had the new house engraved, by the permission of the worthy owner, Edward Bootle Wilbraham, esq. M.P. We are informed that Mr. Gregson, is continuing his researches after Lancashire antiquity. This gives us reason to hope we shall soon see more "Fragments of Lancashire."—There has lately come into his hands a drawing from a painting taken of Bold Hall in 1712, when that old noted hall was surrounded by a moat; it was of timber, and seems to have been a more magnificent building than that in the same style precisely given in the History of Cheshire, viz. the Vale Royal Abbey. The heiress of this estate is now about to be married to a Polish Prince!

FOSSIL REMAINS.

The fossil bones of animals belonging to a primeval world are found to exist in Switzerland in proportion as more attention is paid to them, and they are often thrown into the fire together with the coals, in the beds of which they are found. In the meeting of Swiss Naturalists this year, M. de Luc, of Geneva, presented a paper on this subject, in which he endeavours to refute the assertion of M. Cuvier; according to which, it is not proved that the temperature of the Northern climates has changed since the times when animals of the species of the elephant, the hippopotamus, the rhinoceros, the elasmotherium, and the tapir, subsisted in them. After some preliminary observations, which cannot be extracted here, M. de Luc declares his opinion, that as, in those remote ages of antiquity, the distribution of land and sea was different from what it now is, it may hence be inferred that the

nature of the atmosphere and the temperature were likewise different. The existence of the larger elephant, from Sicily to Siberia, proves farther, that these countries were then less different in their climate than they now are; and the author concludes with the remark of his illustrious uncle,—"That the revolution caused by the deluge produced a great change on the surface of the earth, even with respect to the influence of the Sun's beams; and it appears that the temperature of different countries was, at that time, not so dissimilar as at present, and that the difference of the seasons was likewise less considerable. Hence we may understand why large animals could live then, in climates where they cannot now subsist."

CRYSTALLISATION.

A new, simple, and intelligible theory of crystallisation has been announced, and in some measure developed, by Mr. Gurney, who has been lecturing at the Surrey Institution. He seems to have met and disposed of all the objections which have been urged against the existing theories brought forward on this abstruse and hitherto complicated subject. The new theory depends on another, now universally recognised—that of definite proportions. Mr. Gurney professes to demonstrate, that since the elementary atoms of matter are capable of uniting with each other only in definite proportions, the forms in which certain compounds are found to crystallise are the necessary results of such condition, and that they can crystallise in no other. Thus he shows that where the elementary atoms of matter are of a spherical form, compounds of those atoms in equal quantities, if they take any regular form, must take that of the cube. And this is actually the case in the instances of such compounds as are known to be of that description.

LITHOGRAPHY.

Lithography has made an extraordinary progress in England within the last few years. To those acquainted with its present state of advancement, it will appear strange to assert, that twenty-five years ago, there was no knowledge of the art amongst us;—that it remained almost wholly uncultivated until the year 1817, while at this moment it is carried to a degree of perfection which bids fair to rival the best efforts of the engraver.

Its history is rather curious. An ingenious German, Aloisius Senefelder, who had been alternately player, poetaster, and painter, claims the merit of inventing it. He is a native of Munich. He published a work on the subject, which was translated in the year 1819; but this is rather a German history of his own adventures and egotism, than of a book of data and principles. Senefelder initiated another German of the name of

of P. H. André, into the mysteries of his art. This person transported himself and his art into England, where he obtained a patent for it in 1801, under the name of *Polyautographic Printing*. He published "*Specimens of Polyautographic Printing*," consisting of 36 plates, from drawings by Fuseli, Sir Robert Kerr Porter, and others. M. André quitted England in 1805, and was succeeded in business by Mr. G. L. Volzweiler, who farther improved the art, but returned to the Continent in 1807.—In 1809, LXXXIII. 193. we gave a Portrait of M. André, the first Lithographic Printer in this country, 'who was a respectable man, originally of considerable property, and devoted much time, labour, and expence, in bringing his art to maturity, with a Memoir detailing the progress of the art up to that time. Lithography was then introduced in the Quarter-master General's department at the Horse Guards, where it drudged in the printing of plans and circular letters.—With the exception of this patronage, it remained almost unnoticed in England. A Mr. Banks, of Bath, published a pamphlet about it; he also constructed several little presses; but nothing was effectually done to prove the capabilities of the art, or to facilitate its proper introduction to general notice. It was not until the year 1817, that a merited degree of interest and attention appears to have been afforded to Lithography. From that period the number of presses and practitioners, in various branches, have rapidly increased in England. A translation, by Mr. Hullmandel, of a French work, published in December, 1819, threw some additional light and importance on the subject, and has probably assisted its progress in this country. Very lately, Mr. Nicholson, the landscape painter, has bestowed considerable attention on the art. In the hands of so clever an artist, it must needs have accumulated much power and refinement.—Though only a mechanical process, Lithography promises to be an advantage and an ornament to every branch of the Fine Arts. But the price at present charged by the Lithographic Printers being double that of Copper Plate Printing, prevents the art being used to advantage when the number to be printed is large. The additional price of Printing generally exceeds the difference of cost between the Engraving on Copper and the drawing on Stone. This will, we doubt not, be obviated in time by competition.

FINE ARTS.

A most beautiful medal, designed by the celebrated Flaxman, and executed by Wyon, of the Royal Mint, has just been completed for the Royal Cambrian Institution. On the obverse is a fine figure of a Bard in the prime of life, his left hand reclining on the harp, and holding in his right *Gwyltrefn* y

Beird ('the Bardic alphabet'), the thing was shining on him in full splendour. In the back-ground a view of Stonehenge, with Druidical altars, &c. and the following motto, in ancient British character, is inscribed underneath: "*Corul Denth y Baccuan*." The first impression in gold, elegantly mounted, has been presented to Mr. Thomas Jones, of Long Acre, for the best Welsh Ode on the revival of the above Institution. Others are now preparing for J. H. Parry, Esq. late Editor of *The Cambrian*, and the Rev. Edw. Hughes, of Bedwary, Denbighshire—one for an English Essay on the Welsh language, and the other for a Welsh Poem on Hu Gadarn, who led the Cymry first into Britain, and taught them the use of the plough, &c.

FISHING NET.

A patent has been granted to J. F. Marquis de Chabannes, of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, for a new method and apparatus for attracting and catching fish. A lighted lamp is sunk to the necessary depth in the water, and the case of the lamp has pipe attached to it that lead above the water's surface, for the purpose of admitting air to the lamp, and drawing off the smoke. The object of placing the light in the water is to attract the fishes, for which purpose a box containing mirrors is connected to the lamp, and behind are traps of nets, into which the fishes are allured by the mirrors. There is a contracted passage of netting which gives way to the fishes entering, but closes against their return. In this pouch the fishes collect, and are taken out by the fishermen when the box is drawn up.

SINGULAR CUSTOM AT HALOUGHTON.

The town of Haloughton, Leicestershire, is distinguished by a singular and ludicrous ancient custom. A piece of land was bequeathed to the use and advantage of the Rector, for providing "two hare-pies, a quantity of ale, and two dozen penny loaves, to be scrambled for on Easter Monday, annually." The land, before the enclosure took place, was called "*Hare-crop Ley*;" and at the time of dividing the fields, in 1770, a piece was allotted to the Rector in lieu of the said Ley. The custom is still continued; but instead of hare, the Rector provides two large raised pies made of veal and bacon; these are divided into parts and put into a sack, and about two gallons of ale, in two wooden bottles, without handles or strings, are also put into a sack; the penny loaves are cut into quarters and put in a basket. Thus prepared, the men leave the Rectory, and are soon joined by the women and children, who march to a place called "*Hempie-bank*," about a quarter of a mile South of the town. In the course of this journey, the pieces of bread are occasionally shown for scrambling; but the pies and ale are

carried to the grand rustic theatre of confusion. This in olden time (though not upon so great a scale, or destined for such bloody feasts, as the Roman amphitheatres) consisted of a bank, with a small trench round it, and a circular hole in the centre. Into this the pies and ale are promiscuously thrown, and every frolicsome athletic youth, who is fond of the sport, rushes forward to

seize a bit, or bear away a bottle. Confusion ensues, and what began in puerile sport has occasionally terminated in a boxing-match. To the credit of the town, it has ended, for a number of years, in peace; and the day has been spent in the greatest hilarity. See Nichols's "Leicestershire," ii. 630.

STATISTICS.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IN the Supplement of vol. xc. ii. p. 626, we introduced a Statistical Summary of the Population of Great Britain; with some remarks respecting the plan to be adopted in taking the Census of 1821. We now embrace the opportunity of stating the most important results of that Census, which we are enabled to do from the Parliamentary Abstracts before us.

There has been issued a voluminous, elaborate, and very valuable statistical work, consisting of an abstract of the Population and Parish Registry Returns, for 1821, "Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed July 2, 1822."* The volume is a thick folio. It consists first of "Preliminary Observations," on the Enumeration Abstract, on the divisions of England into Shires, &c.; on the Ages of Persons, Baptisms, Marriages, &c.; on the Increase of the Population, &c. Secondly, of "Comparative Enumeration of five periods, 1700, 1750, 1801, 1811, and 1821." Thirdly, "Enumeration Abstract," being an Account of the Population of England, Wales, Scotland, and the Isles, &c. showing the number of Houses inhabited—by how many Families occupied—Houses building—uninhabited—the Number of Families chiefly

employed in Agriculture—those chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, &c.—"all other Families not comprised in the Two preceding classes"—Males—Females—Total of Persons;—and, fourthly, "Parish Register Abstract."

In the "preliminary observations" it is stated, that "the subject of *Classification* may be dismissed by stating, that the third or negative class appears to consist chiefly of superannuated labourers, and widow resident in small tenements; this may serve to show that scarcely any information can be drawn from the numbers which appear in the third or negative class; from the two former classes, and especially the agricultural, important inferences may with confidence be deduced; for instance, that in the year 1811, rather more than one-third part of the population of Great Britain (or, more accurately, 352 in 1,000) were employed in raising subsistence for the other two-thirds; that in the year 1821, the proportion had decreased to one-third (333 in 1,000):—the degree in which the population of the several counties of Great Britain is agricultural, may of course be easily deduced from the respective county Summaries.

Summary and Comparative Statement of the Enumerations of 1801; 1811; and 1821.

	Population. 1801.	Rate of		Population. 1811.	Rate of		Population. 1821.
		Increase per Cent.	Dim. per Cent.		Increase per Cent.	Dim. per Cent.	
England..	8,331,434	14½	—	9,538,927	18	—	11,261,437
Wales.....	541,546	13	—	611,788	17 1-5	—	717,438
Scotland..	1,599,068	13	—	1,805,688	15 6-7	—	2,093,456
Army,	10,472,048	14	—	11,956,303	17 2-3	—	14,072,331
Navy, &c.	470,598	36	—	640,500	—	50	319,300
Totals...	10,942,646	15	—	12,596,803	14½	—	14,391,621

A calculation has also been made upon the comparative population of each county, in the same periods.

* By JOHN RICKMAN, Esq. appointed by his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, to digest and reduce into Order the Parish Register Returns.

The following is the Progressive Increase of the Ten Principal Towns of England.

	Year 1801.	Year 1811.	Year 1821.
London - - - - -	900,300	1,050,000	1,225,964
Manchester - - - -	81,020	98,573	133,788
Liverpool - - - - -	77,653	94,376	118,972
Birmingham - - - -	73,670	85,755	106,722
Bristol - - - - -	63,645	76,433	87,779
Leeds - - - - -	53,062	62,324	83,796
Plymouth - - - - -	43,454	56,060	61,212
Portsmouth - - - -	32,166	40,567	45,648
Norwich - - - - -	36,832	37,256	50,288
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	28,365	37,587	46,948

As a matter of historical curiosity, we subjoin the Population of the Principal Towns of England in the year 1877, when an enumeration was made on account of a Poll-tax :

London - - - - -	35,000	Colchester - - - - -	4,500
York - - - - -	11,000	Canterbury - - - - -	4,000
Bristol - - - - -	9,000	Beverley - - - - -	4,000
Plymouth - - - - -	7,000	Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	4,000
Coventry - - - - -	7,000	Oxford - - - - -	3,500
Norwich - - - - -	6,000	Bury, Suffolk - - - - -	3,500
Lincoln - - - - -	5,000	Gloucester { Each	3,000
Salun, Wiltshire - - - - -	5,000	Leicester { somewhat	
Lynn - - - - -	5,000	Shrewsbury { more than	

In that remote age the total Population of England was 2,300,000, but the proportion of Town Population was far smaller than at present, since the number of towns containing above 3,000 inhabitants was only 18.

In order to avoid uncertainty, the rate of increase has been separately calculated on the respective numbers of females only ; viz.

	1801.	Increase per Cent.	1811.	Increase per Cent.	1821.
Females...	5,492,354	14 or 14.02	6,262,716	15 4-5ths or 15.82	7,253,728

And the absolute increase of population in Great Britain (if measured by doubling that of females only) appears to have been about one million and a half in the first period, and two millions in the second period.

The proportion of the sexes was as 100 males to 110 females of the resident population in the years 1801 and 1811 ; at present is only 106 females, a difference which may obviously be ascribed to the cessation of war, and the consequent smaller number of males in the army and navy.

On the subject of Burials, there are the following consolatory observations :—" The Annual Number of Burials, as collected in pursuance of the Three Population Acts, authorises a satisfactory inference of the diminishing mortality in England, the average number of burials not differing materially from the year 1780 to the year 1800 ; the first five years of that period, and the last five years, and the whole period giving the same average result ; not but that the effect of the deaths by which England was afflicted in 1795 and 1800, is very perceptible in the increased mortality of those years.

The causes of increase in the duration of human life (hereby indicated) will, no doubt, be investigated by those who are able to elucidate the subject ; houses less crowded, better clothing, and more cleanliness among the numerous classes of society, cannot have been without some effect ; and to these may be added the increased extent of drainage, which may have acted beneficially on the health of the agricultural population.

The improved treatment of diseases is stated in many of the returns, as a cause of increasing population, and especially the substitution of vaccination for the small-pox : infectious fevers have almost disappeared, even in the metropolis ; and intermittents, which till lately under the name of ague infested the country very extensively (especially the fen districts) are no longer spoken of.

The mortality in the several counties of England ranges between one in 47, and one in 72 ; Middlesex and Sussex being the extremes. In Anglesey, the mortality is stated at one in 83.

The Abstract of Answers and Returns is followed by this complete and interesting General Summary of Houses, Families, and Persons in Great Britain.

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
HOUSES, Inhabited	1,951,973	186,183	341,474	2,429,630
By how many Families occupied	2,346,717	146,706	447,960	2,941,383
Building	18,289	985	2,405	21,679
Uninhabited	66,055	2,652	12,657	82,364
FAMILIES, chiefly employed in Agriculture	778,732	74,225	180,699	970,656
in Trade, Manufacture, or Handicraft	1,118,295	41,680	190,264	1,350,239
all other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes ..	454,690	30,801	126,997	612,488
PERSONS, Males	5,483,679	350,487	983,552	7,187,018
Females	5,777,758	366,951	1,109,904	7,254,613
Total of Persons	11,261,437	717,438	2,093,456	14,391,631

There being added 819,800 for "Army, Navy, Marines, and Seamen in registered Vessels."

Summary of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages in England and Wales.

YEARS.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1811	155,671	149,186	304,857	94,971	93,572	188,543	86,389
1812	153,949	148,005	301,954	95,957	94,445	190,402	82,066
1813	160,685	153,747	314,432	93,726	92,751	186,477	83,860
1814	163,282	155,524	318,806	103,525	102,878	206,403	92,804
1815	176,233	168,698	344,931	99,442	97,966	197,408	99,944
1816	168,801	161,398	330,199	103,954	102,005	205,959	91,946
1817	169,337	162,246	331,583	101,040	98,229	199,269	88,234
1818	169,181	162,203	331,384	107,724	105,900	213,624	92,779
1819	171,107	162,154	333,261	106,749	106,815	213,564	95,571
1820	176,311	167,349	343,660	104,329	104,020	208,349	96,833
Total ...	1,664,557	1,590,510	3,255,067	1,011,417	998,581	2,009,998	910,426

The Summary of England and Wales is collected from the Registers of Ten Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-three Parish Churches, and Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine Chapels; and it is believed that no more than Five returns remain due. One hundred and three returns of registers of Roman Catholics, Quakers, and Dissenters,

and of Registers kept at Hospitals and Workhouses, were received, and are included in the above Summary; and many of the returns mentioned unentered Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, to the following amount, viz. Annual Average Number of unentered Baptisms, 23,066; Burials, 9,505; Marriages, 191.

In the "Preliminary Observations" there is an account of the Population throughout the last Century.

Table of Population, throughout the last Century, in England and Wales.

In the Year	Population.	In the Year	Population.
1700	5,475,000	1760	6,736,000
1710	5,240,000	1770	7,428,000
1720	5,565,000	1780	7,953,000
1730	5,796,000	1790	8,678,000
1740	6,064,000	1801	9,168,000
1750	6,167,000		

Hereby it may be seen, that although the beginning of the eighteenth century exhibits a decreasing population, the lost number had been regained in 1720; since which time a continual, though irregular increase appears.

The proximate causes of the increase of population in Great Britain, are obviously the diminished rate of mortality, and the increasing number of children born; the first of these causes has been already adverted to, and the remarks on the Schedules, in answer to the 6th question, assign many local causes of increased population, and are briefly inserted in the notes whenever any remarkable increase appears really to have taken place. The instances of di-

minished population are very few, and almost always noticed.

But there is reason to suspect that the poor laws are much less conducive to an increase of population than they are usually stated to be in argument, and in the remarks on the Population schedules: because it must be recollected that although in Scotland there is no Poor's Rate, the ratio of increase since 1811 is nearly sixteen per cent. upon the resident population, while in England it is no more than eighteen per cent. (as computed upon the resident population of both countries); a small difference, and such as probably would be expected, had Poor Rates equally, or not at all, existed in both countries.

ON THE SITUATION OF LANDLORDS AND FARMERS.

From every quarter we hear the doleful complaints of Landlords and Farmers. The cheapness of the articles of life is deplored as a national calamity, and the *melancholy* consequence of a fatal war! By all philosophers, moralists, and statesmen, Peace and Plenty have ever been hailed as the harbingers of prosperity and happiness; but our patriotic landholders, with the ominous forebodings of *second-sight*, view them as the dread demons of eventual ruin to all classes of society! That is, the fox-hunting squire must part with a few of his hounds, and the farmer must drink good stout instead of claret. The landholder's lady must be content with one footman instead of two; and the farmer's wife must attend to the cheese-press or dairy-house, instead of the piano or the ball-room. To add to the calamities of this unhappy land, from the ruinous cheapness of provisions, the labouring classes will receive good and wholesome food, and many poor wretches, who would otherwise starve, will be relieved from pining want and misery. *Hinc lachrymæ!*

But to speak seriously (if the ridiculous and antilogical reasoning of the Landed Interests deserves serious notice) we have no doubt but the complaints of the Landed Proprietors will be loud and general in the ensuing Session of Parliament. These gentry, who have the most clamorously supported the late war, and screwed up their rents to a most unnatural state when compared with the Continent, will endeavour to keep their tenants to their leases, by transferring the cause from the excess of their rents to the misconduct of Ministers—as if any Minister could prevent the bounties of Nature and Providence, or enable landlords to demand war rents amidst the diminished markets and augmented supply of a period of peace.

The fact is, the stock of wheat, as did the

stock of manufactured goods about five years since—greatly exceeds the demand; not that of those who can eat it, but of them who have wherewithal to pay for it. In such circumstances, not only the price of stock must sink, by adding to the demand of the market, but the value of the factory must sink in the same proportion; the land must itself become of less value. The same thing must now take place in land which then occurred in manufactures,—the source of producing must be diminished; or if the same produce must be kept up, the diminution must fall upon the profits; that is to say, the rents.

The landlords have only this choice, they must reduce the present extent of land under cultivation; or if they resolve to retain the same quantity, they must so reduce the rent of the whole, as to allow the farmer to make the same profit upon a produce so increased as to exceed the immediate demand of the market. Under such circumstances, we certainly anticipate very great difficulty in the ensuing Session, and we think the landed interests will unite to make a powerful attack upon Ministers. We trust only, that the people will not be so blind to their own interests as to concur in their selfish contest, aimed, in fact, directly against themselves. The farmers themselves have no interest in it. Their object should be to obtain such a reduction of rent as is imperiously required by their actual condition. They will be effectually ruined, if they concur with the landlords in administering to their own delusion.—The market is unalterable.—The rent only admits of reduction.

Under the existing distresses of the agricultural interests, it is generally contended that further protecting duties ought to be extended to corn. How fallacious would be the prospect of relief! If the price of provisions

visions were raised much above the level of other countries, manufacturers would emigrate, commerce and trade would decline, towns would lose inhabitants, and, in a short time, corn would fall to one half the price it would otherwise have borne. Forty years ago the growth of manufactures in the south of Scotland created such a demand for mutton, that the Highland-hills were doubled in value to make sheepwalks. If the Highlanders possessed the power of excluding all other meat from the manufacturers' markets, and were (as they would) to raise the price unduly, the manufacturers would remove to cheaper countries, and the Highland-hills would fall back to their former insignificance.

The landed interest is but one of the interests which support the British nation. Those other interests consist of manufactures, commerce, colonies, and capitalists, including the stockholders. These might flourish on a barren rock.—The grandeur of the Venetian and Dutch Republics did not consist in their territorial possessions in Europe, which were small, but in their capital, commerce, colonies, and manufactures. Drive these from England by raising provisions to a much higher price than in neighbouring countries, and the English Landholder will be in the situation of the Backwoodsman of America, with abundance of produce cheaply raised, but no one to buy it.

The landholders impute the low prices to excess of taxation and Mr. Peel's Bill. If these give us cheap bread, every poor man will say "God bless them."—It is no answer to reply, there is a want of employment.—All tradesmen and manufacturers are fully occupied; all towns are doing well; and, in rural districts, the poor, if they have not abundance of labour, have nearly the same pay from the parish that full employment would give. All poor men will therefore heartily bless Mr. Peel's Bill and taxation for giving them cheap bread. A clamour was raised against the income tax early in 1816. It was repealed. So was the new malt tax. Seventeen millions of taxes were taken off, and down fell agricultural produce with a tremendous crash, as those who recollect the end of that year well know. The Ministers yielded to the clamour against taxation last year, and repealed four millions more of the taxes which particularly affected the farmer, and down produce has fallen with a tolerable tumble again.—Thus we have "the result of experience and the evidence of facts." It was stated last year by Ministers, that lowering the taxes would not relieve the farmer; and so it has proved. More is attached to Mr. Peel's Bill than belongs to it. That Bill had very little influence on prices. How happens it to have lowered the prices of agricultural produce oppressively alone; and that the dealers in

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all other commodities are thriving? Money abounds every where but in the rich man's eye—golden money. If Mr. Peel's Bill has the effect imputed to it, money would be scarce in manufacturing towns, as well as in farm-yards. Aye; but say they, the fundholders have got it all. From whom have they got it? Not from the agriculturists. They have none to give. There is scarcely a tax upon landed produce. It is in proof that the West Indies pay as much of England's taxes as all the landed property of England. It is the profits of trade, manufactures, and commerce that pay four-fifths of the taxation. And what do the fundholders make of the taxes they receive? Why, spend them in beef, bread, and beer, as much as other men. Lord John Russell says, if there were less taxes, more money would be left in men's pockets to spend. But how does this apply between landowners and fundholders? What is it to the publick whether Mr. B. has ten thousand pounds rent from his lands, or whether he has only five thousand, the other five being divided among twenty stockholders? The Nation is equally rich; farmers and shopkeepers have the more customers. If the taxes were sent out of the kingdom indeed, this would make a great difference; but spent at home as they are, they create and maintain customers for the farmer and tradesman. This very taxation, that is, the taxes on the profits of foreign commerce, of home manufactures, of wealth brought from the East and West Indies, &c.—this very taxation keeps up a stock of good customers to the farmer. A national bankruptcy would ruin his best friends, and dry up the most valuable channels of consumption. The credit, the good faith of England gone, the wealth of the Indies and of Europe would recede from our shores; commerce and manufactures would rapidly decay; half our population would perish or emigrate, and wheat would soon be as cheap in London market as it is upon the Vistula.

It is true, farmers are suffering severely; they are entitled to compassion, and every thing reasonable should be done to afford them relief. Any more corn bills would but delude the landed interest and exasperate the populace.—The high prices were occasioned by the enormous consumption of the war, particularly on the Peninsula, where, for a length of time, our expenditure was a million per week; most of the provisions for our army, even the hay for the horses, being sent from England. This, and the abundance of paper money, enabling Government to pay high prices, occasioned the excessive prosperity of agriculturists.—The great war consumption on the Peninsula caused the effect; the paper-money was a necessary instrument between cause and effect. That instrument was in use many years before

without

without producing much effect; and it might be brought into use again without producing any effect. Gold was in general circulation several years after the Bank stopped payment; and the Bank might now again refuse to pay in gold without producing any great effect in prices.—It is not alone the payment or non-payment in gold, but an unusual demand for provisions, and an undue quantity of paper issued, that occasion a rise of prices and a depreciation of money. A war and extravagant expenditure, with the facilities of paper-money would effectually bring back the glorious days to the farmer; and so well do they know it, that they prick up their ears and smile at the reports of approaching hostilities; rub their hands and talk of renewing leases.—Had less of taxes been repealed, and more of debt been paid off since the peace, the farmer's delight might have been nearer at hand. The only remedy for the distress of the farmer is to lower rent and tithes, and to regulate the poor-rates. The landholder's income must suffer; but it will still be sufficiently above its amount thirty years ago, to enable him to pay out of the increase his additional taxes. Landed property has had a golden harvest, and it should not complain, because it was so short-sighted as to expect that harvest would last for ever. It should rather thank its stars for past favours, than repine at the return of a natural state of affairs. The price of grain is at present pulled down by the damaged wheat of 1821, which still hangs upon and depresses the market; but the price will recover a little.

We shall proceed to illustrate our positions by a few general facts, which will demonstrate the utter impossibility of rents, under existing circumstances, maintaining their prices. In 1790—4 the price of the quarter of wheat weighing 60lb. the bushel, was 44s. and the rent of the acre of land upon which corn was grown (to the amount of three quarters and a half or four quarters per acre), was 20s. The tithe and poor-rates were exactly what they are in the same county and district at the present time;—about 4s. per acre each. The direct taxes at the former, and at the present period, do not differ by more than 60s. per ann. upon a farm of 180 acres of land. Under this rent, and th's tithe, these rates, and these prices, the farmers were comfortable at one period; and what reason can be assigned, why they do not support the same circumstances at present? Our conclusion is, that their distress, which is evident to every one, and which must be relieved, is occasioned only by the heartless oppression of their landlords, in endeavouring to maintain their rents at a rate which cannot be paid.—Every one sees that present prices will not pay present rents. We are speaking only of such land as will produce an average of three quarters and a half or four

quarters of wheat per acre through the farm. Such land could, (at 42s.) pay 20s. an acre to the landlord—4s. to the rector—and 4s. in the pound on the rent (annually) to the poor rate. But as three parts out of four of the arable land in the kingdom are taken this produce, if we take one place with another, almost any country district is too high rented, under present prices, which pay more than 16s. an acre through the farm. We of course do not include land in the neighbourhood of large towns, which give it an artificial value—we speak of arable lands for the purpose of the farmer.

By evidence taken before the last Committee, the average rental of England (excluding heaths and newly inclosed land) exceeded 30s. per acre; two or three surveyors estimated the rental of the kingdom at large as much nearer to forty than thirty.—Now our proposition is, that this rental must be reduced to an average of 16s. per acre, before the farmer can live and prosper; that is to say, the general rental of the kingdom must be reduced by one half instead of 10, 15, and 20 per cent.

A very valuable Work has recently been published, by Mr. J. Lowe, on the "*Present State of England*," in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance (see p. 548). The author displays much penetration and research, and his arguments are fair, candid, and judicious. We shall extract the following article, which perfectly coincides with the preceding statements, and must be convincing to every one but those who are so deeply interested in supporting the exorbitant and unnatural rents arising from land. We should even advise the landed junta of Norfolk, before presenting Cobbett's petition to Parliament, maturely to consider the following remarks:

"Present Situation of our Landlords and Farmers."

"A reduction in the style of living on the part of farmers was unavoidable, their profits having consisted less in acquisition of capital than in additions to income—additions which were great only in the latter years of the war, and arose chiefly from the depreciation of our currency. With landlords the case was different: their increased receipts had been less connected with depreciation, while their possession of capital exempted them from any immediate necessity of altering their scale of expence. Time has been afforded them to make a deliberate distinction between nominal and real income; between that decrease which actually deducts from the power of expenditure, and that which, in consequence of the rise in the value of money, does so only in appearance. During the war they had an opportunity of observing how closely augmented expenditure followed augmented in-

come; it now remains for them to try reduction, and to carry it to the length pointed out by the fall in the price of commodities. That fall does not, we allow, apply to them so largely as to the lower and middle classes: it has taken place chiefly in the necessaries of life, and, as yet at least, holds much less in regard to the charges incurred by the higher ranks, such as assessed taxes, salaries, wages, professional fees, to which we may add education at our public schools or universities, along with the cost of articles of luxury, such as wines, plate, and ornamental furniture. Yet even in these reduction has commenced, and may be carried much farther when the upper classes think proper to hold a decided tone, and retrench abuses engendered in days of abundance.

"On comparing the situation of our landlords with what it was in the latter years of the war, we are led to compute the nominal decrease of rent at forty per cent. the real decrease at twenty per cent.; assuming that the remaining twenty per cent. are counterpoised by reduction in their expenditure either already made or perfectly practicable. We go, perhaps, too far in supposing an actual loss to the extent of twenty per cent.: if we make allowance for the repeal of the property-tax, the loss should, doubtless, be less; but, without pressing that point, we proceed to ask from what source this extra income arose during the war? Partly from the general rise of profit at that period, more from an advantage peculiar to agriculturists, the monopoly of the market in consequence of the continued insufficiency of our growth. Advantages such as these are necessarily tem-

porary, and, would the nature of our situation have been foreseen, would have been considered by landlords as at a truce, in so far as our political circumstances were changed, and the country became saturated of peace."

Although reduction in the price of agricultural produce is a great blessing to the labouring classes, and may be no detriment, eventually, to the farming tenantry, there are some cases of peculiar hardship; and these are *tenants on lease*, and *debtors on mortgage*.

We shall close this article with the following extract from the above author:

"Tenants on Lease."

"The case of a Tenant on Lease, on the occurrence of a rapid fall of prices, is peculiarly hard; the evil overtakes him in all its extent, while the relief is but partial, the grand charge of rent remaining unadapted to the altered state of things. He must in the first instance lay his account with a sacrifice of part of his capital, with refunding the gains arising from the previous depreciation of money. This, it must be confessed, is but fair, since the profit arising during the war from depreciation was reaped chiefly by the tenant. But after a certain period of suffering, a liberal landlord will consider what is due to equity, and what in many cases, where the covenants of this lease are not drawn in the anticipation of such a change, is necessary to prevent injury to his land. An exception from this course, an example of unrelenting rigour in enforcing the payment of an exorbitant rent, would appear to justify an appeal to a court of justice."

SELECT POETRY.

*A Paraphrase on Sir JOHN SINCLAIR'S
Voyage from Caithness.*

By G. DEMPSTER. (See p. 117.)

"Egressum magnâ me accessit Coricia
Româ."

TH' Election o'er, likewise th' Election
feast;

Back to my wife at Edinburgh I haste.

The ord to shun, and many a ford and ferry;
I sail for Leith in an old Irish wherry.

My friends attend me to the Caithness shore,
And with him *safe*, they had made *great* before.

And now the spires of Thurso's ancient town;
And now the Paps of Caithness are run down.

And now the tossing on the German main,
Recalls my dainties to my mouth again.

The deck got wet, I to the cabin sink;

But such a cabin! such a horrid stink!

Where cheese, bilge-water, tar and turpentine,
Their joint effluvia all in one combine:

In spite of waves, of tempests, nay of wreck,
Take my advice, and keep upon the deck.

Sailor's provisions are at best but coarse;
And often nasty, which is worse and worse;
Let my omission be of use to thee,
Ship your own victuals, when you go to sea.
Two days I wasted on the Forth of Murray,
What wond'rous speed! for me too in a
hurry!

To all my children, this is my command,
"Ne'er go by sea, when you can go by land;
And be ye woman, child, nay even man,
Quit your own homes as seldom as you can."

SONG.

By T. MOORE, Esq.

NE'ER talk of Wisdom's gloomy schools!

Give me the Sage, who's able
To draw his moral thoughts and rules
From the sunshine of the table;

Who learns how lightly, fleetly pass,
This world and all that's in it.

From the bumper that but crowns his glass,
And is gone again next minute.

The

The diamond sleeps within the mine,
The pearl beneath the water,
While truth, more precious, dwells in wine,
The grape's own rosy daughter!
And none can prize her charms like him,
Oh none like him obtain her,
Who, in a car, like *Leander*, swim
Through sparkling floods to gain her!

TO GREECE.

WHERE trophies of Virtue and columns
Of Fame

Moulder o'er Liberty's grave,
There, in the gloom of dishonour and shame,
Lay the chain'd sons of the brave.

Wild was the cry of the far-wasted land
Wherever the Musselman trod,
Spurning the tombs of the wise and the grand,
And breaking the altars of God.

Beauty, whose eyes seem'd to kindle their glow

At the loveliest fountain of day,
Shrunk from the glance of the insolent foe
That wither'd the heart's bloom away.

All that the swords of the valiant had won—
All that high spirits adore—

Perish'd from Greece when her Freedom's
bright sun
Set on her desolate shore.

Over the blue waves of Salamis, then
Over grey Marathon's plain,
Slavery bow'd down the spirits of men,
Whose fathers all earth could not chain.

Yet, Greece! in that night of thy bondage
and shame,

Thy heart and thy hopes had not died;
The infidel sullied the bloom of thy name,
But quench'd not the fire of thy pride.

Now scorning the abject complaint and the
sigh,

Not thine is the slave's feeble breath;
Thy fetters are broken—all earth hears thy
cry

To high Heaven for Freedom or Death.

Oh holy that cause!—and the light of its
sign

Shall blaze upon temple and tower;
Nor longer the Crescent in mockery shine
Mid the holiest relics of power.

And far the rude hordes of the Moslem shall
flee,

Their place in the desert to find,
From that beautiful home which God made
for the free,

And fill'd with the glories of minds. T.

On the Death of the Rev. JAMES OWEN, M.A.
one of the Secretaries to the British and
Foreign Bible Society. (See p. 369).

OWEN, thy race is run; the conflict's o'er,
And Angels welcome thee to Canaan's
shore!

Dear to our hearts, to fond remembrance dear,
Affection prompts the lay and sheds the tear;
Removes thee, prematurely call'd above
From thy mix'd sphere of usefulness and love.

Cold are those lips on which the Graces
hung,

Mute the seraphic language of thy tongue;
Hush'd that benignity, by foes approv'd,
The cause who censur'd, whilst the man
they lov'd!

But first, 'twas kindly giv'n thee to record*
The early triumphs of Jehovah's word.

Incessant labour, with remorseless pow'r,
Shatter'd thy frame and urg'd the fatal hour!
Unwearied at thy post; thy lamp that shone
So bright to others, spent itself alone,
One blaze of glory while it pour'd delight,
It stream'd prelude of an early night.

W. H. N.

THE BALL.

Hæc placuit semel,—hæc decies repetita
placebit?—HON.

ONCE more I see thee, Bedford! once
again [storied plain.
Bounds my light steed o'er Bromham's
For, where you stream his sinuous course
displays,

Rise the proud relics of ancestral days;
Where erst the WARRIOR own'd a softer
pow'r,

'Gallant and gay' in JANET'S† ivied bow'r.

Who hath not felt, when music's tuneful
art

Calls forth the feelings of each anxious heart,
When beauty's smile assumes a deeper glow,
Love's kindly impulse and affection's flow?
Who hath not gazed on the dancer's choice,
Or dwelt with rapture on the one lov'd voice?
Who hath not own'd that pleasure (welcome
guest),

Cheers with its ray no solitary breast;
No selfish heart enjoys the gift of haw'n,
Felt but when shared, and but to pass
giv'n.

Throng'd is the room where youth and
beauty reign, [chose;
Where jocund Fancy weaves her brightest
Where all now feel, or felt in days long past,
Th' extatic bliss of moments fleeting fast.
Come they whose worth our earliest worth
caught, [we sought?
Whose name we cherish'd and whose gaze

* This alludes to the History of the British and Foreign Bible Society, published by Mr. Owen.

† Jane de Beauchamp, about the year 1240.

‡ ———— "Mihi mens juvenili ardebat amore
Compellare virum, et dextræ conjungere dextram."—VIRG.

Yet friendship owns a melancholy pause,
And deep regret some chance unlook'd for
draws.

Here matron beauties tread the floor anew,
And scenes revisit where their glories grew;
There recent brides their conqu'ring charms
display,

And bashful maidens close the bright array,

Lo! the first prelude of the festive dance
Bids eager numbers to the scene advance.
The promise kind, the smile that few can hide,
Calls each young lover to his partner's side;
Gaily they meet the eyes that pleasure shed,
In envied unity of grasp and tread.

Now, through the ranks that bound the
mirthful train, [main.

Speed the fair dames of Bedford's wide do-
Radiant they pass,—now shifts the fairy
scene [mien:

Where BERTHA's charms eclipse each rival
Fraught with each grace bestow'd on mor-
tal view, [drew.

She seems the form that Zeuxis* pencil
Her arching brow those ringlets soft bedeck,
And waving ebony profanes her neck:
Celestial eyes the thronged hall illumine,
Breathe ruby lips *Panchoaia's* rich perfume:
That ivory slope attracts unfetter'd eyes,
Those billowy globes with inward triumph
rise: [show'd,

The tapering arms their faultless beauties
Hands, at whose touch some favor'd partner
glow'd:

The small sleek foot from eyes obtrusive fled,
Save where the dance required a bolder tread.
Conscious of charms she sheds her fleeting
smiles,

The fatal beauty captive throngs beguiles.

Vain, as the music prompts each measur'd
pace,
Shall gladden'd eyes the varied motion trace;

Vainly the many twinkling feet† explore:—
So pass the ripples, on some wave-wash'd
shore;

When Zephyr's breath impels the rising tide,
These, but to lure encroaching waves, sub-
side:

Till calmed winds their breath at once re-
strain,

And all unruffled lies the mighty main.

Yet what avails invention's fertile power?
How slight its honour, and how brief its
hour! [dead,

Warriors and dames, who slumber with the
Erst in these halls the gay CANARIES‡ lead.
Still fall by turns the boasted dances—still—
Bear witness Louvre, Minuet, Quadrille!

But ah! unheeded glides the swift de-
light;

Unwelcome morn succeeds the busy night.
Cease the light steps:—as music's sound as-
pires,

Th' impression'd soul forgets its wonted fire.
What various impulses the partners know!
The laugh of mirth, the dignity of woe,
The parting sigh, the smile that teems with
joy,

And frowns that every rising hope destroy,
E'en as the traveller pursues his way,
Where desert Tingis§ spreads the sultry
ray,

Who quits the spot where hasty Nature
smil'd,

While all beyond is desolate and wild;
The self-same contrast may each mind fore-
see,

Of what hath been with what must ever be.—
And thou farewell! less beautified with art
Than native grace and suavity of heart:
Let happier bards invoke the lyric trill,—
I to the Muse suspend my native quill||.

Bedford, Jan. 12.

M. L.

* Zeuxis, from five virgins of Crotona, compiled his celebrated painting of Helen.

† “Now pursuing, now retreating,
Now in circling troops they meet:
To brisk notes in cadence beating,
Glance their many-twinkling feet.”—GRAY (*Progress of Poesy*.)

The idiom is not English.

‡ This dance, originally described by Thoinot Arbeau (of Paris) in his *Orchesography*, is familiarized to the English reader by Mr. Douce.—A Gentleman takes out a lady, and after dancing together to the proper air, leads her to the end of the room; he then retreats, looking always at his partner, which is twice repeated: she then does the same. How far this figure is preserved in the *Quadrille*, must be determined by better *Saliologists*.

§ Now Tangier.—Mickle, in his translation of Camoens, speaks of

“Tingia's bay,

Where erst *Antæus* held his brutal sway.”

Lucan has removed the scene of the giant's death to Clupea, without historical authority: according to Juba and Plutarch he was interred at Tingis, where his skeleton was afterwards discovered by Sertorius.

|| “Me tabulâ sacer

Votivâ paries indicat uvida

Suspendisse potenti

Vestimenta Maris Deo.”—HOR.

Besides, even Petrarchan constancy would be tired of giving

“to airy nothing

A local habitation and a name.”

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Wednesday the 25th of December, M. de Montmorency, the champion of the war party, tendered his resignation at a Cabinet Council held at the Thuilleries, which was accepted by the King. The Council was summoned for the purpose of deliberating on the propositions to be made to Spain, which led of course to a very animated discussion. M. de Villele and M. de Montmorency had each prepared notes for transmission to Madrid, which were in turn called for by the King, and underwent a rigid examination. After the merits of each had been sufficiently criticised, and the Ministers had, in turn, given their opinions, the King decided in favour of M. de Villele. His note was therefore accepted, and M. de Montmorency then begged his Majesty to accept his resignation. It was accepted in the evening.

ITALY.

MARIA LOUISA.—The illustrious consort of Napoleon has been variously represented to the world, according as the whim, envy, or interests of the people have dictated. Like many great personages, she is but little known; and compared to the prominent figure she once made in the landscape of human life, she has for some years occupied a shady spot in the back ground of the painting. Little is known of her domestic habits; and her public actions neither want praise nor demand censure. The Principalities over which she rules are amongst the finest in Italy, and her subjects generally contented. Her Prime Minister, Baron Glaive, is a man of ordinary talents; to him every thing is confided, and his duty is little more than being the steward over the estates of a large family; that he exercises the stewardship with discretion is proved by no complaints ever being preferred against him. The whole revenue of the three Principalities is not more than the Duke of Northumberland's income; and to keep her court, &c. at Parma, Maria Louisa has not above 50,000*l.* per annum. Of the money left her and her son by Napoleon, they have never yet received a shilling; and it is known at her separation from her unfortunate consort that she carried away only her jewels, and those of inconsiderable value. Her Court, though small, is said to have been the theatre of great intrigues, and there exists not a more voluptuous society in Italy than the walls of Parma inclose.

The silence which Maria Louisa has ob-

served with respect to her husband has been variously construed; some say she was positively interdicted from ever making any application in his favour, or even mentioning his name; but such is not the case. She married Napoleon from motives of ambition. She was only attached to his power and glory. It is said she never wrote him a letter in his exile—it is certain she never mentions his name—not even to his son; and in common conversation relative to public affairs, when his name must be spoken of, she calls him, "Napoleon, the late French Emperor," but never her late husband.

About four years ago a rumour was current in this country, that an infant had made its appearance in the world at Parma, under curious circumstances. The tale died away, and is only now revived from the circumstance of this illustrious lady having come to the castle of Schoenbrunn with a splendid equipage and a royal suite, amongst which is a young child apparently five or six years old; it is nursed and attended upon by persons of superior rank, and is daily seen by the Archduchess, who takes it in her carriage. It is said by some to be a natural daughter of Baron Glaive: this is very probable, but who is the mother becomes a question not easily solved. The Empress makes no secret of her affection for the infant; she nurses it, and is never better pleased than when it is with her.

Maria Louisa and our late Queen, when Princess of Wales, were intimate friends. They travelled over Tuscany together, and at Leghorn they resided at the same palace.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

News from Madrid to the 14th of December affirm that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between the Spanish and Portuguese Governments, by which the latter power engages to furnish a select corps of 8,000 men, (and more, if required) to assist in repelling foreign aggression.

Advices from Lisbon to 7th Dec. give the details of the opening of the ordinary Cortes on the 1st Dec. Our readers are already aware that the Queen of Portugal has refused to take the oath to the Constitution: in consequence the Cortes has decreed her banishment from the country; and this rigorous extremity, it seems, the King himself is determined to adopt with regard to his illustrious consort. The immediate execution of it is indeed delayed on account

account of the state of her Majesty's health; meanwhile, therefore, she is ordered to retire to the Quinta del Ramalhao, there to remain in seclusion till she can undergo her sentence of banishment. Ten physicians attend her Majesty.

TURKEY.

The lawless state of Constantinople presents a frightful indication of the disordered condition of the Empire. For a considerable time the Janissaries and Metropolitan rabble held a divided authority with the Emperor: and, as always happens in such contests, the Monarch was compelled to submit, dismissing his Ministers, to receive a substitute at the head of his mutinous soldiers and rebellious subjects. To add to the amount of its calamities, the Ottoman Government has suffered a decisive overthrow on the Persian frontier.

Chourschid Pacha, who commanded the Turkish forces against the Greeks, has been beheaded.

GREECE.

Recent advices state that the Greeks have again succeeded in setting fire to a Turkish fleet at Tenedos. It appears that the Capitane Pacha's ship, of 84 guns, was attacked on the evening of the 10th of November, by three ships belonging to Ipsara, by whom a fire vessel was drifted against their opponent, which was completely successful, and the result was, the blowing up of the Turkish ship and the destruction of the whole of her crew. Two Ottoman frigates were also driven on shore, but their crews were saved, and one brig was captured. This brilliant action is not the only success of the Greeks. Omar Vrioni has experienced a signal defeat at Missolonghi, the consequence of which, it is said, will be the liberation of Western Greece from all hostile attack till the expiration of the winter. A letter from Trieste gives the following details:—"Eight thousand Albanians, under the command of Omar Vrioni, entered Acarnania, and advanced as far as Missolonghi, where Maurocordato, Normann, and other Greek Chiefs, were posted in considerable force. Three Turkish ships bombarded the city from the sea. Marcos Bozzaris, with 3000 Greeks, occupied the pass of Tygoe, and he was surrounded by 2000 Turks. For three days the Greeks disputed the pass, and during that time they were without food. Matters were in a state of despair, when 12 Greek ships arrived at Missolonghi on the third of November, having on board 3000 soldiers. The three Turkish vessels were immediately attacked and burnt, and the Greeks disembarked. United with the forces in the town, they immediately attacked the Turks, who, unable to resist, took to flight, and being pursued, several of them were drowned in the Achelous, many others were

killed, and a considerable number made prisoners, only the cavalry saving themselves."

PERSIA.

By letters from Persia, dated Tabriz, 27th of August last, it appears that on the 1st of July, the Persians, under the command of the Prince Royal, marched from that city and attacked the Turks on the 3d of August, who in less than an hour were completely defeated, with the loss of their tents and baggage, ten 4-pounders, two 12-pounders, one 14-pounder, one 16-pounder, and one mortar. The Persians pursued them to within two days march of Azaroom, which place would have fallen into their hands, but the *cholera morbus* afflicting the victorious troops, and fatigue rendering the disease mortal, the Prince Royal and his army returned to Tabriz with the spoils they had taken.

PACIFIC OCEAN.

PRESENT STATE OF PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

New Bedford, (United States), Oct. 10.
The ship *Russell* a few days ago arrived here, which touched Pitcairn's Island on her way home, and a passenger in her has favoured us with a journal of the stay they made there, which will be found particularly interesting, as whatever tends to show the progress and condition of a settlement thus singularly founded, cannot but be regarded with interest. The perfect system of harmony and moral purity which is found to exist amongst these Islanders is very striking, and forms a strong instance of the effects of external circumstances on individual character. The first settlers came to this island fugitives from justice, outlaws of the most degraded kind. Cut off as they soon were from all hope of intercourse with other parts of the world, they must have looked on each other as sharers of a perpetual exile, and added to a feeling of mutual dependence, the best sympathies of their nature must have been called forth, and good affections gained strength, while what was bad in their characters might be supposed, in their simple way of life, to find few occasions to operate, and by degrees to lose dominion over them. John Adams is the only one of the *Bounty's* crew now remaining on the Island. He appears the Patriarch of the little community, and has no doubt been instrumental in forming the minds of those born on the Island in those principles of religion and virtue which are so conspicuous in their characters. We give the journal unadulterated as we received it.

JOURNAL.—*March 8.* Made the Island. At nine A.M. a boat came off with ten young men, dressed in white shirts and trousers after the European style. They spoke English very well. Some of them had very regular English features, while others

others bore strong marks of their partly Otaheitan origin. Their complexion, which is naturally of an olive cast, seems heightened by the effect of the sun. They brought with them some few presents, such as bananas, cocoa-nuts, water-melons, &c. After the usual compliments had passed on the occasion, they were asked down into the cabin; some bread and butter was placed on the table, and they were invited to eat, which they declined doing, alleging that it was Friday and a fast day, and which they dedicated solely to their Maker. However, after some persuasion, and after some consultation among themselves, and asking the Captains whether they thought it would be proper, and being answered in the affirmative, they raised their hands to Heaven and said grace with the most unaffected simplicity; they ate but little, and that more out of politeness than a wish to do it. A small quantity of rum, very much diluted with water, was then offered; they hesitated, but at length one or two were pressed to drink, which they did, wishing every one good health. After the things were removed, they sung a hymn, craved a blessing, and sat down. They appeared intelligent, and shewed an inquiring disposition: they could read a little, and seemed anxious to learn. Their boat, which was very leaky, was in the meantime hoisted on deck, and repaired. It was an old whale-boat, and they said this was the second time that the Americans had repaired it for them. In the afternoon one of our boats went ashore; we landed near the mountains, through some surf, rocks, &c.; and by the dexterity of the Islanders, arrived safe, without getting wet. The boat was hauled up on a small beach, where we were met by two or three good-looking children, having crosses about their necks. We ascended a mountain at least 400 feet in height, covered with plantain, cocoa nut trees, tea root, and grass; a path wound up along the side of it, and was very difficult travelling, being wet, muddy, and extremely narrow.

When we had got to the top we descended into a valley of cocoa-nut trees, planted in rows, the work of the Islanders. At length, after travelling a mile or two, we again descended into another valley like the former, planted with cocoa-nuts and the tea plant; having ascended it, we found ourselves almost before the doors of the houses, and in the midst of the community. Old and young came out to meet us. The women were clothed in mantles made of paper-mulberry, and flung loosely over their shoulders; they were nearly white, and comely in their appearance—they hailed us with the liveliest pleasure in their countenances—all of them speaking Eng-

lish. Some time after John Adams, whom we had met half way to the landing place, arrived at the huts with our Captain, and two or three women. Five of their houses were built in an open area cut out of the surrounding woods; they are constructed of strong and durable wood of the colour of mahogany, and are two stories high—the parts joined together with a great degree of nicety and strength. The sides were so contrived that they could in a few minutes give it the appearance of a skeleton of one, the planks sliding out; the wind can circulate freely through every part whenever necessity or convenience require it.—They were built by the young men, who are exceedingly well skilled in the use of tools. Most of their implements of husbandry were saved from the *Bounty*, but are now almost useless from continual wear. There were two other houses situated at some little distance from these first, and hidden by the trees; one of them belongs to John Adams. There were six of the native Otaheitan women living, one of them, the wife of Adams, was nearly blind; the others were strong, and bore their age well. There are seven families, consisting of fifty-three souls in all. This little community live together in the utmost harmony; no animosity or petty quarrels were observed among them; on the contrary a mutual and cheerful wish to contribute to each other's happiness appeared to actuate every one. There is a state which reminds us strongly of the description of our first parents before they sinned. No man deserves higher esteem than John Adams. Providence, by the instrumentality of this man, has reared a new people strong in the paths of virtue. Every thing which they thought would add to our convenience was offered; hogs, fowls, plantains, every production of the Island, was presented to us with cheerful hearts. We left these virtuous Islanders with regret, carrying with us opinions the most favourable of their virtue and hospitality.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Suspension bridges are common in America, where they are sometimes constructed of ropes. A remarkable bridge of this sort, called the Penipe, crosses the Chambo in Peru; and is suspended over a ravine about 8000 feet above the level of the ocean. This bridge is about 120 feet long, and 7 or 8 broad.—There is a remarkable bridge in the province of Shensi, in China, at the conflux of two large rivers, which is built upon a hundred and thirty barges chained together, but so contrived as to open and admit vessels to pass through, after paying toll. This sort of bridge is very common in China.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

War-office, Dec. 23. 18th Regt. Foot, Col. Sir Samuel-Ford Whittingham, from half pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dec. 27. 6th Reg. Drag. Guards: Brev. Lieut.-Col. G. Fitz-Clarence, to be Major, *vice* Carmichael.—7th ditto: Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Bolton, to be Col. *vice* Gen. Wilford, dec.—17th ditto: Brev. Maj. H. Despard, to be Major, *vice* Beck, who retires.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Dr. Robert Tottenham (commonly called Lord Robert Tottenham), Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, translated to the Bishoprick of Clogher.

Dr. Thos. Elrington, Bp. of Limerick, Ardferf, and Aghadoe, translated to Leighlin and Ferns.

Dr. John Jebb (Archdeacon of Emly), to be Bishop of Limerick, Ardferf, and Aghadoe.

Dr. Richard Hood, Aghaboy Benefice, co. Monaghan.

Rev. G. Bownes, Rokeby R. co. York.

Rev. W. Barrow, LL. D. North Wingfield R. co. Derby.

Rev. J. M. Collyns, St. John's Exeter R. Devon.

Rev. T. Heathcote, Leake R. Staffordshire.

Rev. C. H. Hodgson, Barwick St. Leonard R. with the Chapel of Sedghill, unann., Wilts.

Rev. Hender Moleworth, St. Ewen R. Redruth, Cornwall.

Rev. John Sinclair, Hutton Bushel V. co. York.

Rev. W. Thursby, M. A. All Saints' V. Northampton.

Rev. H. B. Wrey, Okehampton V. Devon.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. S. Hughes, B. D. Fellow of Emmanuel College, elected Christian Advocate of Cambridge, *vice* Rev. J. Lunedale.

Rev. J. C. Franks, M. A. of Trinity College, elected Hulsean Lecturer for the year ensuing, *vice* Rev. C. Benson, M. A.

Rev. T. Wise, Blandford, to be Master of Milton-Abbas School, *vice* Rev. J. Warton, dec.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Shire of Ross—Sir James W. Mackenzie, bart. of Sealwell, *vice* T. Mackenzie, dec.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Felpham, the wife of Rev. F. Gauntlett, a son.

Mrs. J. Graham, of Gower-street, a son.

Nov. 26. Mrs. C. J. Monkhouse, of Craven-street, a son.

Dec. 16. At Sonning Vicarage, Berks, the wife of Rev. G. E. Howman, a son.—The wife of C. M. T. Western, esq. late Capt. 18th Hussars, and Lieut.-Col. in the Portuguese army, a daughter.

Dec. 17. Mrs. G. Fort, of Alderbury-house, Hants. a dau.

Dec. 20. At Bromley Common, Mrs. Henry Meux, a dau.

Dec. 21. At Silverlands, Lady Frances Hotham, a son.—In Doughty-street, Mrs. C. S. Stokes, a dau.

Dec. 22. In King-street, Mrs. Henry Desborough, a son.

Dec. 25. At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir James Milles Riddell, bart. a son and heir, and a dau.

Dec. 27. At Stamford-hill, Mrs. Alfred Wigan, a dau.

Dec. 28. The wife of T. H. Grubbe, esq. of Eastwell, Wilts. a son.

Dec. 30. At Sibton, Suffolk, Mrs. J. H. Wilkinson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 28. Mr. N. Dando, of Pennsbury, Clapham, and Cheapside, to Caroline, 2d dau. of late John Hewitt, esq. of Clapham Common.—At Hardwicke, Rev. H. W. Simpson, of Waterbury, to Elizabeth-Bonella, only dau. of late J. D. Skinner, esq. and niece of Lady Nugent.—Rich. Henry Wigston, esq. late Lieut.-col. 8d reg. of Guards, to Mary-Amelia, dau. of late Acton Chaplin, esq. of Aylesbury.—30. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. C. B. Curtis, esq.

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youngest son of Sir W. Curtis, bart. to Henrietta, 2d dau. of late Rev. J. B. Pearson, of Cruxall.—At St. James's, R. S. Gomm, esq. Assistant Commissary-general, to Marianna, dau. of late John Fox, esq. of Parliament-street.

Dec. 2. At Flaxley, Rear-Admiral Ballard, to Catharina-Crawley, dau. of the late Sir T. C. Boevey, bart.—Rev. W. Cooper, Rector of West Rasen and Wadingham, to Anne, dau. of Rev. Marmaduke Allington, of

of Swinhop House.—Henry Brown, esq. son of Col. B. of Amwell Bury, Herts. to Mary-Anne, dau. of late John Walmsley, esq. of Castlemeer, co. Lancaster.—Rev. Edw. Hughes, Curate of Wolvey, to Louisa, 3d dau. of late John Mayou, esq. of Coleshill, Warwickshire.—8. Rev. Chas. Dunne, Rector of Earls Croome, to Lætitia-Anne, eldest dau. of late W. H. Beauchamp, esq. of Fonthampton, and niece of Sir T. B. Proctor, bart.—At Mary-le-bone, John Brockman, esq. son of Rev. J. D. B. of Cheriton, to Elizabeth-Mary-Anne, dau. of late General Stevenson.—Rev. W. Yeadon, B. D. Rector of Waddington, to Mary, only dau. of late Rev. Wm. Hanbury, Rector of Church Langton.—5. Major Robert M. Leake, 63d reg. to Charlotte-Dorothy, only dau. of Rev. John Longe, of Codenham.—At Holkham, the Hon. Spencer Stanhope, to Miss Coke.—John Corawall, esq. son of late John C. esq. of Hendon, and nephew of late Visc. Gardner, to Charlotte-Susan, dau. of Sir John Gregory Shaw, bart. of Kenward, Kent.—Wm. Baker, M. D. of Northampton, to only dau. of Peter Bernard, esq. Southampton.—Henry-Pringle Bruyeres, esq. to Ann-Judith-Laurie, dau. of late John-Minet Fector, esq. of Dover and Kearnsey Abbey.—7. John Lambert, esq. Broad-street-buildings, to Janet, dau. of Matthew Boyd, esq. of Bermondsey.—8. At St. James's church, Earl of Belfast, to Lady Harriet Butler, eldest dau. of late Earl of Glengall.—10. At Harpsden, Rev. Michael Wyatt, Rector of North Wraxall, to Jane-Anne, youngest daughter of Thomas Hall, esq. of Harpsden-court.—11. At the Friends' Meeting-house, Kingston-upon-Thames, W. W. son of Walter Prideaux, esq. of Kingsbridge, to Elizabeth, 2d daughter of William-Foster Reynolds, esq. of Carshalton-house.—C. Wedderburn Webster, esq. of the Carabineers, to Rebecca, dau. of late Sir James Chatterton, bart. of Castlemahon, co. Cork.—George Shaw, Esq. of Eglantine, co. Down, brother to Sir Robert Shaw, bart. M. P. to Maria, dau. of W. Chippenhall, esq. of Fetcham-grove.—12. Thos. Baker, of the E. I. Company's service, to Maria, dau. of H. Edmeades, esq. Cobham, Kent.—At Cloumel, Joseph Carew, esq. of Woodston Castle, co. Tipperary, to Cherubina, dau. of late A. Colclough Stretch, esq.—At Lyndhurst, Dan. Gurney, esq. of North Runeton, Norfolk, to Lady Harriet Hay, sister of Earl of Errol.—W. Thomas, son of Rev. H. Blenkinsop, Rector of Fulmer to Clara-Jane, dau. of John Woodcock, esq. of Fern Acres, both co. Bucks.—14. At Windsor, Thomas A. Maynard, esq. surgeon, Coldstream guards, to Louisa, dau. of A. Long, esq. Ordnance Storekeeper, Faversham.—16. At Michelmersh, Elborough, only son of late J. Woodcock, esq. of Lin-

coln's Inn, to Sophia, dau. of late Sir John Stuart, bart. of Allankbank.—17. At St. Mary-le-bone, Robert Lambert, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White, to Louisa-Anne, relict of late Rev. T. Cobb, of Ightham.—At Lytchet Minster, Dorset, Rev. Charles Heath, to Mary-Anne, 2d daughter of late James Pointer, esq. of Hampstead.—18. At Walcot, Bath, Rev. William-David Longlands, to Judith-Campbell, daughter of John Pendrill, esq. and grand-dau. of W. Campbell, esq. New Milns, Jamaica.—19. John Bury, esq. of Southgate, to Anne, dau. of John Bellamy, esq. of Trinity-square.—Flintoff Leatham, esq. of Pontefract, banker, to Bliza, dau. of Peter Blackburn, esq. of Clapham-house.—At Hamptonchurch, J. Harding, esq. to Frances Russell.—At Walcot, Bath, Henry Jenkins, esq. of Sidmouth, Devon, to Miss Nicholson, dau. of late T. N. esq. of Bishop Wearmouth-green, co. Durham.—C. C. Bompas, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary Steele, eldest dau. of J. Tomkins, esq. of Broughton, Hants.—At Chippenham, Alfred-Eyles Davis, esq. of Pembroke Coll. Oxford, to Hester, fourth dau. of Major-Gen. Bowness.—At Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, Rev. Rich. Rocks, B. A. of Lincoln Coll. Oxford, eldest son of R. R. esq. to Mary-Anne, only dau. of Rev. Dr. Harrison.—At Southampton, James Morley, esq. Advocate at the Recorder's Court, Bombay, to Sarah-Ann-Taylor, dau. of Capt. S. Wood, of the Chesterfield packet.—At Camberwell, Farmer Baily, esq. of Hall-place, Kent, son of T. B. esq. of East Dulwich, to Amelia, dau. of late John Perkins, M. D.—21. At Mary-le-bone church, Mr. Geo. Gutch, Bridge-house, Harrow-road, Middlesex, to Miss Sanders.—24. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. Dodson, of Doctors' Commons, LL. D. to Miss Pearson, of Geo.-st. Hanover-sq.—26. At Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmuir, bart. M. P. to Elizabeth, 2d dau. of Hon. Wm. Maule, of Tanmore, M. P.—27. At Burton Fidsape, Mr. John Tall, of Hull, to Ellen, youngest dau. of W. Hartland, esq.—At Barking, Hon. Wm. Rufus Rous, 3d son of Earl of Stradbroke, to Louisa, youngest dau. of late James Hutch, esq. of Clabery-hall, Essex.—28. At Mary-le-bone New Church, Le Comte de Croismari, Officier des Chasseurs de la Garde du Roi de France, to Sophia, dau. of late Hon. Sir Wm. Syer, Recorder of Bombay.—30. At Cheltenham, Samuel Davis, esq. of Parson's-green, to Mary, dau. of W. Wood, esq.—At Camberwell, Mr. Nath. Chater, of Fleet-street, to Mary, 2d dau. of Dr. Vincent Wamostrocht, Alfred-house, Surrey.—31. Ellis Bostock, esq. son of late Rev. S. B. of East Grinstead, to Emma, eldest dau. of late Sam. Waddington, esq. of Leman-st. Goodman's-fields.

OBITUARY.

PRINCE DE HARDENBURG.

Nov. 26. At Genoa, on his way to the Congress of Verona, to set the seal to his reputation, Charles Augustus Prince de Hardenburg, Prussian Chancellor of State. He was taken unwell at Milan, and the journey in bad weather through the mountainous country to Genoa, made him worse. On the 20th he was seized at Genoa with a violent cramp on the chest. Dr. Rust, his Physician, perceived his danger, and especially prescribed to the Prince, who was rather easier on the 22d and 23d, to refrain from exertion of every kind. The Prince expected a courier on the 25th, and was impatient at his not coming; for he would by no means refrain from his usual employments. The courier arrived, and, as on the 26th in the morning, the pains in the throat with the rattling and difficulty of breathing returned, the Physician again forbade exertion; but the Prince answered, "Employment is my element; it is only when I work that I feel well." He read the dispatches, caused himself to be led up and down the room, and at the sight of the fine prospect of the sea, he ordered the doors and windows to be opened, because a draught of air did him good. At noon he gave audience to the Prussian Consul, and thanked him for the attention that was shewn him in Genoa. He spoke with great animation, and sat down exhausted. At two o'clock he had an apoplectic stroke, which deprived him of speech and consciousness, and at eleven o'clock at night he expired. During the last few days he had frequently fallen into a kind of dream or reverie, and several times observed, that the 26th of November was the day of his father's death, as it proved likewise to be his own.

His Highness was born at Hanover 1750. After an unrivalled career of study at the University at Gottingen, he came to England, where he resided during a long period. He was employed in the Administration of Hanover in 1785, when a particular circumstance compelled him to quit that State. Received by the Duke of Brunswick, that Prince selected him to carry to Berlin the will which Frederick the Great had confided to his care.

Shortly afterwards, M. de Harden-

burg was nominated Minister-Director of the Principalities of Anspach and Bayreuth, in the service of the Margrave, who, at that period, was reigning; but he having resolved to retire to London, M. de Hardenburg was charged to incorporate the Principalities with the Prussian Monarchy.

Appointed a Cabinet Minister, his services were required in 1793, at Frankfurt on the Main, where he passed the winter at the head quarters of the Prussian army. It was he, who, in 1795, succeeded M. de Goltz, in the negotiations opened at Basle, and who signed the treaty of peace concluded between Prussia and the French Republic.

From that period his credit continually increased, and when the Count de Hanwitz, in 1804, resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. de Hardenburg was appointed his successor. A high opinion was entertained of his firmness from the tenour of some notes which he delivered to the Ambassador of Buonaparte, and still more from the tone in which he expressed himself when the French troops violated the Prussian territory, to proceed from Hanover into Austria. The following sentences of the diplomatic note which he addressed to General Duroc, have been preserved:—"The King, my master, does not know whether he ought to be most astonished at the violence which the French armies have committed in his dominions, or at the incomprehensible arguments by which it is pretended to justify them. Ancient treaties are cited, as if the Emperor Napoleon had respected those treaties when he seized upon Hanover,—a State, which, by virtue of those very treaties, had long been under the protection of Prussia!" The diplomacy of that period affords few examples of such dignity and energy.

After having thus remonstrated, M. de Hardenburg felt that he must prepare to act, and he entered into the coalition which was dissolved by the battle of Austerlitz. It would be wrong to impute to him the tergiversation of which the Prussian Cabinet at that period gave so strange an example, and which it so cruelly expiated the following year. After the battle of Jena, M. de Hardenburg quitted the helm of affairs. His name is found implicated in nothing which

which preceded and followed that terrible day. He, however, followed his unfortunate Sovereign in his retreat, and resumed the ministerial office upon the resignation of General Zastrow. The Emperor Alexander often honoured him with testimonials of his high esteem and good will.

But M. de Hardenburg had an implacable enemy in the person of the Usurper of the throne of France. The latter, after the battle of Friedland, demanded that the Prussian Minister should be again dismissed. On this he retired to Riga; but he re-appeared immediately after the decisive campaign of Moscow. His services became more important than ever, and he reaped the reward of them by signing the Treaty of Paris in 1814. It was then that his Sovereign elevated him to the dignity of Prince.

After having accompanied the King of Prussia and Emperor of Russia to London, the Prince de Hardenburg took part, as Plenipotentiary, at the Congress of Vienna, and a second time followed his Sovereign to Paris in 1815. Ever since that period his course has been great and honourable in all the political transactions between the Great Powers of Europe.

The distinctive character of this Statesman was to support conflicting events with resignation, and to seize with ability the favourable moment of redeeming ill fortune. As a private man, and even as a Minister, the Prince de Hardenburg prided himself upon great exactitude in business, and upon constant affability in his intercourse with inferiors.

EARL OF TANKERVILLE.

Dec. 10. At his Villa at Walton-upon-Thames in Surrey, the Right Honourable Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville, and Baron of Ossulston; descended from the ancient family of Bennet, settled in Berkshire in the middle of the 15th century. His Lordship was eldest son of Charles 3d Earl, by Alicia third daughter and coheir of Sir John Astley, Bart. of Patesbul, co. Stafford; born November 15, 1743, and educated at Eton. He succeeded his father Oct. 27, 1767; and in 1771 married, by special licence, Emma, daughter and coheir of Sir James Colebrooke, Bart. by whom he had three sons: 1. Charles-Augustus Lord Ossulston, now Earl of Tankerville; 2. Henry-Grey Bennet, M. P. for Shrewsbury; 3. John-Astley Bennet, Captain R. N.; — and five daughters: 1. Caroline, late Lady Wrottesley; 2. Anna, married Hon. and Rev. William Beresford; and three unmarried daughters; Lady Mar-

garet-Alicia, Lady Augusta-Sophia, and Lady Mary-Elizabeth.

In politics he always followed the principles of Mr. Fox. He was twice Postmaster-General; first in 1782, and again in 1784.

At one time his Lordship appears to have been very expert at the game of cricket; for he, together with the late Duke of Dorset, Sir Francis Vincent, and Sir Horace Mann, Bart. sat as a Committee at the Star and Garter Tavern, Feb. 25, 1774, to revise the laws of that game.

He afterwards betook himself to Natural History, and his collection in shells is inferior to none in this kingdom, except, perhaps, that of Mr. Jennings.

SIR GEORGE DUCKETT, BART.

Dec. 15. At his house in Upper Grosvenor-street, at the advanced age of 97, Sir George Duckett, Bart. His original name was Jackson, the son of George Jackson, esq. of Gisborough in Yorkshire. He was for many years one of the Secretaries of the Admiralty, and represented the Boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and of Colchester, in Parliament. He was a zealous friend and early patron of Captain Cook, and he frequently stated, that the illustrious navigator's father depended upon the bounty of the family kitchen, and that he remembers Captain Cook himself a boy in his sister's stable at Ayton. That great man was so sensible of Sir George's friendship, that he was not only in regular correspondence, but named after him *Point Jackson* in New Zealand, and *Port Jackson* in New South Wales. Sir George retired from public office with the Earl of Sandwich, in consequence of the result of Admiral Keppel's Trial, and was subsequently twice offered the situation of Secretary of the Admiralty. He employed his leisure hours in making the river Stort navigable from the river Lea to Bishop's Stortford in Hertfordshire; a private undertaking of great utility in this country. Sir George was, perhaps, the oldest housekeeper in London—from the year 1745. He remembered being close to Lord Balmerino, who suffered for the rebellion of that year, and he has repeatedly declared his father's personal knowledge of Henry Jenkins, and of his having seen that wonderful man, who was born in 1802, standing up to his breast in the river Swale, fishing for trout. This prodigious, with only three persons, a chain of personal identity of 300 years. Those who knew Sir George Duckett can testify to his strong mind, his gentlemanly manners, and his loyal and religious feelings.

By

By his first wife, Miss Ward, he has left two daughters: Mrs. Longe, of Splaworth Park, and Mrs. Berney of Bracon, Norfolk. By his second wife, Mrs. Neale; (whose daughter married Vice Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart.) the heiress of the Duckett's,* he took the name and arms of that ancient family. His son George, who was Member for Lymington, and Lieutenant Colonel of the West Essex Militia, succeeds him.

GENERAL WILFORD.

Dec. 20. At Ranelagh House, Chelsea, in his 69th year, General Wilford, Colonel of the 7th regiment of Dragoon Guards. He had served with distinction on the Continent, was a General on the Staff in the Irish Rebellion, and commanded the Cavalry in the Island of St. Domingo, where, from the effects of the climate, he lost his health and became incapable of active service. In his profession he was one of the best Cavalry Officers in Europe. He possessed a highly cultivated mind, and was amiable, friendly, and benevolent. It was impossible to have known him, and not to be sincerely attached to him.

COUNT BERTHOLLET.

Nov. 6. At Paris, after a short illness, aged 73, Count Berthollet, one of the principal founders of modern Chemistry. Since the death of Lagrange and Monge, the sciences have not suffered in France a more severe loss. No man had more friends or kept them longer; and none was more deserving of happiness, by the elevation of his character, the nobleness and generosity of his sentiments, and the constant mildness of his manners. His robust constitution had led his friends to hope his life would have been much farther prolonged. He has left a widow to bemoan her loss.

BARON LAUDON.

Sept. 22. At his seat, Haversdorff, Vienna, General and Field Marshal Baron Laudon. He was descended from an ancient and noble family in the county of Ayr, in Scotland, a branch of which settled in Livonia, in which province he was born at Totzer in 1767. He first served in the Russian army as

Aide-de-Camp to Prince Potemkin in 1788, and was sent with the news of the taking of Ocsakow to the Austrian headquarters, where his uncle, the celebrated Field Marshal Laudon procured him from Joseph II. a commission in the Austrian army. He distinguished himself in all the campaigns during the war brought on by the French Revolution, and attained the highest honours.

HON. AND REV. L. H. HUTCHINSON.

Nov. 28. At Dublin, the Hon. and Reverend Lorenzo-Hely Hutchinson. He was sixth son of the Right Hon. John-Hely Hutchinson, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, principal Secretary of State for Ireland, and M. P. for Cork, by Christina (created Baroness Donoughmore), daughter of Lorenzo Nixon, Esq. of Murny, co. Wicklow; and was brother to the present Earl of Donoughmore, and to Lord Hutchinson. The late Rev. L. H. Hutchinson was born Oct. 20, 1768, and married Miss Blake.

CHEVALIER VENTURINI.

Sept. 10. Having that day completed his 76th year, Chevalier D. Giambattista Venturini, Professor Emeritus of the University of Padua, and Member of many learned societies. The learned world has sustained a loss in the death of this celebrated Natural Philosopher, Mathematician, and Philologist.

RALPH SHELDON, Esq. M. P.

Nov. 28. At Donnington, near Newbury, co. Berks, Ralph Sheldon, Esq. M. P. for Wiltton, Wiltshire. He was first returned to the House of Commons as M. P. for that place towards the latter end of 1804, in the room of Mr. (son of Lord Charles) Spencer, and retained his seat till his death. He was universally esteemed and respected.

JAMES STAVELEY, Esq.

April 22. At his Garden-house, in his 37th year, universally regretted, James Staveley, Esq. Barrister at Law, of the Supreme Court of Madras, Member of Gray's Inn, and formerly of the Northern Circuit. None but those most closely and intimately connected with him, could be sensible of his worth; he had an angel spirit and meekness, blended with every manly virtue. He was an accomplished and elegant scholar, and a sound lawyer; always ready to support the cause of the poor and injured, and to exert his talents to protect them from oppression and injustice; he was an able, eloquent, and zealous advocate, and impaired his constitution by his assiduous attention to the arduous duties of his

* The family of the Ducketts are lineally descended from Richard Duckett, who was a Judge in the 9th Henry III. 1224, and acted as such for the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, Norfolk, Suffolk, Northampton, and Rutland. He held the manor of Fillingham in the county of Lincoln.

his profession. To sum up all, he was as free from every frailty as human nature could be.

DR. PEMBERTON.

July 31. At Fredville, Kent, (the seat of his brother-in-law, John Plumtre, Esq.) aged 57, Christopher-Robert Pemberton, M. D. F. R. S. Physician Extraordinary to His Majesty, of George-street, Hanover square, and of Gipping, Stow Market, Suffolk. He was of Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of M. B. 1789, M. D. 1794. He published "A Practical Treatise on various Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera," 8vo. 1806; "Oratio in Theatro Coll. Reg. Med. Londinens. habita," 4to. 1806.

PAUL PANTON, Esq.

Aug. 24. Paul Panton, Esq. of the respectable and ancient family of Plasgwyn, in the county of Anglesey, and of Bagillt Hall, in the county of Flint. He had attended the North Wales circuit as a Barrister for many years with credit. He was a man of strict integrity and good principles, firmly attached to his king and country, and had distinguished himself on many occasions as a man of worth and ingenuity.

WILLIAM BLAIR, Esq.

Dec. 6. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 57, W. Blair, Esq. A. M. T. M. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; and of the Medical Societies of London, Paris, Brussels, Aberdeen, &c. He was a native of Essex, and educated for the Church; but afterwards came to town and qualified himself for surgical practice, under Mr. J. Pearson, of Golden square, by whom he was introduced as house surgeon to the Lock Hospital; and on a vacancy was elected surgeon to that charity, which office he retained until he thought proper to relinquish it, on account of ill health. Indeed, his constitution was never good, yet being of an active disposition, he took many other things in hand, having been surgeon to the Asylum, the Finsbury Dispensary, the Dispensary in Gerard-street, the Female Penitentiary at Cuming-house, Pentonville, and New Rupture Society.

Mr. Blair once or twice attempted lectures; as popular lectures on anatomy, lectures to the volunteers, &c. but they were but slenderly attended. Mr. Blair had been married, but lost his wife March 1, 1822, and has left no children.

He published "The Soldier's Friend, or the Means of Preserving the Health of Military Men," 1798, 12mo.; 2d edit. 1803, (see vol. LXXIII. p. 1158); "Essays on the Venereal Disease," 1798, 8vo.

(LXX. ii. 350); "Anthropology, or the Natural History of Man," 1805, 8vo.; "The Vaccine Contest," 1806, 8vo.; "Hints for the Consideration of Parliament on the supposed Failures of Vaccination," 1808, 8vo.; "Prostitutes Reclaimed and Penitents Protected, being an Answer to some Objections against the Female Penitentiary," 1809, 8vo.; "Strictures on Mr. Hale's Reply to the Pamphlets lately published in Defence of the London Penitentiary," 1809, 8vo.; "The Pastor and Deacon Examined, or Remarks on the Rev. John Thomas's Appeal in Vindication of Mr. Hale's character, and in opposition to Female Penitentiaries," 1810, 8vo.

Mr. Blair was a very earnest Protestant, of the Methodist persuasion; and in 1814 published "The Correspondence on the Formation, Objects, and Plan of the Roman Catholic Bible Society;" which engaged him in a controversy with Charles Butler, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. (See it, in our volume LXXXIV. part i. 25, 125, 339, 345, 441, 459, 553; ii. 233, 332, 439, 545.)

JOHN PRINCE SMITH, Esq.

Lately. At Demerara, John Prince Smith, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, second Fiscal, and King's Advocate of Demerara and Essequibo.

He published "Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench, with some Cases in the Court of Chancery, in the 44th of Geo. III. to Trinity Term 46 Geo. III." 1803-6, 3 vols. 8vo.; "An Abridgment of the general Statute passed in the 44 Geo. III." 1804, 8vo.; "The Law Journal," 1801, 5, 6; 9 vols. 8vo.; "The Elements of the Science of Money," 1803, 8vo.; "Account of a successful Experiment for an effectual Nightly Watch, recently made in the Liberty of the Rolls, London," 1812, 8vo.; "Speech in behalf of Daniel Isaac Eaton, in Mitigation of Punishment for publishing the Third Part of Paine's Age of Reason," 1812, 8vo.; "Practical Summary and Review of the Statute 53 Geo. III. or Law for the Surrender of Effects, and for the personal liberation of Prisoners for Debt," 1814, 8vo.

AMBROSE ST. JOHN, Esq.

Nov. 29. At Douglas, in the Isle of Man, in the 63d year of his age, Ambrose St. John, Esq. formerly M. P. for Callington in Cornwall, and Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 3d Worcester Militia, eldest son of the Honourable and Reverend St. Andrew St. John, late Dean of Worcester. He married Ambella, daughter of Sir James Hamlyn, of Clovelly Court, Devon. Bart. and her brother-in-law to Mr. J. H. Williams, late M. P. for the county of Carmarthen.

HANS

HANS HAMILTON, Esq. M. P.

In Dublin, after a most painful and tedious illness, Hans Hamilton, Esq. M. P. for the county of Dublin from the time of the Union. He, like a good patriot, took an active part in the formation of the Volunteers of his county; and raised two troops of mounted Yeomanry, called "the Fingal Horse," together with a body of Infantry; while his relation, Mr. A. Hamilton, commanded the "Balbrigen horse and foot."

He was twice married, and had a large family. Whilst a member of the Irish Legislature, he voted against the Union.

MR. WILLIAM HAYES.

May 20. In the 66th year of his age, after a severe and protracted illness, Mr. William Hayes, bookbinder, of St. Mary Hall Lane, Oxford. As a steady, upright, and attentive tradesman, Mr. Hayes had long enjoyed very general credit and respect; and although for many years past he was engaged in a flourishing business, yet very large portions of his time were gratuitously given in attendance on the Savings Bank, and other charitable institutions of this place. And it is well known that a few years ago he received from his fellow citizens a most gratifying testimony of their regard and high opinion of his services in discharging the important office of Governor of the House of Industry. The merits of his private character can be best appreciated by his friends and family; but in his loss the public of Oxford may well regret one of its most zealous, active, and indefatigable servants.

MR. HENRY BOWEN.

Aug. 20. At Bedminster, aged 48, Mr. Henry Bowen, Ensign of the late 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, of a decline, brought on by numerous wounds he received in the actions in the Peninsula and America. He was present in Holland in 1799; the taking of Copenhagen; the retreat of Sir J. Moore, the taking of Flushing, and all the great actions in Spain and Portugal, the storming of Badajos and St. Sebastian, the taking of Washington at New Orleans in America, and lastly in the battle of Waterloo. He has left a wife and three young children to lament their loss.

MR. ADKINS.

Nov. 29. In Cold-Bath-fields Prison, of a fever, brought on from violent cold, occasioned by his exertions and anxiety

in the execution of his duty, Mr. Adkins, Governor. He had filled that situation of Governor about 10 years, with satisfaction to the Magistrates, as well as doing his duty with humanity towards the prisoners. He has left a wife and seven children, the eldest not twelve years of age, and the youngest at the breast, wholly unprovided for.

MR. HAGAN.

Nov. 10. Aged 80, Mr. Hagan, of Derby-street, one of the oldest inhabitants of Westminster. Mr. Hagan had the great fortune to be successively possessed of three good wives, the last of whom he survived four years: His first died in 1786; the second in 1798; and the third in 1818. On the tomb stone in the church-yard of St. Margaret's, Westminster, he thus appreciates their goodness.

"Beneath this stone in peace here lie
"Anne, Mary, Elizabeth, three good
wives."

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Dec. 15. At Clifton, after a long illness, the Rev. James Olive, Rector of St. Paul's, Bristol, to which he was presented in 1814 by the Corporation of Bristol. The death of this amiable gentleman is deeply lamented by his surviving relatives and friends.

Dec. 28. Aged 80, much lamented, Rev. Andrew Ewbank, Rector of Londesborough, in the East, and of Burghwallis, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. June 30, 1768. In 1788, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire presented him to the valuable living of Londesborough, and in the year following, George Ewbank, esq. presented him to that of Burghwallis.

Dec. 29. Aged 98, the Rev. Francis Rowden, B. D. Prebendary of Salisbury, Rector of Cuxham and Ibeston, Oxfordshire, and formerly fellow and tutor of Merton College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. Dec. 13, 1749; B. D. Nov. 28, 1771. In 1773, he was presented by his College to the Rectory of Ibeston; and in 1774 to that of Cuxham. In 1785, he was promoted to a prebendal stall in Salisbury Cathedral.

Dec. 31. Near Newark, co. Nottingham, Rev. John Needham, Rector of Owmbly, co. Lincoln, to which he was presented in 1802 by his late Majesty, as Duke of Lancaster.

Lately. Rev. William Bree, Rector of Allesley, near Coventry, co. Warwick, to which he was presented in 1808, by S. Blencowe, Esq.

Aged 60, Rev. W. Thomas, Curate of King's Pyon, co. Hereford.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. In East-place, Lambeth, at an advanced age, Thomas Harvey, esq. late of the Custom-house, brother of the late Admiral Harvey.

Oct. 29. At his house in Boswell-court, London, aged 78, Richard Woodeson, Esq. LL.D. Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; M. A. 1765; D. C. L. 1777. Dr. Woodeson was formerly Vinerian Professor of the Laws of England. He was also a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

Dec. 11. John Beardmore, Esq. of Bolton-street, Piccadilly, and Stock Exchange (see p. 573), was a man who in the social compact of life became endeared by his candidness of mind, integrity of principle, and liberality of sentiment, to a large circle of acquaintance, by whom his memory will be long revered and sincerely regretted.

Dec. 16. At East Sheen, Harriet, wife of William Ellice, esq. and grand-dau. of the venerable Mr. Parish.

Dec. 19. At Hackney, Marianne, youngest dau. of Thomas Wilson, esq. M.P.

Dec. 20. At Sunbury, Middlesex, aged 73, Mr. K. Hedges.

Aged 31, John Ord, esq. of Hatton-garden.

Dec. 21. At St. Thomas's, Southwark, aged 60, George Hadly Whitfield, esq. of Denham, Bucks.

Dec. 23. At St. James's Palace, aged 64, Rogers Claudius Francis Du Pasquier, esq. senior page to his Majesty.

Dec. 24. At Highbury-place, Islington, H. G. Hilbers, Esq. a gentleman, who lately made large speculations in the Tallow Trade.

Dec. 25. In her 89th year, at her house in Guildford-street, Mrs. Bewicke, relict of the late Benjamin Bewicke, esq. of New Ormond-street.

Dec. 25. Near London, aged 59, Louisa-Carolina, wife of Rear-Adm. Rich. Graves.

Dec. 29. At Chiswick, aged 66, George Woodroffe, Esq. late Chief Prothonotary of the Common Pleas.

Dec. 31. In the spring of life, of a rapid decline, engendered in the inhospitable climate of the West Indies, aged 20, Geo. Henry Haslewood, of Nelson's Terrace, Islington.

BERKSHIRE.—*Dec. 19.* At his cottage in Hampstead Park, the seat of the Earl of Craven, aged 82, John Brunton, esq. father of the late Mrs. Merry, the present Lady Craven, and Mr. John Brunton, manager of the West London Theatre. About 35 years ago Mr. Brunton was a respectable member of the Bristol and Bath company, in which Mrs. M. made her first appearance on the stage.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Dec. 19.* At Ashburton, aged 103, Mrs. Furseman.

ESSEX.—*Dec. 25.* Aged 25, Elizabeth, only dau. of Mr. Thomas Pollett, of Pudding, Great Bardfield.

Dec. 29. At Plaistow, aged 67, Hannah, relict of Mr. William Dutton, of Quenchurch-street.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Dec. 24.* At Stonehouse-court, Frances-Katherine, relict of late William Brook, esq. of Savage-garden, London.

Dec. 28. At Charlton Park, near Cheltenham, Mrs. H. Priam, relict of late Wm. Hunt Priam, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Dec. 17.* At Moim-plan, Southampton, Charles Young, esq. 4th son of John Young, esq. late Professor of Gaelic in the University of Glasgow.

James Giblett, esq. of Hartley, Winstanley, Kent.—*At Eltham, aged 82,* Richard Cooper, esq. late of Charles-street, St. James's-square.

Dec. 18. Of typhus fever, Alice-Lydia, youngest dau. of Mrs. Hambley, of the Lodge, Sittingbourn.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Dec. 16.* Wm. Mission, nearly 40 years groom to William Har- rick, esq. Beaumanor Park, Leicestershire.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Dec. 18.* At Somersby, near Grantham, aged 40, Wm. Cheney, esq. late Capt. of the 1st regt. of Grenadiers, and youngest son of the late Robt. Cheney, esq. of Langley Hall, Derbyshire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*Dec. 21.* At Nottingham, 78, Mrs. Melville.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Lately.* Mr. James Bramhall, senior partner in the firm of Bramhall and Son, of Bristol.

Dec. 24. At her house in Catherine- place, Bath, Mrs. Corbett, widow of Robt. Corbett, esq. of Longnor, Salop, and eldest daughter of the late Ambrose Isted, esq. of Ecton, Northamptonshire.

Dec. 24. In Catherine-place, Bath, Elizabeth, wife of Phineas Bury, esq. and daughter of late Edward Stuart, esq. of Lancaster.

Dec. 30. At a very advanced age, on the Queen's Parade at Bath, Mrs. Northey, relict of late Wm. N. esq. and mother of Wm. N. esq. M.P. for Wilts.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 19.* Mrs. Fearon, wife of the Rev. Dr. Fearon, of Oard, Basingstoke.

Dec. 20. At Brighton, 33, Jon. Alcock, esq. of Roehampton.

Nov. 30. At Brighton, Lady Theodosia Vyner. She was taken ill on that day, and survived only a few hours.

WILTSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Great Somersford near Malmesbury, aged 97, Wm. Fyfe, labourer, the oldest inhabitant of that place. He continued his daily occupation, and retained his faculties till within a short period of his death. He was descended from a respectable family; but reduced in circumstances in early life, when he excelled in athletic exercises. Though short of stature, he is remembered when nearly 70 years of age.

age, to have amused himself by keeping over five-barred gates, &c.!

Dec. 19. At Stratton-house, Salisbury, Chas. Gordon Gray, esq. This gentleman was a Vice-President of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, to whom his scientific knowledge of stock and of husbandry in general is well known. His amenity of manners, and liberality of sentiments, endeared him to a numerous and respectable acquaintance, by whom, and his afflicted family, he is deeply and deservedly regretted.

Dec. 24. In his 90th year, Mr. John Huggins, of the Close of Salisbury. He for many years held the situation of Quarter Master in the 16th regt. of Light Dragoons, and was much respected for the discipline and good order which he invariably evinced in his own person, and excited in that of others. He was in the battle of Enderby, and of late greatly prided himself on being the only survivor of his regiment which was so much distinguished in that engagement.

Dec. 31. Near Devizes, Elizabeth, 84th dau. of Thos. Hall, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Dec. 29. While on a visit to the Earl of Coventry at Worcester, John Boucher Smith, esq. He, while sealing a letter, was attacked with apoplexy in the chest, which in a few moments terminated his existence.

YORKSHIRE.—*Lately*, At Sheffield, 77, Rev. E. Adred.

At Thorparch, G. Perfect, esq.

At Bramham Lodge, H. Scott, esq.

At Scarborough, Rev. S. Woolley.

Near Richmond, 88, Mr. Wm. Mackcullock, many years Deacon in the Scotch Church at Darlington.

Dec. 11. Aged 91, Mr. Richard Bland, of Dalby, farmer.

Dec. 31. At Middleham, 93, Mrs. Jackson.

At York, 35, Mr. Geo. Wolstenholme.

WALES.—At Baglan Hall, G. Llewellyn, esq.

At Garthmill, H. R. Jones, esq.

At Hirdretaiq, 89, Mrs. Lloyd.

At Rayclodog, J. Oliver, esq.

At Brecon, R. Cooke, esq.

SCOTLAND.—Aged 105, Mrs. A. Anderson.

At Dundee, A. Ross, M.D.

At Ruthven Manse, Rev. P. M'Laren.

At Baruchy, W. Hamilton, esq.

At Aberdeen, P. Copland, esq. LL.D.

IRELAND.—At Dublin, T. Nolan, esq.

At Limerick, 89, Dr. O'Reilly.

At Belfast, J. Ramsay, esq.

At Kilbreedy, T. O'Donnell, esq.

ABROAD.—Dec. ... 1821. At Schiraz, in Persia, Dr. Taylor, formerly a missionary.

April 8. At Allahabad, Lawrence Kenneway, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, third son of Sir John Kenneway, bart. of Escot, Devon.

GENT. MAG. SUPPL. XCII. PART II.

May 27. At Malacca, four days after his return from Singapore and Penang, which island he had visited with the hope of recovery, that invaluable missionary Dr. Milne.

July 17. At Berlin, Anna, daughter of Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose.

July 18. At Versailles, 78, the sister of James Sam. Engel, of 45th foot.

July 25. On Richmond-hill, General, Ensign Samuel Bonham, 9th reg. son of Lieut.-Gen. B. of Great Warley-place, Essex.

Aug. 2. On his passage from the West Indies, on-board the Princess Elizabeth packet, Mr. W. Symonds, jun. Merchant of Bristol.

Aug. 11. At Jersey, aged 78, Daniel Meservy, esq. of Montserrat.

Aug. 31. At Rome, 70, Cardinal Nigam.

Sept. 11. At Margoe, near Lismore, Charles, youngest son of Col. Dixon, of Ratham, Norfolk, and formerly of Glasgow, near Leeds. He was killed by his gun getting off, while stepping into his carriage.

Sept. 17. At Paris, Mrs. Sophie Milne, of Pedro River, Jamaica.

Sept. 22. At Downy, 24, John Zachary Fommers, esq. formerly of 90th foot.

Sept. 23. On-board the brig *Whitlight* of Cork, as she returned from St. Vincent, Bertram Herman, esq. Of this gentleman it may be truly said that no one could have more honourably sustained the various relations that devolved upon him in his intercourse through life.

Sept. 30. At Corunna, Margaret-Loughman O'Brien, widow of late Lewis-M. O'Brien, esq. of St. Andero.

Oct. 7. Dr. Richter, actual Counsellor of State, Physician to the Imperial Court, and Professor of Physic at the University of Moscow.

Oct. 10. At Brussels, 83, T. Pope, esq.

Oct. 11. The infant Arch-Duke Rodolpho-Francis, son of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles. He was born on the 25th of Sept. last.

Oct. 22. The young Prince William-Alexander-Ernest-Casimer, son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange. He was born on the 21st of May last.

Oct. 27. On-board the ship *Moss*, on his passage from Philadelphia to this country, the Hon. W. Lowndes, a Member of Congress from South Carolina.

Nov. 20. Henrietta, daughter of Baron de Latzow, and relict of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, youngest brother of Lord Clifford, and Chamberlain to his Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin; who died April 2, 1817 (see vol. LXXVII. i. 472).

Nov. 26. At Paris, Fernandez Nunez, the late Spanish Ambassador to the Court of France.

ADDI-

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

VOL. XCII. PART II.

P. 90. The late Mr. Nuenburg was a highly-respected and cheerful member of the Court of Merchant Taylors' Company, and served the office of Warden in 1796. His name is engraved on a copper-plate under the foundation-stone of St. Martin's Outwich (Otteswich.) Mr. Nuenburg's skill and taste in his profession were excellent. He presented the Merchant Taylors' Company with two beautiful chandeliers for their Hall; and cast in green glass two beautiful tigers, which were placed on the steps of the Throne of Tippoo at Seringapatam.

P. 974. The will of the late Sir William Herschel, kn^t. (of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order), has been proved in the Prerogative Court. The personal effects were sworn under 6,000*l*. The copyhold and other lands and tenements at Upton-cum-Chalvey, in the county of Bucks, and at Slough, he decrees to his son, with 25,000*l*. in the 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities. Two thousand pounds are given to his brother Johan Dietrick; and annuities of

one hundred pounds each to his brother Johan Alexander, and his sister Caroline; twenty pounds each to nephews and nieces; and the residue (with the exception of astronomical instruments, telescopes, observations, &c. which he declares to have given, on account of his advanced age, to his son, for the purpose of continuing his studies) is left solely to Lady Herschel. The will is dated the 17th of December, 1818.

P. 378. The Rev. Thomas Beer was many years Master of the Hospital or Free-School of Osgathorpe in Leicestershire, which he resigned in 1798, on his removal to Hathern. Before he was presented to the rectory of Long Whaddon, he was curate of Diseworth. He was possessed, by marriage, of freehold property in the parish of Scalford, co. Leicester.

P. 380. b. Mr. G. Whittingtall's property was near 700,000*l*.; of which 400,000*l*. was in the funds; and between 2 and 300,000*l*. in landed estates.

P. 573. Adm. Rainier died at Knightbridge.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 11, 1821, TO DECEMBER 10, 1822.

Christened	{ Males - 11,968 } Females 11,405	In all 23,373	Buried -	{ Males - 9,482 } Females 9,382	In all 18,865
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	932	40 and 50	1995	80 and 90 690
under 2 years 4605	10 and 20	649	50 and 60	1826	90 and 100 104
Between 2 and	20 and 30	1348	60 and 10	1562	100 1
5 years 2083	30 and 40	1905	70 and 80	1224	101 1

Increased in Burials this Year 414.

DISEASES.		Gout - - - - - 41	Veneral - - - - - 7
Abscess - - - - - 107		Hæmorrhage - - - - - 31	Worms - - - - - 3
Apoplexy - - - - - 206		Hooping Cough - - - - - 757	Total of Diseases - 18,577
Asthma - - - - - 533		Inflammation - - - - - 1308	
Bedridden - - - - - 1		Inflammation of the Liver 61	CASUALTIES.
Cancer - - - - - 82		Insanity - - - - - 218	Broken Limbs - - - - - 1
Childbed - - - - - 191		Jaundice - - - - - 111	Burnt - - - - - 18
Consumption - - - - - 3608		Measles - - - - - 712	Drowned - - - - - 113
Convulsions - - - - - 2929		Mortification - - - - - 159	Excessive Drinking - - - - - 4
Croup - - - - - 100		Old Age, and Debility 2601	Executed* - - - - - 8
Diabetes - - - - - 3		Palsy - - - - - 169	Found Dead - - - - - 6
Dropsy - - - - - 851		Rheumatism - - - - - 8	Fractured - - - - - 2
Dropsy in the Brain - 324		Rupture - - - - - 44	Killed by Falls and se- } veral other Accidents } 84
Dropsy in the Chest - 86		Scrophula - - - - - 7	Murdered - - - - - 4
Dysentery - - - - - 4		Small Pox - - - - - 604	Overlaid - - - - - 1
Epilepsy - - - - - 2		Sore Throat or Quinsey 5	Poisoned - - - - - 3
Eruptive Diseases - 6		Spasm - - - - - 55	Scalded - - - - - 7
Erysipelas, or St. An- } thony's Fire - - - } 17		Stillborn - - - - - 687	Suicide - - - - - 23
Fever - - - - - 1104		Stone - - - - - 16	Strangled - - - - - 1
Fever, (Typhus) - - - 17		Stoppage in the Stomach 16	Suffocated - - - - - 3
Fistula - - - - - 6		Suddenly - - - - - 220	
Flux - - - - - 6		Teething - - - - - 472	
		Thrush - - - - - 102	Total of Casualties - 220

* There have been Executed in London and the County of Surrey, 24; of which number 8 only have been reported to be Buried within the Bills of Mortality.

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